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**DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK  
OF THE ECLAC SYSTEM,  
2004-2005**

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Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, CEPAL,  
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, ECLAC  
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## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION .....	1
SUBPROGRAMME 1: LINKAGES WITH THE GLOBAL ECONOMY, INTEGRATION AND REGIONAL COOPERATION .....	5
SUBPROGRAMME 2: PRODUCTIVE, TECHNOLOGICAL AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT .....	11
SUBPROGRAMME 3: MACROECONOMIC POLICIES AND GROWTH .....	17
SUBPROGRAMME 4: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITY .....	22
SUBPROGRAMME 5: MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE INTO THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS .....	30
SUBPROGRAMME 6: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT .....	35
SUBPROGRAMME 7: PLANNING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION .....	41
SUBPROGRAMME 8: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS .....	48
SUBPROGRAMME 9: NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE .....	54
SUBPROGRAMME 10: STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS .....	61
SUBPROGRAMME 11: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.....	68
SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN .....	79
Annex - TYPES OF ACTIVITIES.....	90

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADC	Andean Development Corporation
ALAF	Latin American Railways Association
ASIP	Public Budget International Association
BLADEX	Latin American Export Bank
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CELADE	Latin American Demographic Centre
CEMLA	Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies
COCATRAM	Central American Commission of Maritime Transport
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IIAP	International Institute for Public Administration (France)
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILPES	Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LAIA	Latin American Integration Association
MINURVI	Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean
OAS	Organization of American States
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNDP)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLADE	Latin American Energy Organization
OLAMI	Latin American Mining Organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
SELA	Latin American Economic System
SIECA	Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

## INTRODUCTION

The draft programme of work of the ECLAC system for the biennium 2004-2005, based on the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 as adopted by the General Assembly,<sup>\*</sup> is hereby submitted to the States members of the Commission for their consideration.

Three fundamental imperatives have been kept in view in the preparation of this draft programme: first, the priorities established by the international community and world leaders with respect to the most pressing responsibilities in the area of economic and social development, as set forth in the Millennium Declaration and, subsequently, in the new course charted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for achieving the goals contained in the Declaration; and second, the exigencies of global trends on the international scene, their effects on the region and the efforts of adaptation required on the part of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean; and third, the growing importance assumed by various cross-cutting issues in the formulation and implementation of public policies which impinge on the economic, social, political and cultural spheres of life in the region.

As regards the first of these imperatives, ECLAC has incorporated into the proposed activities of its programme of work those issues and goals identified in the Declaration in respect of which it can make a substantive contribution. These include the commitment to halve the proportion of the world's people living in extreme poverty in the region and to make water and education accessible to all; the fight against injustice and inequity, including the struggle for the advancement of women; natural resource management and conservation of biological diversity in accordance with the precepts of sustainable development; the promotion of international cooperation for solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, including the drugs problem; the promotion of good governance at the national and international level and transparency of financial, monetary and trade systems; addressing the special needs of small developing island-States; and the broad dissemination of the benefits to be derived from new technologies, in particular information and telecommunications technologies. Thus, the programme of work reasserts the need to apply in the region a development policy which seeks not only to complete production modernization and to improve those reforms which have not come up to expectations but also to pay special attention to the social sphere with emphasis on equity.

Globalization and its impact on development in Latin America and the Caribbean will also have a strong influence on the ECLAC programme of work. The substantive document being presented at this session proposes an agenda for the region, outlining the actions to be adopted at the national, regional and international levels. The rationale for this proposal is the recognition that Latin America and the Caribbean need to adopt a positive agenda for building a new international order and to assume an effective role in implementing it. This draws on an essential lesson from history: that is that mere resistance and the consequent adoption of negative agendas to confront processes that are as deeply-rooted as the current trend towards globalization have invariably been defeated in the long run. Thus, the

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<sup>\*</sup> A/55/6(Prog.17) of 5 April 2000.

desirable options in this regard are to construct a more solid form of globalization and to secure a firmer place within the global system.

Nevertheless, an enormous effort is needed to overcome the deficiencies displayed by existing institutions and to build a new institutional order. The ECLAC proposal for achieving this objective starts out with a definition of four basic principles: shared objectives, standards and institutions that respect diversity, complementarity's between national, regional and international bodies and equal participation accompanied by appropriate rules for international governance. The national component of the agenda emphasizes the following elements: macroeconomic stability in a broad sense, creation of systemic competitiveness, incorporation of sustainable development in public policies and implementation of proactive social policies. In the proposal, a critical role is assigned to the regional body for a two-fold purpose: on the one hand, in order to harmonize and implement joint policies and initiatives and, on the other, to strengthen the region's voice in multilateral forums. The international component of the agenda is designed around the following issues: the provision of global public goods, adjusting the asymmetries in the international order (including financial, macroeconomic, productive and technological asymmetries as well as asymmetries in factor mobility) and lastly, the consolidation of an international, rights-based social agenda.

On the other hand, the regional agenda, which is strongly influenced by the spread of globalization, would be incomplete and limited in its scope and effectiveness without the deliberate incorporation in public policy-making and policy implementation of crucial issues whose cross-cutting nature calls for serious efforts of coordination and the application of integrated, systematic and transdisciplinary approaches. This applies to social equity, the gender perspective and environmental sustainability, to mention just the most obvious issues.

Gender equity thus becomes an integrative element of public policies with social equity as a central concern. This implies adopting all necessary measures to guarantee the inclusion of gender equity policies in national development plans and on the agenda of all competent authorities.

The incorporation of sustainable development criteria in the design and implementation of public policies in the countries of the region is another cross-cutting issue which will continue to receive the Commission's priority attention. In this area, a high priority will be assigned to studying the interaction between trade and the environment as well as the effects on the latter of macroeconomic policies, investment patterns, technological change and the introduction of clean production technologies.

The above-mentioned issues are addressed under 12 subprogrammes, which are described in the document. Each subprogramme is presented in a brief introductory note, followed by a description of the proposed objectives, the subject areas covered, a detailed list of the activities to be carried out and the expected outcomes. In some cases, following the description of the subject area is a list of activities which are subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

The first three subprogrammes relate to ECLAC activities in the field of economic development (subprogrammes 1-3); these are followed by social development activities (subprogrammes 4-6); planning of public administration (subprogramme 7), activities relating to the environment and human settlements, and natural resources, energy and infrastructure (subprogrammes 8 and 9); the remaining subprogrammes deal respectively with statistics and economic projections, the activities specially devoted to Mexico and Central America, and those relating to the Caribbean.

Lastly, the secretariat will give priority attention to emerging issues of interest to member countries and other matters arising during the relevant biennium. One such issue in the past, which continues to be of crucial importance, is the response to natural disasters, which have affected several countries in the region. ECLAC has, for many years, contributed technical expertise and carried out significant work in this field; however, only now, for the first time are vulnerability and natural disasters being treated formally under a separate subject area in this programme, the aim being to give continuity and to underscore the importance of the systematic task of assessing the socio-economic and environmental impact of natural disasters in the region. The Commission will continue to contribute the work of multidisciplinary teams for such purposes, to assist countries in their efforts to assess the impact of disasters and design proposals both for mitigating the effects of such disasters and for subsequent reconstruction work.

The draft programme of work seeks to respond to the guidelines received from member countries through various channels: resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, meetings and discussions with various national sectoral authorities who promote technical cooperation missions for development, and open-ended meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group established pursuant to resolution 553(XXVI). These guidelines have enabled the Commission to keep abreast of changes in the regional agenda and recent developments that have affected Latin America and the Caribbean and to incorporate in its activities the appropriate subject areas and courses of action.

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

### Presentation

The growth strategy adopted by the Latin American and Caribbean countries, based on the liberalization of their economies, linkages with the international economy and increasing exports requires, on the one hand, open and expanding markets, and on the other hand, the existence of competitive supply. It has been demonstrated that, in order to achieve sustainable growth with social equity, it is not sufficient to have excellent export enterprises. It must also be necessary for productive links to be established between these enterprises and the rest of the economy in order to disseminate production and organization techniques to all enterprises in the country, especially the small and medium-sized, and to take advantage of the opportunities offered by new information technologies and electronic commerce.

In the last few years a greater awareness has developed with regard to the tensions caused by the globalization of production, and especially by the conflicts arising from the asymmetries in the treatment accorded to capital and labour in the process of extensive market opening and the creation of "global" markets. For this, one of the most urgent challenges to be faced by the global economy, and the region in particular, is to make international economic integration compatible with social, national and international integration. It is now recognized that the widening technological and income gap between the developed countries and developing countries, as well as within each country, detracts from the legitimacy of the current development model. If a general perception develops that the system is inherently unjust, there is an erosion of the civic support which is an essential condition for creating the legislation and institutions that allow the free movement of persons, capital and goods.

In the same way, the countries in the region have to make efforts to continue negotiation in a regional context and to expand regional cooperation. The recent financial crises have demonstrated the need to create specific institutions and strengthen existing ones, so that the adjustments which are intended to assist in dealing with external shocks do not have a stronger impact on regional and subregional trade and investment than on transactions with third countries. Similarly, regional cooperation should be used as a mechanism for disseminating the best business and public sector practices, with a view to encouraging greater participation of the region in the new information economy.

In this context, the subprogramme has the objective of assisting member States to respond to the challenges posed by the changes in the world economy and to take advantage of the opportunities offered by those changes, and also to adapt their productive and trade structure to the global dynamic. Similarly, it is proposed to follow up on the development of multilateral, subregional and hemispherical trade negotiations which take place in various forms. The activities of the subprogramme should also be oriented to a systematic comparison of national public policies with regard to protection and promotion of exports, and to examining the obstacles that face Latin American and Caribbean exports in the main import markets.

The ECLAC Division of International Trade and Integration will be mainly responsible for this subprogramme, which will cover four subject areas, referring respectively to interrelated aspects of trade and the integration of the Latin American and Caribbean economies: (i) trends in regional trade and integration; (ii) international trade standards, regional integration and trade policies; (iii) analysis of specific markets of interest to the region; and (iv) the social dimension of integration.



The comparative studies will have the aim of systematizing data and contributing analytical elements for the evaluation of public programmes and policies relating to trade and to regional integration and cooperation. It is also proposed to contribute to promoting the competitiveness of the exporting enterprises of the region. The expert meetings, for their part, will help to disseminate the results of the research work and to disseminate the knowledge of best practices in business policy and strategy.

## 1. Activities

Subject area 1.1: Analysis of the trends in regional trade and integration in Latin America and the Caribbean

### (a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Two meetings of experts to examine market globalization trends, their impact on trade specialization in goods and services in the region, the changes in the rules governing trade, and trade policies in the region (one meeting in each year of the biennium).

### (b) Recurrent publications

(i) Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, 2003-2004

(ii) Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, 2004-2005

The main objective of this annual publication is to conduct an analysis of the development of trade specialization in the economies of the region and of the trade policy instruments used by the governments to improve linkages with the global economy in the framework of multilateral, regional and hemispheric agreements. The factors that influence demand for goods and services in the region are also analysed, including the markets constituted by large multinational corporations. The publication basically consists of four parts: the first, on the global economy, examines short-term trends and structural changes in the world economy that affect opportunities for trade and investment in the region; the second, on trade and trade policy in the region, reviews highlights of the previous year and the start of the current year; the third, focused on the process of regional integration, examines trends in regional and subregional integration over the same period, with reports on the various regional subgroups; and the fourth part covers selected trade and trade policy issues.

### (c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the main changes in the linkages of the economies of the region to the world economy and recent trends in the structure and dynamics of international trade, particularly with regard to the main export markets in the region, including those determined by the action of transnational corporations.

(ii) A study on the effects of trends in the information economy on external demand for products and on the productive structure in the region. In this study the repercussions will be analyzed of the global trend to create added value by means of intangible assets (data and information) in service functions, and the capacity of corporations in the region to adjust to the new conditions of international production as a means of enhancing their international competitiveness.

(iii) Two studies on the new forms of trade by means of information technologies and electronic trade.

(iv) Two studies on the features of selected service sectors of the Latin American and Caribbean countries, with emphasis on linkages between these sectors and the rest of the economy and their effects on job creation and the dissemination of technology.

(v) A study on the characteristics and impact of recent changes in specific aspects of Brazil's economic integration in the world market.

(vi) Two annual information reports on the United States economy (in English only).

(vii) A quarterly information report on capital flows into Latin America and the Caribbean (in English only).

(d) Information material and services

CEPAL News (24 issues), monthly publication of the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. (in English only).

(e) Intermediate activities

(i) Dissemination of ECLAC documents through the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C.

(ii) Collection, analysis and transmission of information - including information referring to spreads and bond issues in Latin America and the Caribbean - from the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. to ECLAC headquarters, its subregional headquarters and national offices.

The ECLAC office in Brasilia will be responsible for the execution of the activity indicated in (c)(v), which will be partially subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources. The ECLAC office in Washington, D.C. will be responsible for those indicated in (c)(vi) and (vii), (d) and (e).

Subject area 1.2: The rules governing international trade, integration trends and national trade policies

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

One meeting of experts to examine national trade policies in the light of trends in the system of multilateral trade rules and the development of subregional, regional and hemispheric integration.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies on the main developments within the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the trade policies of large industrialized countries.

(ii) Two studies on the effects of the changes in international trade regulations on specific markets, particularly in relation to, *inter alia*, technical, sanitary and phytosanitary barriers, and the protection of intellectual property rights.

(iii) Two studies on the development of subregional, regional and hemispheric integration.

(iv) Two studies on changes in the law, policies and institutional issues relating to international trade conducted by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and their impact on economic integration.

(v) Two studies on the adequacy of the specific regulatory framework of services for international trade disciplines, with a view to strengthening regulation and supervision in various sectors.

(vi) A study on the effects of progress in hemispheric trade negotiations and the development of multilateral negotiations with regard to international trade regulations on the prospects of the Southern Common Market (Mercosur).

(vii) An annual report on the United States trade barriers on exports from Latin America and the Caribbean.

(viii) A study on recent trends in the trade relations of Latin America and the Caribbean with the United States and Canada.

(ix) A study on selected issues relating to the technical support provided by ECLAC for the hemispheric trade negotiations.

(c) Operation activities

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region that request them in the area of trade policies, multilateral trade regulations and trends and prospects for regional and hemispheric integration.

(d) Intermediate activities

Support for hemispheric integration and coordination of ECLAC activities with respect to negotiations for the establishment of a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005. ECLAC plays an active role in the activities of the corresponding Tripartite Committee - which consists of ECLAC, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) - and will continue to do so in the biennium covered by this programme of work.

The activities referred to in (b)(vi) will be carried out by the ECLAC office in Brasilia and will be partially subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources. The execution of the activities referred to in sections (b)(vii)–(b)(ix) will be carried out by the ECLAC office in Washington, D.C.

The execution of operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 1.3: Issues relating to specific markets of interest to the region

Non-recurrent publications

- (i) A study on new markets for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (ii) A study on smaller enterprises in the region and their participation in international trade, including a comparative analysis of similar experiences in the regions of Asia and the Pacific and Europe.

Subject area 1.4: The social dimension of economic integration

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to review the repercussions of the growing trend of interdependence of markets on the most vulnerable social groups

(b) Non-recurrent publications

- (i) A study on the effects of linkages with the world economy on the national economies with regard to employment, sectoral restructuring and integration of the national production apparatus.
- (ii) A study to explore the interrelationship between the relative mobility of production factors and the institutional level of protection for property rights in the context of regional economic integration.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

Activities under this subprogramme will be carried out mainly through the exchange of information and technical consultations which will be held with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Latin American Economic System (SELA), IDB and OAS.

Depending on the subject area and the nature of the relevant activities, periodic consultations will also be held with other international, regional and subregional bodies.

For the implementation of activities relating to globalization and changes in the international setting, periodic consultations will be held with the staff responsible for the corresponding activities at United Nations Headquarters in New York, UNCTAD and SELA, as well as with the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries (GRULAC) in New York, Geneva and Brussels. For the studies connected with trade policies and export promotion, periodic consultations will be held with the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA), the Latin American Bank for Exports (BLADEX), the Andean Development Corporation (CAF), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

For the comparative studies on the Latin American and Caribbean and the Asian and European economies, periodic consultations will be held with the appropriate United Nations regional commissions,

the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

In the area of regional and subregional integration, activities will be carried out in close collaboration with SELA, IDB and OAS, the secretariats of the different integration organizations operating in the region and government and private bodies with responsibility for integration. In particular, efforts will continue with OAS and IDB to strengthen the functioning of the Tripartite Committee in supporting the negotiations for the establishment of the FTAA. Currently, there are cooperation agreements with the secretariats of traditional integration mechanisms; efforts will be made to establish permanent links with the organizations governed by the new agreements.

### 3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The main uses of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials of the countries of the region, especially those concerned with the formulation, execution and management of strategies and policies in the areas of foreign trade and international trade negotiation, and regional integration and cooperation, as well as with various private-sector institutions, such as producers' and exporters' associations, chambers of commerce, and other promotion and other development entities concerned with the subject areas in question.

Other users of these outputs will include regional and subregional bodies, academic institutions, research centres and other agencies involved in economic cooperation.

Users will receive documents, publications, and materials and information services, through traditional means, as well as through the most up-to-date, electronic media, including the full range of options provided by the Internet technologies. Other forms of contact with users will include technical cooperation activities, periodic meetings and participation in intergovernmental and expert meetings.

## **SUBPROGRAMME 2: PRODUCTIVE, TECHNOLOGICAL AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT**

### Presentation

The shift in the development model adopted in Latin American and Caribbean countries towards greater economic deregulation, openness to external competition and a less prominent role for the public sector in the production of goods and services has led to far-reaching, long-term changes at the macro-, meso- and microeconomic levels, which continue to affect the productive structure, technological base and institutional and regulatory framework in the countries of the region.

It is generally agreed that this process has not yielded the expected results either in terms of growth rates and factor productivity gains, or in terms of the equitable distribution of the benefits of technological progress. While one part of the productive apparatus has undergone rapid modernization and has narrowed the gap between factor productivity rates with respect to international patterns, the other part, by far the greater, not only has been unable to achieve it, but has been stagnating or is even declining.

In their efforts to develop policies and measures for strengthening their national economic systems, countries of the region must recognize that reforms have generated costs as well as benefits and that productive agents have reacted differently to structural changes. In addition, it is evident that in order to speed up growth and draw benefits from structural adjustment, further reforms will be necessary in the region, mainly at the micro- and mesoeconomic levels; such reforms should be so designed as to permit a substantial improvement in factor productivity and international competitiveness.

To narrow the productivity gap existing between the economies in the region and the developed countries, which are at the forefront of progress in this regard, investment must be increased and the rate of incorporation of new technologies must be speeded up. It is not enough to have in place appropriate macroeconomic policies; it is also indispensable to apply specific measures for increasing the efficiency of businesses and allow the identification, adoption and adaptation of the best practices and technologies available. These efforts should be complemented by mesoeconomic policies which improve the efficiency of the corporate environment, that is, of the physical, scientific and technological infrastructure, training systems and capital markets and which can effectively enhance the performance of the key agents of development, who range from transnational corporations and national conglomerates to small and medium-sized domestic businesses.

In this context, the objective of the subprogramme is to support countries of the region with the design and application of mesoeconomic and microeconomic policies and that stimulate faster economic growth and improve the distributional efficiency of the fruits of growth and modernization. This objective also implies contributing to the design and implementation of competition policies against a background of open regionalism reflected in the multiplicity of trade and integration agreements of varying scope which are taking shape in the region.

The activities under this subprogramme, which will be carried out mainly by the Division of Production, Productivity and Management, in close collaboration with other ECLAC divisions, fall under four subject areas: (i) analysis of microeconomic and sectoral production trends in the region, within the framework of regional and subregional integration processes; (ii) the development of productive factor markets (including the labour and technological markets) and productive development policies;

(iii) strengthening the key agents of industrial and agricultural development (transnational corporations, domestic conglomerates and small and medium-sized enterprises); and (iv) fostering development, adaptation and incorporation of new technologies, in particular, digital technologies and biotechnologies. Subject area (iv) also covers the reform of intellectual property systems, with a view to enhancing the competitiveness of the countries of the region on international markets.

## 1. Activities

Subject area 2.1: Analysis of microeconomic and sectoral production trends in the region within the framework of regional and subregional integration processes

### (a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider the industry dynamic and productivity in countries of the region and contrast them with those of the industrialized countries and the main emerging economies.

(ii) A meeting of experts to assess the competitiveness of the agro-food sector in the countries of the region in comparison with those of the main developed countries or trading blocs.

### (b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on changes in the industrial structure of countries in the region.

(ii) A study on changes in the productive structure of the agro-food sector in countries in the region.

(iii) A study on the incorporation of issues relating to the agro-food sector in international negotiations and in integration agreements of regional and subregional scope.

### (c) Technical material

(i) Annual update and development of the CAN (Competitive Analysis of Nations) and PADI (Industrial Performance Analysis Program) computer programs.

(ii) Update and expansion of the computer programs and analytical databases COMERPLAN (relating to the international competitiveness of the agricultural sector) and AGROPLAN (relating to the development of the agricultural productive structure).

### (d) Operational activities

#### (i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region that request them in areas relating to competition policy, productivity gains, productive restructuring of the agro-food industry and the development of national innovation systems in the light of regional and subregional integration processes.

(ii) Group training

Annual international summer school on the economic situation in Latin America.

Organization, in conjunction with government bodies and private entities in countries of the region that request it, of training workshops on the use of CAN and PADI computer software.

Cooperation with government agencies and academic institutions in countries in the region and international organizations who request it in organizing postgraduate and technical training programmes on issues relating to productive development, entrepreneurship and industrial and rural development policies.

The execution of operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 2.2: Development of productive factor markets and productive development policies

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider competition policies in selected countries of the region, with the emphasis on technology and investment arising from international negotiations and the subregional and regional integration processes.

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider business development policies, especially at the local (subnational) level.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on changes in industrial competitiveness policies in countries of the region, in particular with respect to technological and human resource development, and export promotion.

(ii) A study on the local dimension of industrial competitiveness policies in selected countries of the region.

(iii) A study on changes in competition policies in rural areas in Latin America and the Caribbean, with special attention to the financial, technological and social implications.

(c) Operational activities

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region that request them in areas such as the effects of regional and subregional integration at the sectoral and microeconomic levels.

The execution of operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.



Subject area 2.3: Strengthening the key agents of industrial and agricultural development: transnational corporations, domestic conglomerates and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider foreign direct investment trends in Latin America and the Caribbean and to identify national policy options.

(ii) A meeting of experts to examine the status of policies for support to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in countries of the region and future trends.

(iii) A meeting of experts to analyse policies for support to rural producers in the region.

(b) Recurrent publications

Foreign investment in Latin America and the Caribbean, an annual publication (with CD-ROM attached) containing an update of the legal framework and statistical information.

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the status of policies for support to small and medium-sized industrial enterprises in countries of the region, with special attention to the mechanisms for consolidating their vertical or horizontal integration with major domestic or transnational corporations.

(ii) A study on changes in the position of the large, domestic industrial conglomerates with respect to the subsidiaries of transnational corporations established in the region.

(iii) A study on policies for support to small and medium-sized rural enterprises with a view to ensuring their economic viability as producers.

(iv) A study on specialization trends, the innovative, investment and export behaviour of large corporations in Argentina.

(v) A study on the performance of industrial activities in the Argentine economy and the technological behaviour of the relevant economic agents.

(vi) A study on the profile and recent evolution of successful small and medium-sized export firms in Argentina.

(vii) A study on the behaviour of transnational corporations operating in Brazil in the field of technology.

(viii) A comparative study on the investment behaviour of domestic and foreign firms in Brazil.

(d) Technical material

(i) Development of a computer software to analyse the dynamic of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(ii) Regular update and improvement of databases relating to the legal framework and statistical information on foreign direct investment in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(e) Operational activitiesAdvisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region that request them in areas such as improvement of statistical information on foreign direct investment, identification of alternatives for the development of a regulatory framework governing foreign direct investment and the design and application of policies for support to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in urban and rural sectors.

(f) Intermediate activities

Update and improvement of on-line databases on foreign direct investment flows on the specialist subprogramme website on the ECLAC Internet homepage. This interactive database provides differentiated access to users.

The execution of operational activities and of those referred to under subparagraph (c) (iv)-(vi) will be assigned to the ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires and those referred to under subparagraph (c) (vii) and (viii) will be assigned to the ECLAC Office in Brasilia.

The execution of operational activities and of those referred to under (c) (iv)-(viii) is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 2.4: Development, adaptation and incorporation of new technologies in production

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the development, adaptation and incorporation of new technologies—in particular digital technologies and biotechnologies—in countries of the region, as well as development policies in this area.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies on the recent approach in countries of the region to policies for promoting the adaptation and incorporation of new technologies in the productive process, in particular in those devoted to natural resource processing. One study will focus on digital technologies and the other on biotechnologies.

(ii) A study on the productive system and sustainable management of natural resources.

(c) Operational activitiesAdvisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region that request them in defining policies for promoting the development, adaptation and incorporation of new technologies in production complexes, especially natural resource-based complexes.

The execution of operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

The activities under this subprogramme will be carried out in close collaboration with government, academic and private-sector bodies concerned with economic analysis of industry and agriculture in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and with specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Reciprocal collaboration ties will be maintained with various international and regional organizations, such as the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, IDB, the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA). Official meetings will be held periodically with government bodies and non-governmental organizations to promote formation of a network of institutions devoted to issues relevant to the subprogramme in the region, and to foster cooperation among them.

3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials and policy-makers of the countries in the region, especially those concerned with the analysis, design and execution of policies for productive, technological and business development of the industrial and agricultural sectors, foreign investment and transnational corporations, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and technological innovation systems.

The outputs will also be used by various private-sector institutions, such as business, labour and technical and professional organizations, universities and other academic and research institutes and centres for technology development and dissemination.

Users will be reached through the distribution of documents and publications and the supply of information material and services, using both traditional media and the most recent electronic media, including the full range of options provided by the Internet. Contact with users will also be achieved through technical cooperation activities, periodic meetings and participation in intergovernmental meetings and meetings of experts.

**SUBPROGRAMME 3:           MACROECONOMIC POLICIES AND GROWTH**Presentation

For more than a decade and a half, the Latin American and Caribbean countries have been implementing major reforms in macroeconomic and institutional policies at the national level, which are intended to help construct a new basis for sustained development in the region. As a result of these reforms and a renewed momentum in intraregional relations, the interaction of the subregional groups has progressively developed from a perspective based mainly on the trade area towards a broader vision that includes other dimensions, in particular dialogue and macroeconomic coordination.

The renewal of growth, after the restructuring of external and internal imbalances inherited from previous decades, has not always been satisfactory in either the economic or social arena. The impact of the successive crises of the 1990s is still felt at the beginning of the new century, and they have left various lessons, one of which is that the shock transmission channels - whether trade or financial - had produced destabilizing forces of external origin, which impacted on various factors creating domestic weaknesses. This was due to the shortcomings of macroeconomic and financial policies or of the institutional framework. Another of the lessons from those disturbances was that crises originating in the most vulnerable countries could rapidly become contagious to neighbouring economies, even if the latter had a relatively more stable domestic situation. This all resulted in a highly volatile momentum which has damaged long-term investment and led to mediocre growth rates. The low growth rates have in turn prevented a satisfactory assimilation of those seeking employment in the labour market, and have also delayed the resolution of problems of poverty and lack of equity.

In order to cope with these difficulties, the countries of the region have made efforts to consolidate their internal macroeconomic balances and to increase their capacity for a flexible response to external shocks. At the regional level, there have been various initiatives to seek common responses to these global problems, mainly through enhancing dialogue and macroeconomic coordination, while at the international level the region has made proposals for reform of the financial architecture and the rules of international trade.

In the work programme for the biennium 2004-2005, it is planned to continue support for the countries of the region to the extent that they require assistance in consideration and analysis of the problems referred to, as well as for the formulation of policy proposals and analysis of their results and the extension of information systems in order to enhance public and private decision-making. It is hoped that the year 2005 will bring a breakthrough with regard to regional integration, if the negotiating process for a hemispheric free trade zone is successfully completed. Its effects could change the current parameters for national macroeconomic policies and regional coordination strategies.

The subprogramme, which includes two subject areas, and which will be executed mainly by the Economic Development Division, will evaluate the repercussions for national macroeconomic policies and their regional coordination when the hemispheric free trade area is underway. It is also planned to provide contributions of an analytical nature and formulate proposals for the countries of the region, based on a systematic review of the development of their fiscal, monetary and exchange policies, of labour markets and the structural reforms underway. Lastly, situation reports will be submitted, based on comparable information, which are the most up-to-date source of information for macroeconomic assessment available in the region.

1. Activities

Subject area 3.1: Overview and sectoral review of economic performance in Latin American and the Caribbean

(a) Recurrent publications

(i) Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2003-2004

(ii) Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2004-2005

This publication is prepared annually and consists of two parts. The first is devoted to a global overview of the recent evolution of Latin America and the Caribbean. It analyses the changes that have taken place in the region in the context of the changes in the international economy, as well as economic policy, structural problems affecting the various types of economies, evolution of the level of activity, total supply and demand, performance in terms of investment, saving and consumption, inflation, employment and wages, and the external sector. Part Two contains reports on individual countries of the region, for each of which a systematic analysis of its economic evolution is presented. The publication is accompanied by a set of statistical tables, distributed in the form of a compact disc, providing information on growth, employment, foreign trade, the balance of payments, external indebtedness, prices, wages and monetary and fiscal accounts. The detailed information on the previous year is supplemented with updated information on the first half of the current year for those countries for which such information is available; the chapter containing the general overview with this information is also published separately (Current conditions and outlook of the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean). Each April, a brief report is prepared on the economic evolution of the region during the previous year (primarily for presentation to the United Nations Economic and Social Council), which serves as a preview to the Economic Survey.

(iii) Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2004

(iv) Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2005

This Preliminary Overview, which is published at the end of each year, describes and assesses the region's economic performance during the year. It presents the latest detailed information on the comparative evolution of the macroeconomic variables of the region as a whole and of most of the countries, taken individually. This publication is presented at an annual press conference held by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC in mid-December.

(b) Technical material

(i) Updating and improvement of databases on economic performance in Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular those containing the information needed for the preparation of the aforementioned recurrent publications.

(ii) Contributions to the text of the Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2004 and 2005 editions, and the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 editions: Notes on the Argentine economy.

(iii) Contributions to the text of the Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2004 and 2005 editions, and the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 editions: Notes on the Brazilian economy.

(iv) Quarterly publication of Argentine macroeconomic indicators.

(v) Monthly publication of the statistical bulletin, Evolution of the Brazilian Economy (issued in English, Portuguese and Spanish).

The ECLAC offices in Buenos Aires and Brasilia, as appropriate, will be responsible for the execution of the activities referred to in paragraph (b), except for sub-paragraph (i).

The execution of the activities referred to in (b)(iv) and (v) shall be partially subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

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

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider the conclusions of the document on the repercussions of the project for a hemispheric free trade zone on macroeconomic policy and regional convergence.

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider the conclusions of the document on fiscal policy and sustainable development in a context of globalization and regional convergence.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study of macroeconomic policy in the context of hemispheric integration. Based on the perspective of the signing of a hemispheric free trade agreement in 2005, the document will analyze the role that national macroeconomic policy could play in the new context, as well as the challenges and opportunities that it would face. There will also be an assessment of the space that is opening for a new regional macroeconomic policy in a globalized world.

(ii) A study on macroeconomic and redistributive aspects of fiscal policy, and its impact on the economic and social sustainability of growth. In designing a strategy intended to achieve a more stable and equitable development, the region must face a double challenge: on the one hand, the low level of prospects for growth and on the other, the persistent and growing equity gap which calls into question the social sustainability of current growth patterns. The aim of this document will be to evaluate the margins for flexibility in fiscal policy and identify those options most appropriate to the new national, regional and international realities.

(iii) A study on investment and growth, which continues the current research to identify the determining factors of aggregate and sectoral investment at the national and international level and to propose policies for increasing it.

(iv) A study on the financing of the economies of the region from the perspective of the national and international financial systems. The lines of action needed to strengthen international

cooperation links in the financial area will be considered, with a view to increasing and stabilizing the level of resources available to finance investment.

(v) A study on the repercussions of the strategies adopted by the countries in the region with regard to international integration and specialization in the labour markets. The document will evaluate the needs for investment in human resources and labour markets that are implied in the current national strategies for international integration and specialization in the countries of the region.

(vi) A study on a high priority issue in the Latin American and Caribbean situation.

(vii) A study on macroeconomic aspects of major importance in the international integration of the Argentine economy.

(viii) A study on the use of fiscal goals in financial programming in Brazil and its repercussions for strengthening federalism.

(c) Operational activities

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region that request them for the coordination of macroeconomic policy, the implementation of fiscal policies, identification of policies to promote investment and productivity, as well as to deal with problems related to financial flows, increasing social equity and designing institutions to facilitate achieving those goals.

(d) Intermediate activities

Contributions to the text of substantive documents for the session of ECLAC, as well as to other interdivisional documents which require contributions from the subprogramme, with regard to analysis of the performance of the economies of the countries of the region, their development strategies and their economic and social policies.

The ECLAC offices in Buenos Aires and Brasilia will be responsible for the execution of the activities referred to in (b)(vii) and (b)(viii), respectively.

The execution of the activities referred to in (b)(vii) and (viii) and operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

Activities under this subprogramme will be carried out in consultation with various programmes and units of the United Nations system and with other competent international, regional and subregional organizations, in accordance with the relevant subject areas.

In conducting its analyses of the economies and economic policies of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular those relating to the preparation of the Economic Survey and the Preliminary Overview, the Division will maintain regular contacts with government bodies of the countries. These publications will be used as inputs for the work carried out by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, especially the World Economic Survey.

Activities in the area of analysis of development strategies will be carried out mainly with the entities which contribute to the joint financing of extrabudgetary activities and with intergovernmental organizations, such as the World Bank, IDB, the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, as well as the regional integration organizations.

### 3. Users and anticipated users of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be ministries of economic affairs and finance, economic and social planning offices, universities and other academic institutions, libraries, research workers and academics concerned with research into economic and social development, international economic and financial bodies and other interested parties.

The Preliminary Overview and the preview of the Economic Survey are publications that are used intensively in the region and elsewhere. Among the main users are government authorities and officials, international organizations, banks and other private sector bodies, economic research institutes and centres and, in general, institutions, business executives, trade-union administrators and research workers who need timely access to information and indicators and analysis of various aspects of development, in order to keep abreast of economic trends in the countries of the region.

The Economic Survey is also of use to universities and academic institutions, which routinely include it in the bibliographies of their study programmes.

These studies will be given very broad distribution through an updated mailing list of institutions and individuals. The national and international communications media are important recipients of these publications, since they help to expand their dissemination and impact. They will also be on sale to the general public.

Users will receive documents, publications and materials and information services through traditional means as well as through the most up-to-date electronic media, including the full range of options provided by the Internet technologies. Other forms of contact will include technical cooperation activities, periodic meetings and participation in intergovernmental and expert meetings.



## **SUBPROGRAMME 4: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITY**

### Presentation

Latin America and the Caribbean, while actively embracing the important changes dictated by globalization and the new model of international integration of its economies, still reflect growing social inequalities and the region's concern, at present, is to place new emphasis, in its public policy, on a development approach based on fundamental rights. In most countries in the region, income distribution has shown signs of rigidity over the past decade; more seriously, in a number of countries, it has actually worsened. The rights-based approach to development, which focuses on economic, social and cultural rights, has gained currency at the international level and has gradually started to assume an important role in the regional agenda, since public expectations from the outcome of public policy in terms of the creation of opportunities for well-being for the population are becoming increasingly urgent and imperious. Thus, while distribution of the benefits of growth has tended to be rigid or even regressive, public policy is expected to have a redistributive effect, which will allow the enforcement of what are referred to as third-generation rights. This contrast forces us to reconsider social policy with a view to making it more efficient and giving it a more redistributive bias.

The numerous changes observed in the region include those relating to employment, a factor which is one of the keys to achieving social integration and poverty eradication. In this respect, the way the labour market functions, the changes in labour standards and the impact of the global situation on the extent of productive investment have affected employment levels and job creation. Another significant transformation has been the impetus given to education reforms in the vast majority of countries, in recognizing that the improvement in the coverage, efficiency and quality of the education system can be a springboard for overcoming the intergenerational transmission of poverty and for enhancing the competitiveness of the production system over the medium and long term. Sweeping institutional reforms have also been introduced in health and social security and these have been geared fundamentally towards promoting the contribution and participation of the private sector.

The social implications of these changes are significant. Restrictions on access to productive employment, together with the expansion of low-productivity informal jobs without any social benefits attached, drastically reduce the chances of social mobility and of overcoming poverty and give rise to a perception of greater vulnerability in the poor sectors, which bear the brunt of these changes. Differences in educational attainments imply a segregation of opportunities for well-being in the future. Additional problems, such as the increase in consumption, illicit drug production and trafficking, and rising crime rates and violence in cities, contribute to a sense of greater public insecurity. All of these factors support the strong public demand being raised throughout the region for public policy geared towards the protection and promotion of well-being.

The considerable potential that exists for combining economic liberalization with a more active social policy should be harnessed in such a way as to reorient and target public expenditure towards the social sector and thus increase its redistributive impact. This implies that social policy must be directed towards the second-generation reforms (as they are called) to make the supply of social services more effective and efficient and at the same time incorporate the microeconomic rationale into the provision of these services in order to fulfil the fundamental social rights of the people.

Thus, concern for social equity will, as in the past, be the pivotal element of the subprogramme for the biennium 2004-2005, which will be the responsibility of the Social Development Division. While

the starting point is the recognition that the equity gap reflects a combination of factors—that is, education, occupation, family assets and demographic factors—the sphere of action of the subprogramme will be centred on distribution and opportunities for training, employment, access to social services and protection in high-risk situations. This will be reflected in proposals for designing and assessing social policies and programmes in order to optimize their effects on the most vulnerable groups and to strengthen the social capital of these groups; to coordinate social and economic development to achieve a positive distributional impact and to prevent the more harmful effects of drugs in the sectors least able to deal with them.

Thus, the primary objective of the subprogramme is to continue to provide support to countries of the region in carrying out a continuous assessment of their social situation. To this end, the economic and social indicators relating to these populations will be used to analyse and measure the effects of the economic, social and demographic change on well-being, with the ultimate objective of proposing policies and programmes for overcoming poverty and social inequality. Another objective will be to support countries of the region in analysing the economic and social effects of the production, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs. With this in view, the Division will continue to evaluate national programmes for the prevention of drug consumption and for control of drug-trafficking, particularly with respect to the targeting and selectivity of such programmes and their links with the sociocultural contexts in which they are applied in order to optimize their impact. Lastly, a further objective will be incorporated into the programme, namely, the promotion and consolidation of the rights-based approach to development, in accordance with the priorities defined by the United Nations system, which places emphasis on questions such as human rights, democracy and peace. By widening the spectrum to include human rights among third-generation rights, the subprogramme proposes to strengthen democratic life and social peace by mainstreaming this approach into public policies so as to make them more receptive to social demands and expand the sphere of citizen participation.

From this perspective, the programme of work has been organized under five subject areas relating respectively to: (i) the formulation, management and evaluation of social policies, programmes and projects; (ii) assessment of the social situation of the population and vulnerable groups, with emphasis on poverty and equity; (iii) analysis of the social impact of economic reforms and structural adjustment on socio-economic stratification in the region; (iv) analysis of the effects of production, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs and integrated strategies for addressing them; and (v) promotion and consolidation of human rights in the context of governance and democracy and a study of its influence on the social and political dynamic in the region.

## 1. Activities

Subject area 4.1: Formulation, management and evaluation of policies, programmes and social projects

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Fourth meeting in follow-up to the World Meeting on Social Development

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts on modern technologies for the development of integrated systems for the formulation, evaluation and monitoring of social programmes and projects.

(ii) A meeting of experts for analysing modes of financing joint insurance policies to enable them to confront socio-economic risk in the region.

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the education policies applied in the region with a view to preparing proposals for a cross-cutting curriculum, education for life, and the use of information and communication technologies in schools. This study will be published in the Políticas sociales series.

(ii) A study on new forms of employment in the tertiary sector in selected countries in the region; to be published in the Políticas sociales series.

(iii) A study on evaluation models for social projects used in the region; to be published in the Políticas sociales series.

(iv) A study on models for optimizing investment decisions relating to social services infrastructure in the region; to be published in the Políticas sociales series.

(v) A comparative study on joint insurance schemes existing in the region.

(vi) A study on the current description of the main trends in health reforms in the region.

(vii) A study on the effects of globalization on culture and on the exercise of civic responsibilities in the region, culminating in the formulation of alternative proposals for improving cultural conditions and citizens' practices through the use of information and communications technologies.

(d) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region that request them in terms of social reforms and the implementation of integrated systems for the formulation, appraisal and oversight of social projects (SIFEM).

(ii) Group training

Organization of two regional courses on the appraisal of policies, programmes and social projects for technical government staff and university professors in the area of social projects (one course in each year of the biennium).

Organization of national training courses on methodologies for the formulation and appraisal of social programmes and projects, for technical government staff (four courses to be held during the biennium).

(e) Intermediate activities

(i) Support for the social network of social investment funds.

(ii) Contribution to the text of substantive documents for the ECLAC biennial session in terms of proposals and analyses relating to the systems and educational reforms in the region, as well as to other inter-divisional documents requiring contributions from the subprogramme.

The execution of the activities referred to under (b) (i), (c) (iii) and (iv), (e) (i), on the one hand, and of the operational activities, on the other, will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 4.2: Analysis of the social situation of the population and vulnerable groups with emphasis on poverty and equity

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to examine the social effects of globalization on employment in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(ii) A meeting of experts on successful policies for promoting social capital and reducing poverty.

(b) Recurrent publications

(i) Social panorama of Latin America, 2004

(ii) Social panorama of Latin America, 2005

This annual publication is prepared jointly by the Social Development Division and the Statistics and Economic Projections Division. Adopting both a short- and medium-term perspective, it also addresses such key issues as employment, income distribution, poverty and social expenditure; in addition, it includes measurements of inequality between socio-economic strata, by gender and by urban or rural location, in terms of both living conditions and opportunities for social mobility. The analysis of the social agenda focuses on issues at the heart of public and political debate in a number of countries of Latin America, in order to highlight key problems and how they are perceived. Each edition of the Social Panorama of Latin America also deals in depth with a selected central topic.

During the biennium, the number of countries covered will, as far as possible, be gradually increased, to provide the most up-to-date information and to address the most significant aspects of social development, especially those relating to social policies (education, health, social security and housing) and trends in social stratification. Further efforts will be made to expand the range of basic information sources.

With respect to sources of statistical information, the processing of household surveys will be updated on an on-going basis, while efforts will be made to incorporate other types of information available in the region, mainly through the reorganization of administrative records.

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on poverty and social capital, taking into consideration the effect of social capital on the dynamic of integration in contrast with social exclusion.

(ii) A study on structural changes and the functions of the family as well as their interrelationship with public policy; to be published in the Políticas sociales series.

(iii) A study on the effects of globalization and cultural change on the family structure.

(d) Operating activities

Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries that request them in terms of methods for collecting and analysing statistical information for the preparation or update of diagnostic studies on social issues.

The execution of operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 4.3: Changes in socio-economic stratification in Latin America and the Caribbean: the impact of economic adjustments and structural reforms

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to analyse the effects of economic reforms and structural adjustments on socio-economic stratification in selected Latin American countries.

(ii) A meeting of experts to analyse the impact of economic reforms on different types of family in countries of the region in the context of the tenth anniversary of the celebration of the International Year of the Family.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study to analyse changes in the socio-economic stratification in selected countries in the region and their effects on policies geared to reducing poverty and inequalities.

(ii) A document on methodological and technical aspects of studies on social stratification in selected countries in the region.

The execution of the activity referred to under (a) (ii) will be subject, in part, to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 4.4: Study of the effects of the cultivation, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs and integrated strategies for coping with them

(a) Non-recurrent publications

Three studies to examine the causal relationships between economic, social and cultural changes and variations in patterns and levels of drug consumption in selected countries in the region.

(b) Operating activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries that request them with respect to policies for the prevention of drug consumption.

(ii) Group training

Cooperation with ILPES in supporting training activities and incorporating in the courses the analysis of the effects of the cultivation, traffic and consumption of narcotic drugs and strategies for coping with them.

(c) Intermediate activities

Contributions to the text of the substantive documents of the ECLAC period of sessions on analyses and policies for preventing drug use and other inter-divisional documents that require contributions from the subprogramme.

The execution of the activity referred to under (a) will be subject, in part, to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 4.5: Human rights, democracy and peace(a) Organization and technical servicing of intergovernmental meetings

A regional meeting in follow-up to the World Conference on Human Rights and for the review of related mandates issued by forums similar to the United Nations.

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the rights-based approach to development from the perspective of food, health, housing and education based on the regional experience. The meeting is expected to address issues identified by the independent expert on the right to development, the open-ended group of the Commission of Human Rights of the United Nations, the Special Rapporteur on Promoting the Realization of the Right to Adequate Housing, the Independent Expert on Human Rights and Extreme Poverty, and Commitment 1 of the Copenhagen Declaration adopted at the World Summit for Social Development.

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the regional experience with the rights-based development approach with emphasis on issues relating to indigenous, Afro-Caribbean and Afro-Latin American peoples.

(ii) A study on the current and potential contribution of the region to the work of the United Nations on conflict prevention and on the peace-building and peace-keeping, with special reference to the recommendations of the Brahimi Report, the key objective on Peace, Security and Disarmament of the Declaration of the Millennium and Commitment 1 of the Copenhagen Declaration.

(d) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries that request them on the design of public policies for rights-based development and which incorporate the humanitarian response component.

(ii) Group training

Support, at the request of countries in the region, for training activities undertaken by government organizations, non-governmental organizations, universities and academic centres for incorporating in the legislation and in national public policy, internationally recognized human rights and humanitarian law governing the treatment of refugees and displaced persons.

(e) Intermediate activities

Dissemination, promotion and participation in the United Nations system inter-agency network for planning and first-in-the-field humanitarian assistance headed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

The execution of operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

Most of the activities in this subprogramme will be carried out in close collaboration with other government agencies responsible for social programmes, as well as with OAS, UNDP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO). Closer cooperation ties will also be forged with the World Bank and IDB.

In accordance with the character and the subject area of the activities, specific relations will also be maintained with other international, regional and subregional organizations. In particular, the activities relating to the effects of drug production, trafficking and consumption and integrated strategies for addressing them will be held within the framework of the Global Programme of Action on International Cooperation against Illicit Production, Supply, Demand, Trafficking and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, in close collaboration with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and with competent government agencies.

With respect to the rights-based approach to development, activities will be carried out in close collaboration with various internal United Nations offices and agencies, such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, and the United Nations Staff College. Work will also be carried out in direct collaboration with other international and regional organizations, such as OAS, the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights (IACHR), the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights.

### 3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials of the countries of the region, especially those concerned with the formulation, execution and management of social policies, programmes and projects.

Other important users of the outputs will include regional and subregional bodies, universities and other academic institutions, research centres, and other non-governmental bodies and organizations concerned with the subject areas in question.

Users will receive outputs in the form of documents and publications, through technical cooperation activities, periodic consultations and contacts and through participation in intergovernmental meetings and meetings of experts. All the activities of the subprogramme will benefit from the intensive use of new information technologies, including the Internet and videoconferencing. This will facilitate for users prompt access to outputs prepared by the subprogramme and will, at the same time, enable the establishment of more direct and smoother communication between authors and users.



## **SUBPROGRAMME 5: MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE INTO THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

### Presentation

One of the main paradoxes of the new century is the fact that gender inequalities persist while at the same time women are making significant progress in exercising their rights and achieving greater social visibility and political recognition. The process of constructing equality between women and men very often seems to work in opposition to the growing inequalities in the economic, social, political, and cultural spheres, and in media access in the globalized world. Yet the progress achieved in this area is threatened in the world today by the growing concentration of wealth and power, the rise in absolute poverty and the violence that is occurring in all areas of public and private life. This danger is becoming increasingly apparent as the inequalities between different groups of women are becoming more accentuated owing to the absence of policies intentionally designed to reduce gender inequality.

In order to meet these challenges, the countries of the region must take on the important task of mainstreaming the gender perspective in their development strategies, from an interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral perspective. They also need to make progress in harmonizing their economic and social policies, consolidate governance and the development of institutions, and promote social and civic participation in the framework of the exercise of human rights as indivisible and essential components of the development process.

In this context, the objective of the subprogramme is to support the efforts of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to mainstream the gender perspective in their public policies and strengthen the functioning of the institutions which contribute to reducing gender inequality in the various spheres of development. The secretariat will therefore enhance its support for the activities of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and for the Presiding Officers of that body. It will also increase the technical cooperation activities for development relating to the formulation of public policies oriented to achieving gender equality in the various spheres of operation of markets, institutions and society as a whole. Particular emphasis will be given to training activities aimed at government offices for women and to ministries and sectoral institutions, with the aim of strengthening relations between civil society and governments. Similarly, the secretariat will continue to revitalize its own role as the focal point for the inter-agency coordination of the activities undertaken in the region within the United Nations system in connection with gender equity.

The subprogramme includes activities for follow-up on implementation by the countries in the region of the recommendations of the Lima Consensus and the Beijing Platform for Action, in accordance with the mandate established by the United Nations General Assembly for the regional commissions. To this end, the secretariat will continue to follow a strategy that aims, on the one hand, to strengthen the national capacity of countries in the region for producing knowledge on gender relations in relation to emerging issues from the regional and global platforms, and, on the other hand, to strengthen the political position of the region in international debates taking place within the sphere of the United Nations on related issues. For this purpose, the secretariat proposes, on the basis of its own research, to contribute to generating information on gender issues and to expand areas of research on related issues.

The last objective of the subprogramme is to continue to make progress in incorporating the gender perspective in the programmes, projects and activities of ECLAC, especially with regard to the technical cooperation for development provided to member states, and will give attention to increasing

the complementarity of interdivisional activities, in particular by generating information in specific areas which complement the work of other internal units. Some of the issues to be considered relate to an integrated approach to overcoming poverty, an approach that has the aim of people-centred sustainable development, and to the strengthening of the full exercise of women's rights and responsibilities as citizens. Priority will be given to preparing proposals for policies that relate the above issues with economic development, with a view to acting as catalysts for the regional exchange of experiences and best practices with respect to gender mainstreaming in public policies, programmes and projects, as is expected from the regional commissions by virtue of the relevant mandate.

The Women and Development Unit will be responsible for implementing the activities of this subprogramme, which form a single subject area.

## 1. Activities

### (a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

(i) Ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, including the preparation of reports on the activities of the ECLAC secretariat and substantive documentation for the Conference.

(ii) Two subregional preparatory meetings for the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the ten-year review of implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (Beijing+10).

(iii) Four meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, including the preparation of reports on the activities of the ECLAC secretariat and substantive documentation. Two of these meetings may be held via electronic media, taking advantage of Internet technologies and videoconferencing.

### (b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Four meetings of experts to consider priority issues under the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean. The meetings are scheduled to address such issues as: (i) emerging or priority issues of gender equity and the public policies implemented by the countries of the region with a view to complying with the recommendations for the new review period (2006-2010) of the Regional Programme of Action and the Lima Consensus; (ii) problems of quantification with regard to emerging issues of gender equity, with the aim of completing the system of gender indicators developed in the region in the two previous bienniums; (iii) the effects of trends in social spending on gender equity in the context of the state reforms begun at the end of the previous decade; and (iv) the repercussions of decentralized management at the local level on the formulation of public policies with a gender approach.

### (c) Substantive servicing of inter-agency meetings

Two inter-agency meetings with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, including the preparation of substantive support documents and the relevant reports.

(d) Recurrent publications

Four issues of the series Mujer y desarrollo, which will focus on such topics as the effects of technological change on gender equity; women's sexual and reproductive rights; progress in women's access to financial and productive resources; and the human rights situation of women migrants.

(e) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the status of progress in constructing gender equity in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(ii) A study on progress in the situation of women in the region from the point of view of implementation of the recommendations of the Lima Consensus and the Beijing Platform for Action, for presentation at the ninth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(iii) Four studies on issues relating to mainstreaming of the gender perspective in the development of countries of the region, for example, progress in measuring women's paid and unpaid work; the status of social policies and social protection; gender discrimination in culture, and environmental policies and gender equity.

(f) Technical material

(i) Preparation of three studies on specific issues which have contributed to the incorporation of the gender perspective in the work of the ECLAC system. Topics to be covered include the development of gender indicators in the area of headship of households, social security and the participation of women in decision-making; the development of horizontal and vertical segmentation of the labour market between men and women, and progress in the region in creating poverty eradication programmes which have the objective of achieving people-centred sustainable development.

(ii) Updating and dissemination, through a page for the subprogramme on the ECLAC web site, of the on-line database on programmes and projects implemented in the region in connection with the advancement of women, in compliance with the mandate contained in resolution 3 (VIII) of the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(iii) Updating and dissemination, through the ECLAC Web site, of the Directory of national organizations dealing with programmes and policies on women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(g) Information materials and services

(i) Two electronic conferences on progress and obstacles to the implementation of the recommendations of the Lima Consensus and the Beijing Platform for Action in the countries of the region and the influence on public life of civil society women's organizations and networks.

(ii) An information leaflet and brief notes for distribution at the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. This activity is part of the broader communication strategy developed by the Women and Development Unit in collaboration with the Information Services Unit of ECLAC. This strategy also includes constant updating of the contents on gender and development of the subprogramme's page on the ECLAC web site.

(h) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation, to countries that request it, on the use of gender indicators and for drafting public policies for gender mainstreaming and for strengthening government agencies and entities responsible for policies and programmes for women.

(ii) Group training

Support, at the request of countries of the region, for training activities provided by government agencies, non-governmental organizations, universities and academic centres, in the area of gender mainstreaming in development and government policy.

It is planned that various technical cooperation projects will be implemented during the biennium on the use of gender indicators in the development of public policies, on the application of labour policies with gender equity in strategic economic sectors, and on the strengthening of the capacities of the national women's offices in Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to governance.

(i) Intermediate activities

(i) Compilation, in book form, of the contents of studies carried out in the biennium on the subject of gender and economic and social development in the region, as part of the initiatives of the subprogramme with regard to publishing.

(ii) Continuous support to other ECLAC divisions and units in incorporating the gender perspective in their substantive activities.

(iii) Consolidation of the use of gender indicators prepared in previous bienniums by all the substantive units of ECLAC.

The execution of the activities referred to in (d)(ii), (e)(ii) and (f)(i) and the operational activities shall be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

The activities under this subprogramme will be carried out in close collaboration with the government agencies and entities with responsibility for policies and programmes for women, public and private institutions that implement public policies on gender equity and academic centres and non-governmental organizations involved in related activities.

The coordination of activities relating to the situation of women with various organizations of the United Nations system will continue. These activities will be carried out, at the global level, mainly within the framework of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Women and Gender Equality (IAMGWE),<sup>1</sup> and, at

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<sup>1</sup> At its fifth session, held in New York, in February 2000, the Inter-Agency Meeting on Women and Gender Equity (IAMGWE) asked ECLAC to take responsibility for leading the Working Group on the availability and use of gender indicators. This mandate was renewed by the sixth session of the IAMWGE (New York, February 2001). In addition to ECLAC, the members of this working group included the Economic Commission for Africa

the regional level, at the Meeting of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System on the Advancement of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.<sup>2</sup>

3. Users and intended users of outputs

The main users of the outputs of these activities will be government authorities and public officials of the countries of the region with responsibility for drafting and executing policies, programmes and projects relating to gender equity. These outputs will also be particularly useful in supporting the activities of various non-governmental organizations, academic centres and institutes for research and advancement that play a role in this area.

Users will receive documents, publications and materials and information services through traditional means as well as through the most up-to-date electronic media, including the full range of options provided by the Internet technologies. Other forms of contact will include technical cooperation activities, periodic meetings and participation in intergovernmental and expert meetings.

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(ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Statistics Division of the United Nations, FAO, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO), the World Food Programme (WFP), UNDP, UNESCO, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

<sup>2</sup> At the regional level, the joint work of ECLAC with organizations of the United Nations system is mainly in connection with FAO, INSTRAW, WHO-PAHO, WFP, UNDP and UNIFEM.

**SUBPROGRAMME 6: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**Presentation

The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean remain in the throes of economic and social reforms which are having an impact on their respective population dynamics; at the same time, specific trends, such as the decline in fertility rates and their effects on population ageing and the pattern of international migration flows, are affecting the content and direction of their public policies in new development contexts influenced by globalization.

The region has sought to put into practice the commitments adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development, specifically, the agreements and goals of the Programme of Action signed on that occasion with a view to raising living standards for the population, strengthening the exercise of rights in the areas of reproduction and migration, and reducing sociodemographic inequalities. A review of the achievements in this area will be necessary in 2004, which will mark the tenth anniversary of the signing of these agreements. In this regard, the general objective of the subprogramme will be to act as a technical support body for countries in the region to facilitate and coordinate their interactions and the exchange of experiences in the field of population and development, and to assess progress in the implementation of the objectives of the Programme of Action. To this end, comparative studies will be carried out at the subregional and regional levels on policies applied in various countries for the achievement of the goals and for the development of methodologies, procedures and systems of indicators necessary for monitoring implementation of those agreements.

The subprogramme will also provide support to countries in the region in addressing the dynamic of demographic changes from the perspective of human rights as a part of their development strategies, bearing in mind the importance attached to this approach by the Conference. This is in keeping with the need, on the one hand, to extend to other spheres the advances already secured in the conceptualization and application of reproductive rights and, on the other, to the need to incorporate a rights-based approach to the consideration of areas such as international migration, ageing, gender equity, conflict and emergency situations, bioethics and the survival of cultural minorities, in the light of the globalization of individual and collective rights.

Notwithstanding the region's progress in terms of use of demographic information and knowledge and in public policy-making, obvious deficiencies still exist in the development models for defining demographic and spatial distribution scenarios; such models should take into account, not only the demographic dynamics but also its economic, social and cultural determinants and the determinants relating to sustainable development. These deficiencies are even more glaring at the level of local public administration. Hence, the subprogramme will continue to provide support to countries in the region to strengthen their local capacities, to enable them to make better use of the sociodemographic information and knowledge for the design and application of their development policies and programmes. One fundamental tool for this purpose will be technical cooperation for development directed towards using census results, fostering the collection and proper processing of sectoral statistics, the creation of interactive, geo-referenced databases and the construction of indicators for the design of various interventions, project evaluation and resource allocation.

The subprogramme will also support ECLAC member countries in the follow-up to such commitments as may emerge from the second World Assembly on Ageing (Madrid, 2002). Attention will be paid to demographic ageing and its implications for the development goals of the countries in the

region, bearing in mind that this trend affects patterns of family formation and the magnitude and direction of intra-family transfers. The interrelationships between the ageing process and health and social security reforms will also be examined.

The interrelationships between population dynamic and social inequality will be another area of focus under this subprogramme, so as to assist countries of the region in assessing the sociodemographic factors that tend to create disadvantages and other forms of social vulnerability at the level of individuals, families, communities, regions and countries, especially those factors that contribute to the intergenerational transmission of such conditions.

Another area of activity under this subprogramme will be the systematization of information on international migrations in the context of advances being made towards regional and subregional integration. This will imply identifying the factors leading to migration, quantifying their demographic, economic and sociocultural effects and formulating policy proposals that help to harmonized migration patterns with national development goals and individual expectations in terms of development.

Lastly, the Division will continue to provide support to countries that are incorporating systematically in their social programme activities the most up-to-date information on demographic variables. Foremost among these variables are trends relating to fertility, mortality, age structure, internal migration and patterns of spatial distribution of the population. On-going monitoring of these trends will make it possible to predict the timing and scope of critical demographic events with a view to adapting, as appropriate and on a timely basis, the relevant socioeconomic policies, programmes and projects.

The programme of work for the biennium 2004-2005, which will be implemented by the Population Division (CELADE), comprises four subject areas. The first encompasses cooperation and training in the field of population and development; the second, demographic analysis and population projections; the third, activities relating to the development, adaptation and use of methodologies for generating and disseminating information on population; lastly, the fourth includes work on the integration of sociodemographic elements in development policies and programmes.

## 1. Activities

### Subject area 6.1: Cooperation and regional training in population and development

#### (a) Servicing of intergovernmental meetings

Substantive servicing of the Ad Hoc sessional Committee on Population and Development, including the preparation of technical documents for the biennial follow-up to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development.

#### (b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action and of the International Conference on Population and Development.

(c) Recurrent publications

Notas de oblation for the dissemination of research and studies on population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean: four issues during the biennium.

(d) Technical material

Periodic update of the content of the specialist subprogramme site, accessible through the ECLAC portal.

(e) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region that request them on issues relating to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development and dissemination of population issues through the Internet. These services can also be provided at ECLAC headquarters.

(ii) Group training

Cooperation with government agencies, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies for the development of training activities on emerging issues concerning population and development. The experiences acquired in various countries of the region will be assessed and countries with successful experiences in this field will be encouraged to share them.

The execution of operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 6.2: Demographic analysis and population projections(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to examine the results of the 2000 round of censuses, its use in formulating social policy and its dissemination in support of decentralization of administration.

(b) Recurrent publications

Four issues of the Demographic Bulletin.

(c) Non-recurrent publications

A technical report on the evaluation of the 2000 round of censuses.

(d) Technical material

(i) Maintaining an up-to-date database on demographic trends, population projections by sex and age and demographic indicators.



(ii) Maintaining an up-to-date data bank for the programme “Investigation of International Migration in Latin America” (IMILA), incorporating the results of the 2000 round of censuses.

(e) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in the areas of data collection, demographic analysis and methodologies for the preparation of projections and population estimates. These services may also be provided at ECLAC headquarters.

(ii) Group training

A one- or two-week workshop —designed for about ten professionals working on population and development issues— on data collection, demographic analysis and methodologies for the preparation of projections and population estimates.

The execution of operational activities provided for under (d) will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 6.3: Development of methodologies and instruments for the analysis and dissemination of information on population

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to examine the use of sociodemographic computer programs for the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and programmes.

(b) Recurrent publications

REDATAM Informa: two issues during the biennium and electronic diffusion of its content through the specialist subprogramme site accessible through the ECLAC portal.

(c) Non-recurrent publications

A study on computer software applications in the area of population to strengthen local capacities, with a view to incorporating sociodemographic data and information in the design and application of public policies and programmes.

(d) Technical material

Development and up-date of computer programs to facilitate the use of population statistics, with special attention to the optimum use of data from the 2000 round of censuses and other sources through the combined use of the System for the Retrieval of Census Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer (REDATAM) and geographic information systems.

(i) Maintenance of an up-to-date sociodemographic data bank on censuses and vital statistics.

(e) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries, at their request, in the design and use of computer software applications relating to REDATAM and the creation of related databases. These services may also be provided at ECLAC headquarters.

(ii) Group training

Four one- or two-week workshops for approximately ten professionals per workshop, on the use of REDATAM computer software applications and the creation of related databases.

The execution of operational activities and of those listed under (d) will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 6.4: Incorporating sociodemographic variables into development policies, programmes and projects

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to examine the advances in terms of studies and policies relating to population ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on interrelationships between ageing, family and public policies.

(ii) A document on the interrelationships between population dynamics, production patterns and social inequality as a basis for the construction of future scenarios.

(iii) A study on the interrelationships between population dynamics and the exercise of human rights.

(iv) A study on the management of international migration in the context of development and subregional and regional integration processes.

(c) Technical material

(i) Creation and update of a data bank on ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean which will serve for regular demographic monitoring of the population segment made up of older persons.

(ii) Update and improvement of the database on spatial distribution and urbanization of the population in Latin America and the Caribbean (DEPUALC), with special attention to the incorporation of the results of the 2000 round of censuses.

(d) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region, at their request, in areas relating to the incorporation of sociodemographic variables in development policies, programmes and projects.

(ii) Group training

A one- or two-week workshop for approximately ten professionals on issues relating to the integration of sociodemographic variables in development policies, programmes and projects.

The execution of operational activities and of those referred to under (d) are subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

The activities under this subprogramme will be carried out in close collaboration with programmes and offices in the United Nations system, mainly with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP), the Population Division of the United Nations, the Statistical Division of the United Nations and also with specialized agencies such as FAO, PAHO, UNESCO and UNICEF, and with intergovernmental organizations, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Sharing of information and cooperation ties will also be fostered with non-governmental organizations with an interest in the area of population and development, especially with those that operate at the regional and subregional levels.

3. Users and projected uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be the authorities and government officials of the countries of the region, particularly those working on population-related issues in ministries of health, education and housing, and national statistical offices. Other users will include public and private agencies and bodies responsible for the design, execution and management of population-related programmes, policies and projects, and national, regional and local bureaux concerned with economic and social development. The outputs of this subprogramme will also be disseminated at universities, academic and research centres, and other institutions concerned with these issues.

A dissemination strategy will be adopted to ensure that the outputs of this subprogramme reach end-users and are put to good use. Outputs will reach users through the distribution of documents and publications and the delivery of materials and information services, both through traditional means and through more modern electronic media, including the full range of options provided by the Internet technologies. Other forms of contact will include training activities and technical cooperation, the holding of periodic consultations and participation in intergovernmental meetings and groups of experts.

## **SUBPROGRAMME 7: PLANNING OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

### Presentation

The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are still carrying out processes of State modernization. This brings to the forefront the need to reassess medium- and long-term planning and the development of macro-fiscal rules and performance indicators, in order to evaluate public administration and orient it towards greater cost efficiency and effectiveness. In the course of this modernizing effort, various emerging issues have come to be very significant. These include issues relating to the new modes of public intervention, the creation and consolidation of regulatory agencies and the exchange of experiences in the sphere of regulation, the decentralization of public administration, the development of territorial competitiveness, the creation of banks for investment projects and new forms of investment programming at the national, regional and local levels. The aim of the subprogramme is to encourage regional cooperation in these areas among the member countries of ECLAC.

In the 2004-2005 biennium, the activities under this subprogramme will be executed by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). The activities are grouped in three subject areas which cover: (i) public administration and regulation; (ii) decentralization, land-use planning and management of territorial development; (iii) investment programming and projects; and (iv) cooperation among Latin American and Caribbean planning bodies.

Three main activities are envisaged in relation to public administration and the regulation of public services. The first is to follow up on the State reform processes and the new modes of public administration, with emphasis on initiatives which interrelate, from a multiyear perspective, strategic planning, macro-fiscal rules, the public budget and the results-based management model. The second is the development and review of the methodologies needed for the formulation, follow-up and evaluation of budgetary policies, giving particular attention to questions such as governance, transparency in management and good practices. The third line of work is oriented to systematizing information on Latin American and Caribbean experiences in the sphere of regulation, especially in relation to reforms in the provision of public services and policies for encouraging competition.

Activities relating to decentralization and land-use planning will be based on the review of the various effects of globalization, integration and different forms of decentralization on territorial development processes and the possibility of promoting endogenous development processes, in which local and regional governments are called on to be active exponents for territorial development of production. There will also be support for the countries of the region with regard to designing local policies and strategies for production and competition within a context of equitable and sustainable social development, and with regard to strengthening the local management of development from the territorial point of view.

The main objective in the area relating to investment projects and programming is supporting the countries of the region in the task of enhancing the quality of public investment and promoting a projects culture in State administration, in accordance with the strategies for decentralization and private-sector participation. There will thus be emphasis on the practical and theoretical aspects of preparation, management and evaluation of public investment projects, as well as on the basic elements of investment programming in the macro-, meso- and microeconomic spheres. At the macroeconomic level, there will be follow-up of the national systems of public investment in order to acquire information on progress, the difficulties encountered and the most significant legal and methodological reforms. On the

mesoeconomic level, the institutional changes will be considered which have taken place in the administration and control of public investment in the light of phenomena such as decentralization and globalization. Lastly, at the microeconomic level, priority will be given to methodological development for project preparation and evaluation.

Lastly, the subprogramme will continue to include the provision of technical assistance services to the countries of the region in the form of technical assistance, in order to encourage and coordinate their interactions and exchanges of experience in the field of planning, as well as to encourage the training of public officials at the central, regional and local levels, through specialized short courses.

## 1. Activities

### Subject area 7.1: Public administration and regulation

#### (a) Technical meeting

A technical meeting to consider experiences in public administration and budgetary policies in the countries of the region.

#### (b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A document on trends and innovations with regard to fiscal policies, public budgets and results-based management in countries of the region.

(ii) A study of methodologies and experiences of medium-term budget programming in the countries of the region.

(iii) Two documents examining the development of regulatory frameworks for the provision of public services.

#### (c) Materials and information services

Brochures on the international course on economic reforms and strategic State management and other international courses or seminars.

#### (d) Operational activities

##### (i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries of the region that request it in areas relating to State management and regulation.

##### (ii) Group training

Four-week international course on economic reforms and strategic State management for approximately 30 mid-ranking and senior government economists and finance experts and members of specialized academic centres.

One- to two-week international courses and seminars (two courses or seminars in each year of the biennium) for approximately twenty government officials and academic experts, on topics to be selected according to government priorities in areas such as management and evaluation of public policies, provision and regulation of public services, coordination of macroeconomic policies and financing of social security.

(e) Intermediate activities

Promotion, direction and coordination of training activities; selection of participants; preparation of study programmes and selection of teachers; organization and preparation of teaching material, and design of workshops and seminars.

A significant number of these activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 7.2: Decentralization, land-use planning and management of territorial development

(a) Technical meetings

(i) A technical meeting to consider decentralization and integration processes in Latin America and the Caribbean and their territorial effects.

(ii) A technical meeting to consider development policies and land-use planning in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(iii) A technical meeting for analysing programmes for attracting investment and developing production and their relationship to endogenous territorial development.

(iv) A technical meeting to examine the study programmes, teaching methods and the areas of work of postgraduate students in development and land-use planning in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the processes of decentralization and integration and territorial development in Latin American and the Caribbean.

(ii) A study on national, regional and local institutions for promoting productive development.

(iii) A study on development and land-use policies and instruments.

(iv) A document on megaprojects, territorial development and participatory structures in selected countries of the region.

(v) A study on the institutional structure and the functions of national organizations involved in the management of territorial development.

(c) Technical material

(i) Development and updating of two databases of subnational indicators on the decentralization processes and territorial economic behaviour.

(ii) Development and updating of a documentary database on development policies, participatory structures and land-use planning of selected countries in the region.

(iii) Development and updating of a space on the ILPES web site assigned for continuous interaction between professionals and researchers on issues related to decentralization, land-use planning and the management of territorial development.

(iv) Development of applications of geographical information systems for the formulation of regional and local development policies.

(d) Materials and information services

Brochures on national and international courses on the management of regional and local development.

(e) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to governments and national and subnational administrations that request it in the areas of decentralization, land-use planning and local and regional economic development.

(ii) Group training

Two five-week international courses (one course in each year of the biennium) on the management of regional and local development for approximately 30 participants.

Two three-week national courses (one course in each year of the biennium) on local and regional development, at the request of countries.

Cooperation with government bodies, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional agencies that request it, in order to support training and teaching activities in issues relating to decentralization, land-use planning and management of territorial development.

(f) Intermediate activities

Promotion, direction and coordination of courses; selection of participants and preparation of teaching material.

A significant number of these activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 7.3: Investment projects and programming

(a) Technical meetings

(i) A technical meeting to consider different experiences related to the assessment of development policies and programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(ii) A technical meeting to consider different experiences related to the ex post evaluation of development projects in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(iii) A technical meeting on experiences and progress in distance education in the framework of the Latin American and Caribbean network for training and technical cooperation using this teaching method.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on incorporating the gender perspective in the formulation, preparation and evaluation of development projects and programmes in the region.

(ii) A document on incorporating environmental impact assessment throughout the life cycle of the project.

(iii) A study on the legal and institutional structure of national systems of public investment in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(iv) A comparative study of the results obtained by the national systems of public investment in Latin America and the Caribbean, with recommendations for their enhancement and for their establishment in countries that do not have them.

(c) Technical material

(i) Development and updating of a space on the web page for the subprogramme on the ECLAC web site, devoted to the preparation and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects.

(ii) Creation and regular updating of an on-line regional data bank, on the web page for the subprogramme on the ECLAC web site, on successful development projects and programmes.

(d) Materials and information services

(i) Brochures on the international and subregional courses on project preparation and evaluation, management of the project execution and use of the methodology of the logical framework for programme evaluation.

(ii) Distribution by electronic mail throughout Latin America and the Caribbean of information notes (eight notes in the biennium) on the evaluation of policies, programmes and projects and environmental impact assessment.



(e) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries of the region which request them with regard to national systems of public investment and for evaluation of policies, programmes and projects.

(ii) Collective training

Two three-week international courses on project preparation and evaluation, for 30 national, regional or local government officials and for academics and experts interested in this area.

Four two-week international courses (one course in each year of the biennium) on the management of local development project implementation for 30 national, regional or local government officials and for academics and experts interested in this area.

Two two-week international courses (one in each year of the biennium) on the methodology of the logical framework and its application to the evaluation of programmes for 30 national, regional or local government officials and for academics and experts interested in this area.

(f) Intermediate activities

Promotion, direction and coordination of training activities; selection of participants; preparation of study programmes; preparation and organization of teaching material and design of workshops and seminars.

The execution of a number of these activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 7.4: Cooperation among Latin American and Caribbean planning bodies(a) Inter-governmental meetings

Organization and provision of substantive and technical services at two meetings of national planning bodies: the twenty-second and twenty-third Meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning (RCP).

(b) Publications

Four issues of the ILPES Bulletin (two in each year of the biennium).

(c) Materials and information services

Preparation of brochures, information notes and press releases on the activities of the subprogramme, as necessary, and regular updating of the subprogramme's page on the ECLAC web site.

The execution of a significant number of these activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

## 2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

The activities under this subprogramme will be carried out in close collaboration with the national planning bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean as well as with universities and research centres, private-sector bodies and non-governmental organizations concerned with strategic planning and management of issues of public interest. In particular, collaboration agreements will be signed and updated with international organizations, governments and national and local administrations, as well as with universities. The secretariat will also participate in networks of researchers and actors concerned with issues relating to the planning of public administration.

Depending on the nature of the activities and the relevant subject area, specific contacts will be maintained with various bodies, including the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI), the Economic Development Institute (EDI) of the World Bank, the International Institute for Public Administration of France, the Public Budget International Association (ASIP) and the Public Management Service of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Relations will also be maintained with universities in the region, development corporations and municipal associations.

## 3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials of the countries of the region, especially those concerned with the planning and coordination of economic and social policies at the national, regional, state and local levels, as well as those carrying out planning, programming and management activities in other public bodies and enterprises.

The outputs in question will also be used by various institutions of civil society, such as political groups and parties, business, labour and professional organizations, and universities and other academic and research institutions.

Users will receive documents, publications and materials and information services through training activities and through traditional means as well as through the most up-to-date electronic media, including the full range of options provided by the Internet technologies. Other forms of contact will include technical cooperation activities, periodic meetings and participation in intergovernmental and expert meetings.

**SUBPROGRAMME 8: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**Presentation

A review of the achievements of the decade since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development reveals that Latin America and the Caribbean have only just taken the first steps along the path to sustainable development. While the region enthusiastically adopted commitments in that regard and launched numerous initiatives aimed at implementing the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21, its successes are far from sufficient.

Quite apart from the advances recorded, some sectors labour under the perception that the principles of environmental protection and sustainable development are restrictions on economic and social development and, for this reason, continue to lag behind; this limits government capacity to control pollution and halt the escalating environmental degradation of essential ecosystems.

The environmental policies now in force and the instruments used in the region for direct and indirect regulation are still, in most cases, reactive rather than preventive or development-oriented; indeed, scant attention is paid to policies which seek to improve environmental quality in close association with productive competitiveness. Thus, environmental agencies are still in their infancy. This causes a number of problems and, in particular, makes it difficult to introduce effective, cross-cutting policies and to strengthen the bargaining position of countries in the region on the international stage. The weakness of the institutional framework has serious implications, especially in terms of the environmental problems associated with export-based structures, private investment, and national and subregional economic strategies.

For the countries of the region, this context poses new challenges, some of which were just starting to emerge around 1992, when the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held. Unlike the situation that prevailed one decade ago, the hallmark of the current international situation is consolidation of globalization and the region is fully immersed in this process. The lack of empirical information and sustainability indicators is continuing to hamper countries in the region in their efforts to assess objectively the magnitude of the economic, social and environmental costs of development strategies which are divorced from the principles of sustainability. To help to articulate a coherent response to this situation, the prime objective of the subprogramme is to contribute to a systematic evaluation of the advance of the region in the adoption of sustainable patterns of development. To this end, trends towards sustainability in the region will be examined and monitored through the design and application of a set of selected indicators, with a view to obtaining useful information for public-sector decision-makers and policymakers and for authorities who monitor implementation of such public policy.

Moreover, given the State's role in promoting sustainable development, the second objective proposed by the subprogramme is to provide support to countries of the region in strengthening their capacities in the design and implementation of public-policies which are in harmony with criteria for sustainable development. To this end, a comparative analysis will be carried out on national and subregional systems relating to sustainable development. Support will be provided to countries and regional integration organizations in their efforts to implement and follow up on multilateral environmental agreements, particularly those relating to biodiversity, climate change, desertification and Agenda 21, or to other related negotiations that may be conducted.

Another area of work under the subprogramme relates to consideration of some links between economics and the environment, aimed at providing governments in the region with up-to-date knowledge and useful information to assist them in their decision-making. The priority will be given to studying the relationship between trade and the environment, both on the basis of the implications of trade policies on the environment and the growing importance of environmental issues in trade negotiations, particularly in the light of the recent agreements adopted by the World Trade Organization at Doha, Qatar. Moreover, special attention will be paid to the potential for design and application of fiscal policies and market-based instruments for improving environmental management, to the allocation of public and private resources for environmental protection and to strategies and trends for financing sustainable development at the international, regional and national levels.

Lastly, in response to the challenge posed by the high rates of urbanization affecting most of these countries and all the attendant environmental problems, the subprogramme will seek to strengthen the capacity for urban management in the countries of the region by incorporating the concept of sustainability in urban and land-management policies. Thus, another area of work will be to carry out a comparative analysis of current land-use and land-management policies, to continue to mainstream environmental issues into regional and municipal agendas in keeping with the decentralization dynamic, and to support ECLAC member countries in their efforts to put into practice international agreements on these issues, especially those adopted under the Habitat Agenda (Habitat II).

Thus, the subprogramme of work for the biennium 2004-2005, which will be executed by the Environment and Human Settlements Division, has been organized around the following subject areas: a status report on sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean; monitoring public policy and international and regional agreements for sustainable development; an analysis of the relationship between economics, and the environment and land development and human settlements.

## 1. Activities

Subject area 8.1: Status of sustainable development in the region

### (a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the causes of the processes affecting sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as indicators for measuring its progress.

### (b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A report on the advances made towards achieving sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(ii) A study on social vulnerability in the context of environmental change in selected countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

### (c) Technical material

Updating and improving the database on economic, social and environmental variables and indicators for assessing the advance of sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(d) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries that request them, with respect to methodologies for the preparation of indicators.

The execution of operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 8.2: Follow-up on public policies and international and regional agreements for sustainable development

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the lessons learned in the application of policies and instruments that incorporate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study, based on the principle of environmental justice, on the distribution of the benefits and social costs of environmental policies among different social groups.

(ii) A study to assess, from a legal and institutional perspective, the various models of the integral design of public policies for sustainable development, including those relating to subregional and subnational institutions.

(c) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region that request them in the preparation of mechanisms for monitoring compliance with international environmental agreements and for evaluating their impact on public management practices and procedures in the regional, national and local spheres.

(ii) Group training

Cooperation with governmental and intergovernmental bodies, and with universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional bodies that request it, in support of training in environmental management.

The execution of operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 8.3: Economics and the environment

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider the treatment of strategic areas linked to trade and the environment in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the most important multilateral negotiation forums that deal with the environment, trade and integration.

(ii) A meeting of experts to assess the potential of environmental tax reforms and advances made in the application of economic instruments in environmental management in selected countries in the region.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the environmental impact of the export-oriented development strategy in selected sectors and countries of the region.

(ii) A study on the relevance of environmental issues for countries of the region from the perspective of developments in trade negotiations currently underway.

(iii) A study on the use of market-based instruments in environmental tax policies and their potential for greater development in the region.

(iv) A study on financing public spending on environmental protection in selected countries in the region.

(v) A study on private investment in environmental protection in the region.

(vi) A study on the relationship between energy policy, including transport and climate change.

(c) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries in the region that request them in various areas of economics and the environment.

(ii) Group training

Regional training courses, designed for government officials and professionals working in the area of economics and the environment, on public policies for sustainable development, environmental economics and environmental policies, governance and environmental justice, international negotiations and international treaties and agreements, and indicators of sustainable development.

The execution of operational activities and of the activity referred to in subparagraph (a) (ii) is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 8.4: Land-use development and human settlements

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider issues relating to the planning and management of human settlements.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Habitat Agenda (Habitat +10) and of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Human Settlements.

(ii) A study on the advances and new directions of policies for the sustainable development of human settlements in the region.

(iii) A comparative study on local management of the urban environment in various countries of the region.

(c) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to countries that request them in areas relating to public efficiency in the management of human settlements, urban environmental management and analysis of the impact of natural disasters on urban and natural environments.

(ii) Group training

Cooperation with government bodies, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional organizations that request it in support of training activities for urban-environment and land management and planning.

(d) Intermediate activities

Preparation of technical documents for the biennial Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI).

The execution of operational activities and of the activity referred to in subparagraph (a) is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

The activities of this subprogramme will be conducted in close collaboration with organizations, programmes and specialized agencies in the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNDP, the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS) and the Commission on

Sustainable Development, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, such as IDB and the World Bank.

In addition, relations will be maintained with the Meeting of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean and with the Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean (MINURVI).

Cooperation ties will also be strengthened with the environmental organizations established under integration agreements existing in the region; with the secretariats of the main environmental conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification and with financial institutions, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Andean Development Corporation (ADF).

Depending on the subject area, links will be maintained with relevant bilateral cooperation systems, non-governmental organizations, the business sector, universities and research centres.

### 3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be national authorities and officials in the region who are responsible for formulating environmental policy and for carrying out activities relating to the environmental management, as well as authorities responsible for human settlement and local government.

The relevant outputs will also be used by regional and subregional bodies, universities, academic research centres, the business sector and non-governmental organizations concerned with these issues.

Information will be conveyed to users through documents and reports, technical cooperation activities, and courses, workshops and meetings.



## **SUBPROGRAMME 9: NATURAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

### Presentation

The reforms undertaken by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the 1990s have given rise to significant changes in the institutional framework of sectors relating to the management and supply of natural resources for energy, water, mining and fishing, and in the provision of infrastructure services for, *inter alia*, energy, potable water, sanitation and transport. These changes, however, have brought uneven results. In addition to the progress made with regard to aspects of sustainable development, there has been stagnation and even some occasional setbacks. The main achievements are associated with improvements in production efficiency, a higher level of investment for the expansion of supply of services and less discretion with regard to setting relative prices. Most of the pending challenges are related to social and environmental aspects, especially the sustainable management of natural resources, the improvement of regulatory mechanisms and the adequate design of public policies, essential factors for securing the path of sustainable development.

The actual coexistence in the region of a number of production organization models in these sectors and the uneven results observed, are posing new questions as to their optimal functioning and the efficient, sustainable and equitable use of natural resources and infrastructure services. In order to meet those challenges, the primary objective of the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division, which is responsible for this subprogramme of work for the biennium 2004-2005, is to contribute to strengthening the capacities of countries in the region for formulating and implementing policies geared to promoting the rational and efficient use of natural resources and of infrastructure services in the energy, water, mining and transport sectors, with a view to making simultaneous progress towards the goals of economic growth, social equity and environmental sustainability. It will approach this objective through an analytical review of the new institutional mechanisms now in place and by providing technical cooperation services, with the aim of fostering the physical and trade integration of the countries of the region and at the same time improve coordination of the relevant policies within and between the countries.

Although it is essential that the countries of the region continue to strengthen their reform processes to increase systemic competitiveness and competitiveness in those sectors, strongly influenced by globalization, it is no less essential to make progress at the same time in strengthening the regulatory role of the State, with the aim of reducing the negative externalities generated by the increase in production and service activities in those sectors, as well as to safeguard against potential risks associated with the excess of concentration and the possible emergence of oligopolistic market structures in dominant positions. For this reason, a second objective of the subprogramme is to support the countries of the region in strengthening their institutional and technical capacities to enhance the regulatory frameworks of the activities and sectors mentioned, with the aim of determining the optimal combination of regulation and competition in each sector, to overcome the deficits and gaps in this area, to make information systems more transparent, and to help balance the rights and obligations of the government, users and public and private enterprises providing services.

Lastly, the third objective of the subprogramme is to contribute, on the one hand, to improving the connection between formulation and implementation of policies for the sustainable development of the sectors and activities related to natural resources, energy and infrastructure, a task which should be carried out at the national level and at the regional and local levels of each country and, on the other hand, encourage the coordination of such policies and the current regulatory frameworks in the subregional and

international spheres. This objective is based on the progress in the decentralization processes established in many countries in the region, by virtue of which functions previously carried out by central governments have been transferred to local governments, together with the responsibility for providing various basic public services, that are currently open to the participation of new agents, including from the private sector. This objective also amounts to recognition of the growing importance of physical and trade integration in view of the trends to increasing internationalization of societies and economies, which brings to the forefront the need to improve the coherence of current policies and regulatory frameworks in countries belonging to shared geo-economic spaces.

The previous objective also encompasses the coordinated management of territorial spaces bound by natural geographic features, including those shared by two or more countries and which call for the development of joint management capacity. This applies to the management of river basins, coastal margins, oceans or ecosystems which extend beyond the political and administrative limits established within a single country or between two or more countries.

This subprogramme is divided into five subject areas which relate to: the participation of the private sector and regulation of the provision of services; sustainable management of natural resources; natural resources and infrastructure in linkages with the global economy and regional integration processes; national and international legal instruments governing natural resources and infrastructure; and sustainability, efficiency and equity in land transport systems.

## 1. Activities

Subject area 9.1: Participation of the private sector and regulation of the provision of services

### (a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) One meeting of experts to examine the experiences and progress in regulation of the energy industry in selected countries of the region.

(ii) One meeting of experts to examine experiences and progress in the region with regard to the regulation of transport activities traditionally controlled by the public sector in which the private sector is now participating.

### (b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the regulation of the energy industry in selected countries of the region, with special attention to its effects on the structure of energy markets.

(ii) A study on experiences and progress in the region with regard to the regulation of transport activities traditionally controlled by the public sector in which the private sector is now participating.

(iii) A study of the impact of structural reforms on energy pricing mechanisms in different countries of the region and its impact on the most disadvantaged social groups.

(iv) A study on the regulation of potable water and sanitation services, with emphasis on the design of regulatory frameworks which aim to encourage private-sector investment and

participation, and to increase the efficiency of those services in their economic, social and environmental aspects.

(v) A study on the participation of mining in the economy of selected countries of the region, with emphasis on the impact of foreign investment on the contribution of the mining sector to development in terms of generating employment, economic growth and redistribution of income.

(vi) A study on the current situation of the tax structure of the mining sector, with particular attention to the impact on real fiscal income in selected countries of the region.

(c) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries that request it with regard to policies for the regulation of public services related to sustainable development of natural resources, energy, infrastructure and transport.

(ii) Group training

Cooperation with ILPES and government bodies, universities, and regional and subregional organizations upon request to assist with training in the regulation of public services related to infrastructure -including transport- and the sustainable development of natural resources such as water and energy.

The execution of operational activities and those indicated in (b) (v) is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 9.2: Sustainable management of natural resources, energy and infrastructure

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

One meeting of experts to analyze the experiences of selected countries in the region with regard to energy policy and sustainable development.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the effects of the development of the energy sector on economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development in the region.

(ii) A study on the problems posed by energy development in rural areas in the region

(iii) A study on water provision policies in selected countries of the region, with emphasis on the systems of water rights which promote the participation of the private sector.

(iv) A study on recent progress and experiences in the creation, consolidation and functioning of water management bodies at the level of river basins in selected countries of the region.

(v) A study on the importance of the economic contribution of small-scale and artisanal mining enterprises in selected countries of the region.

(vi) A study on the social responsibility of mining companies in selected countries of the region.

(c) Material and information services

Newsletter of the Network for Cooperation in Integrated Water Resources Management for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (four issues during the biennium).

(d) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries that request it concerning management policies and procedures for sustainable development and the management of services relating to natural resources, energy, river basins, oceans and infrastructure.

(ii) Group training

Cooperation with government bodies, universities and regional and subregional organizations upon request to assist with training in management procedures and policies for sustainable development and the management of services relating to natural resources, energy, river basins, oceans and infrastructure.

The execution of operational activities and those referred to in (b)(ii) is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 9.3: Natural resources, energy and infrastructure in relation to linkages with the global economy and regional integration

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Meeting of experts to examine issues relating to mining integration of countries belonging to the same subregional integration group, in the spheres of mining rights, sustainability and market access.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the effects of the reforms in the energy integration processes in countries belonging to the same subregional integration group.

(ii) A study on the repercussions of earlier and more recent reforms in the legal structure for mining and in the processes for attracting international investment.

(c) Material and information services

Information bulletin on water courses and lakes shared by two or more countries (four issues in the biennium).

(d) Intermediate activities

Support to the Interparliamentary Conference on Mining and Energy in Latin America, the Latin American economic, social and environmental Energy Organization (OLADE), the programme Organizations for the Promotion of Energy Technology (OPET), the Inter-American Dialogue on Water Management, and the Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI).

The execution of the activity indicated in (c) is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 9.4: National and international legal instruments governing natural resources and infrastructure

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Meeting of experts to consider progress in modernization of the legal structure relating to water management and the regulation of associated public services, in selected countries of the region.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on progress in the modernization of the laws relating to water management and the regulation of associated public services, in selected countries of the region.

(ii) A study on progress in the administration of water resources in selected countries of the region, with special attention to reforms of legislation and institutions concerned with the management and integral development of water.

(c) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries in the region that request it in the implementation of policies and modernization of the legal structure relating to the sustainable development of natural resources and energy.

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 9.5: Sustainability, efficiency and equity in land and sea transport systems

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Meeting of experts on the sustainability, efficiency and social equity of policies for transport and urban development.

(b) Recurrent publications

FAL Bulletin, a bimonthly publication on the facilitation of trade and transport in Latin America and the Caribbean (12 issues during the biennium).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the on the sustainability, efficiency and social equity of policies for transport and urban development.

(ii) Cost-benefit study of the protection of transport markets in selected countries in the region.

(iii) Two studies (one in each year of the biennium) on recent trends in the transport sector in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(d) Material and information services

Expansion and updating of the international transport database in the region and the electronic publication Maritime Profile of Latin America and the Caribbean, with information on the maritime transport situation in the region, both of which are available from the web page of the subprogramme on the ECLAC web site.

(e) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries that request it with regard to land and sea transport.

(ii) Group training

Cooperation with ILPES to support training activities and to include in the courses sectoral issues relating to transport.

Cooperation with government bodies, universities, non-governmental organizations and regional and subregional agencies that request it, to support training activities related to transport.

Execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

The activities of this subprogramme will be conducted in close collaboration with programmes and offices of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the regional offices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Other meetings will be held on a regular basis on specific subject areas and relevant activities.

In the area of mining and energy, there will be close collaboration with the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI) and with various subregional and national agencies, including the Central American and Caribbean Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Inter-American Mining Society.

In order to implement the activities relating to water resources, meetings will be held with the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, the Subcommittee on Water Resources of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) of the United Nations and with international organizations such as the Global Water Partnership (GWP).

With respect to activities on transport, close cooperation will be maintained with organizations and offices of the United Nations system such as the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the regional commissions. Collaboration will also be strengthened with regulatory bodies for the transport sector and with the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA), the Latin American Economic System, the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the Central American Commission of Maritime Transport (COCATRAM), the Latin American Railways Association (ALAF), the Conference of South American Ministers of Transport, Communications and Public Works, the Meeting of National Customs Directors of Latin America, Spain and Portugal, the International Road Federation, the Latin American Association of Metros and Subways (ALAMYS), the Latin American Congress on Public and Urban Transport, and with international banks, especially the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEL) and the Andean Development Corporation (ADC).

### 3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be the authorities and government officials of countries of the region, and parliamentarians and local government authorities, especially those concerned with management for sustainable development of natural resources, energy, infrastructure and transport services.

The outputs referred to will also be used by regional and subregional bodies, universities, academic and applied research centres and other non-governmental bodies and organizations, especially technical-professional, or labour- or business-related entities concerned with the subjects in question.

Users will receive documents, publications and materials and information services through traditional means as well as through the most up-to-date electronic media. Other forms of contact will include technical cooperation activities, periodic meetings and participation in intergovernmental meetings and meetings of experts.

**SUBPROGRAMME 10: STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS**Presentation

The process of globalization characteristic of current economic relations is having a profound impact on development in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly in the economic, social and environmental spheres. This impact, together with the conditions under which political decisions are taken and development strategies prepared, has given rise to growing demands for statistical information and prospective surveys in the region.

In response to these demands, the Statistics and Economic Projections Division, to which this subprogramme is assigned, has outlined several objectives for the biennium 2004-2005. The first is to strengthen the statistical capacity of the countries of the region - and of ECLAC, as the intergovernmental body which specializes in the preparation of comparable regional information. Within this framework, the Commission will act as technical secretariat and will consolidate the work of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as a subsidiary organ of ECLAC and the principal regional forum for deciding on and coordinating support activities for the statistical work of its member countries.

The second objective envisaged under this subprogramme is to strengthen technical support to the countries of the region, in order to develop, promote and disseminate among them the available methodological and technological advances, especially in sectors defined as priority areas by Governments, with a view to consolidating national statistical systems while responding, at the same time, to the increasing demands for statistical information.

Special emphasis will be placed on an extensive refinement of statistical activity in the countries of the region. For this purpose, the Division will promote the creation and improvement of the legal and institutional frameworks underpinning national statistical information systems and will provide support to the national entity responsible for the relevant system in each country to strengthen its role as decision-maker and coordinator. It will also seek to secure higher resource allocations for such entities in order to strengthen their coordination of the different national producers of information and to improve their client focus. Accordingly, and from a broader perspective, efforts will be directed towards promoting a statistical culture in the region. The Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC will play an essential role as a forum for discussion and for sharing experiences in this area and as a body in respect of which Governments can establish priorities and make commitments which will, in due course, be embodied in the programme of international statistical work for the region.

The subprogramme of work encompasses five subject areas: statistical data banks and the dissemination of statistics and regional indicators; economic statistics and the National System of Accounts (SNA); technical cooperation with member States and with regional and international statistical organizations; evaluation and prospective analysis of the economic development process in countries of the region; and statistics and quantitative analysis of social processes.

With regard to the regional information framework, existing statistical databases will be updated and expanded, while efforts will be made to make them more user-friendly. In terms of economic data, the aim is to promote the development of statistical systems that can reflect the main features of the performance of countries in the region. Under this subprogramme, the Division will continue to prepare



and transfer methodological materials and advances, especially with respect to the implementation of the System of National Accounts 1993 and the generation and dissemination of statistics.

In the area of technical cooperation, the subprogramme will continue to work in close collaboration with regional and international organizations, especially those of the United Nations system, in order to strengthen their coordination of the regional technical cooperation programme in the area of statistics and projections; this will include the transfer to ECLAC member States of the new recommendations adopted internationally for the generation and dissemination of statistics. The role of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC and its Executive Committee as the principal regional forum for discussing and taking decisions on issues that have a direct impact on the satisfaction of national statistical requirements.

Medium and long-term prospects for economic and social development will be examined in order to identify those areas that pose the greatest challenges. In particular, studies on integration of the countries of the region into the world economy will be examined based on studies on their productive structure and the effects of globalization.

Lastly, in the area of social statistics, attention will be focused on issues relating to social equity and the elaboration of new social indicators. An effort will also be made to develop and improve the different technical and methodological aspects of household surveys with a view to using the results in combination with those from other sources, in particular population censuses and administrative records.

## 1. Activities

Subject area 10.1: Statistical data banks on Latin America and the Caribbean, and dissemination of regional statistics and indicators

### (a) Recurrent publications

(i) Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean (two issues during the biennium and equivalent or complementary electronic versions).

(ii) Statistical summary and estimates for the Preliminary Overview of the Economy of Latin America and the Caribbean (two issues during the biennium).

(iii) Principal short-term indicators (eight quarterly issues during the biennium as well as dissemination through the electronic media).

### (b) Technical material

Maintenance, updating and expansion of existing databases on new topics. Upgrading of mechanisms for connecting to ECLAC internal computer networks and the economic and social information system of the United Nations. Establishment of regional networks with national statistical offices and central banks in order to expedite data collection and exchange.

### (c) Intermediate activities

(i) Preparation of statistical information for the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean

(ii) Statistical support for the preparation of the Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean (2004 and 2005 editions).

(iii) Statistical support for interdivisional activities and ECLAC projects.

Subject area 10.2: Economic statistics and the System of National accounts

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Two meetings of experts to evaluate the introduction of the new System of National Accounts and to explore the scope for regional cooperation on the subject (one meeting in each year of the biennium).

(b) Recurrent publications

Cuadernos estadísticos de la CEPAL. Two issues during the biennium, one on external-sector statistics and the other on regional series of national accounts.

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two reports on the application of the new United Nations System of National Accounts by countries of the region.

(ii) One study on production indices by sector;

(iii) Two reports on external-sector statistics.

(iv) A report on statistics on international trade in services.

(d) Intermediate activities

(i) Informing countries of the region of the progress achieved by the main technical groups working on policies for the generation and dissemination of statistics under the direction of the United Nations Statistical Commission. Special emphasis will be placed on areas where economic change currently under way is giving rise to new demands.

(ii) Participation in the preparation of technical manuals on the new System of National Accounts and transfer of material required by countries. Collaboration in the preparation and distribution of the Spanish version of SNA News and Notes, produced by the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat, in New York.

(iii) Regional coordination of the project on purchasing power parity with those countries that show an interest in participating in it. The project, which is part of the International Comparison Programme (ICP), was organized and presented by the World Bank and has received support from the United Nations Statistical Commission. The aim is to produce and disseminate on a continuous basis conversion factors of purchasing power parities for gross domestic product and its principal aggregates. The project, which will be financed jointly by various international organizations, is designed to strengthen the statistical capacity of countries. The first round at the world level will be completed in

2005 and the idea will be to seek to incorporate it permanently into the regular statistical programmes of countries.

Subject area 10.3:      Technical cooperation with member States and regional statistical bodies

(a)      Organization and servicing of intergovernmental meetings

(i)      Third Statistical Conference of the Americas. This activity includes the coordination and monitoring of technical cooperation agreements in different areas and the preparation of reports on the activities of the ECLAC secretariat and substantive documentation for presentation at the Conference.

(ii)     Two meetings of the Executive Committee of the Conference, including preparation of reports on the activities of the ECLAC secretariat and substantive documentation.

(b)      Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to make recommendations on the revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) agreed by the United Nations Statistical Commission. It is to be hoped that the resulting recommendations will reflect the structures and forms of production characteristic of the economies in the region and will serve as an input for the preparation of a new version of the ISIC. The United Nations Statistical Commission is expected to consider the new version in 2007 with a view to its eventual adoption.

(c)      Operational activities

(i)      Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to member States and statistical bodies that request it in statistical organization, economic statistics and national accounts, traditional means and new technologies for the dissemination of statistical data and the design of forecasting models and methodologies for use in the formulation of policies and development strategies.

(d)      Intermediate activities

Coordinating a programme of work with countries in the region in the area of social indicators and environmental statistics. Translation of the publication ENVSTATS of the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat and dissemination of the Spanish version through the Internet.

Creation of a network of experts on the construction of social indicators and a similar network on environmental statistics, with a view to strengthening the statistical capacity of countries in the region in this area. These projects are expected to be executed with support from the United Nations Development Account Projects.

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 10.4: Evaluation and prospective analysis of the development process in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Two meetings of experts to consider methodological and substantive aspects of prospective studies and economic projections (one in each year of the biennium).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) Two studies offering a medium-and long-term assessment of the main trends in terms of production and social progress in selected countries of Latin America.

(ii) Two studies on the structural effects of globalization and of macroeconomic and institutional reforms in areas such as capital formation, the fiscal budget, trade equilibria and external financing, and relative prices.

(iii) Two studies on medium- and long-term global and sectoral macroeconomic forecasts.

(iv) Two summaries of prospective studies on the world economy which focus on globalization as it relates to production patterns and financial intermediation.

(v) Two studies on structural trends and their impact on the situation of Latin American and Caribbean countries and on the global and regional economic outlook.

Subject area 10.5: Statistics and quantitative analysis of social trends in Latin America and the Caribbean

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Meetings of experts to examine techniques and methodologies used in drawing up household surveys and their incorporation into a social information system which uses information from other sources for poverty analysis and the design of social policies (four meetings are envisaged for the biennium).

(ii) Meetings of experts to examine methodologies and procedures that will enable countries of the region to produce standard national and international indicators for the environment (two meetings are envisaged for the biennium).

(b) Recurrent publications

Preparation of the annual editions of the Social Panorama of Latin America, in conjunction with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the Social Development Division.

(c) Non-recurrent publications

Two reports on income distribution, poverty, employment and other social indicators in selected countries.

(d) Technical material

Maintenance and updating of existing databases and creation of databases on new topics in the social sector.

(e) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to member States and regional organizations that request it in the following areas: household surveys; statistics and social indicators; and quantification and analysis of situations of poverty.

(ii) Training

Training in the estimation and use of social indicators relating to income distribution, poverty and employment characteristics of different social groups, with support from the household survey programme conducted under the Programme for the Improvement of Surveys and the Measurement of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (MECOVI).

(f) Intermediate activities

Statistical support for the execution of ECLAC studies and projects.

The operational activities and some of the activities referred to under subparagraphs (a) (i) and (ii) are subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

Activities under this subprogramme will be carried out in coordination and close collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Commission, the United Nations regional economic commissions and the secretariats of organizations for regional integration. Cooperation ties and liaison will also be maintained with statistical offices in member States. Work on economic statistics, national accounts and economic development indicators will be coordinated with that of the World Bank, IDB, FAO, WTO, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Technical cooperation and training activities in the field of statistics will be carried out in close collaboration with UNDP, the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat—especially the National Accounts Section—the IDB/World Bank/ ECLAC Programme for the Improvement of Surveys and the Measurement of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (MECOVI), the regional offices of United Nations specialized agencies and the European Training Centre for Economic Statisticians of Developing Countries (CESD-Madrid). Some of these activities will be carried out in collaboration with the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA), the Organization of American States (OAS) and UNCTAD.

Economic projections will be produced in close collaboration with the Development Policy Analysis Division in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations and with the Project Link Research Centre. Regular contact will also be maintained with other centres, specialized

agencies and bodies of the United Nations system and with government institutions in the countries of the region.

3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government agencies of member States, particularly national statistical offices, central banks and ministries with responsibility for economic affairs. Other users will be business associations, labour organizations, and technical and professional institutions linked to production sectors, universities, research centres, regional and subregional integration bodies and other public and private entities which require comparable information on the countries of the region, as well as experts with UNDP or other United Nations bodies who are responsible for drafting reports and implementing technical cooperation projects.

The main users of the economic projections will be public and private agents responsible for designing policies that take into account the outlook for the countries of the region.

Users are expected to have direct access via computer to on-line data banks. Studies or abridged versions thereof will be disseminated through traditional means as well as through the most up-to-date electronic means, including the full range of options provided by the Internet technologies. Users will also be reached through consultations and periodic contacts and participation in intergovernmental meetings and meetings of experts.

## **SUBPROGRAMME 11: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA**

### Presentation

In the 1990s, the countries served by the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico exhibited very similar levels of economic performance, with a moderate recovery of growth. This was the result of significant changes in the structure of production and the institutional framework experienced by the subregional economies.

In order to stimulate growth on the basis of enhanced external linkages, some economic sectors in the subregion—such as tourism, maquila, telecommunications and mining—have managed to be grow stronger and reactivate themselves, whereas others have lost relative importance or have continued to go through incomplete modernization processes, as occurs in agriculture and non-traditional agroindustry. On the other hand, the institutional frameworks were geared to systems that were more open, deregulated and able to activate the market mechanisms in the economic and social spheres. In general, the reforms process followed an uneven course with regard to coverage, depth and time frames, and there is a consensus that the results are far from satisfying the expectations created with regard to growth, competitiveness or with regard to the equity of distribution of benefits.

Progress was also made during the past decade with regard to integration of the Central American countries with regard to trade and investment, although individual countries made more attempts to improve their linkages with the international economy, under the strong influence of the globalization process. Once again the vulnerability of the countries of the subregion became apparent, as they faced external shocks caused by the reduction in demand in their main export markets, a deterioration in the terms of trade and the accumulation of adverse socioeconomic and environmental effects, owing to natural disasters which were particularly harsh in the subregion.

In short, trends in the main indicators for income, poverty and productive employment show that improving the living conditions of large sectors of the population and their production linkages are tasks that still require attention in the subregion, despite the efforts made by governments to reduce the equity gap.

In this context, the main obstacles facing the subregion in the immediate future can be summarized in five basic priorities of the subregional agenda. One of them refers to the need to improve macroeconomic management, with a view to increasing the growth rate, increase levels and quality of employment, encourage financial stability, and increase saving and investment rates. Achieving macroeconomic stability has to go beyond the fiscal, monetary and external balances, in order to include economic growth and the generation of productive employment. As a complement to this, progress is needed in strengthening national and subregional institutions, whose weaknesses and shortcomings usually indicate faults of a regulatory nature.

At the same time, it is important to deepen and improve the linkages of the economies of the subregion with the globalized international economy. For this purpose, one pending task is to reduce the technological and productivity gap which especially affects the industrial sector of the subregion and, in particular, the smallest enterprises in the relatively smaller economies. The efforts in this area should be oriented to including a larger number of firms in the exporting process and, at the same time, making them more competitive, so that they are in a better position to face the challenge of imports in their own

internal markets. Another priority is the urgent need to reduce poverty and social inequality. For this it is imperative to implement social policies, programmes and projects specifically geared to achieving equity and, simultaneously, attaining a high and sustained long-term growth rate that is socially inclusive. Lastly, the political agenda of the subregion gives a prominent place to the adoption of patterns and strategies of sustainable development which is essential for preserving the rich biodiversity of Mesoamerica, which is currently threatened by the extensive damage that has accumulated over many decades.

This subprogramme, which will be executed by the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico, will be organized in eight subject areas to deal with these challenges and support governments in the pending development tasks.

The first two areas will be concerned with following up on recent trends in economic performance in the subregion, examining the relations between the institutional changes in the subregion and current development strategies, and analyzing the main restrictions on economic growth and the role played by the domestic market as a source of growth.

The area relating to labour markets, mainstreaming the gender perspective and equity, will deal with the strategic importance of productive activity as a basis for overcoming poverty, with an integral focus which emphasizes the need for simultaneous progress in strengthening policies, programmes and projects geared to overcoming poverty and in achieving equity by means of dynamic growth that is sustainable in the long term. Emphasis will be given to tasks related to mainstreaming the gender perspective in the main areas of economic, social, political and cultural affairs in the subregion, according to the specific circumstances.

The links between competitiveness and equity in intraregional trade relations will be one of the central themes of study in the area of international trade and integration. The development of the regulation of international trade and national trade policies will be monitored in the context of subregional integration, and the benefits associated with the trade in environmental and tourist services will be analyzed, as well as the consideration of environmental issues with regard to exports.

In the area relating to modernization and agricultural policies, attention will be focused on the review of the situation and trends in the agricultural sector of countries in the subregion as a result of the policies of economic opening and the implementation of the free trade treaties. Support will be provided for the governments in adopting approaches that give agriculture and rural development a new role in the national economies, with the aim of enhancing sectoral competitiveness, generating employment, contributing to sustainable development in the management of natural resources and reducing rural poverty in the subregion.

In the area relating to industrial competitiveness, the emphasis will be on various aspects referring to the new competitive profile that the countries need to revitalize industrial development, with special emphasis on human capital formation, an essential element for creating the skills needed to increase the added value of goods and services produced in the subregion, raise the level of labour productivity and in general the total productivity of the factors of production. Relations between the environment and industry will also be examined, changes in the forms of industrial organization and productive integration of the economies of the subregion, and the possible scenarios for industrial development in the context of hemispheric integration.



In the area relating to energy integration, the challenges to the energy sector in the subregion will be considered, as well as progress in the constitution and integration of the electricity and oil markets, and the development of the regulatory framework of these markets.

Lastly, the area of vulnerability and natural disasters is formally presented for the first time as a separate element of the work programme, although ECLAC has made contributions of information over a number of years and has carried out a significant amount of work in this area. The systematic review of the socioeconomic and environmental effects of natural disasters in the region will be continued and enhanced. Efforts will also be made to design risk parameters, which reveal the hidden costs of the lack of prevention and mitigation, with the aim of contributing to the formulation of policies which incorporate those elements and stimulate the development of regional cooperation in the area of risk reduction and vulnerability. The ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico will act as a focal point of the ECLAC system to coordinate the activities in this field.

## 1. Activities

### Subject area 11.1: Economic growth, public policy and development

#### (a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Meeting of experts to examine the main restrictions on economic growth in the countries of the subregion and the role of the domestic market in overcoming them.

(ii) Meeting of experts to examine the links between the main institutional changes in the countries of the subregion and current development strategies.

#### (b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A document to consider the main restrictions on economic growth in the countries of the region and the role of the domestic market in overcoming them. The sectoral structure, dynamics and institutional arrangements of the internal market of the countries of the subregion will be identified.

(ii) A document to consider the links between the main institutional changes in the countries of the subregion and current development strategies.

(iii) A document to consider the changes in the role of the State in the establishment of the physical infrastructure for production in the new context of trade opening, deregulation and increased private-sector participation in the provision of public services.

#### (c) Technical material

Expansion and updating of the data base on macroeconomic statistics and national accounts.

(d) Operational activitiesAdvisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to the countries that request it in the design and evaluation of public policies—especially those geared to institutional strengthening—and development and cooperation programmes.

The execution of operational activities will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.2: Short-term analysis of economic performance in the subregion(a) Non-recurrent publications

(i) Reports on economic trends in the countries of the subregion in 2003 and 2004 (ten documents in the biennium).

(ii) Reports on economic trends in the countries of the subregion in 2004 and 2005 (ten documents in the biennium).

(b) Technical material

Contributions to the Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2004 and 2005 editions. Notes on the economies of the countries of the subregion.

Subject area 11.3: Labour markets, gender and social equity(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider actions to promote production and employment as components of policies to overcome poverty in the countries of the subregion

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study of actions to promote production and employment as components of policies to overcome poverty in the countries of the subregion.

(ii) A study on the formulation of policy proposals to reduce social inequalities among regions, sectors and social groups and the gender inequalities in selected countries of the subregion.

(iii) A study on the policies for overcoming poverty focused on the most vulnerable social groups of selected countries in the subregion.

(iv) A study on the changing role of women in selected countries of the subregion with a high incidence of internal and external migration.

(c) Technical material

Preparation of basic social indicators for the countries served by the subregional headquarters.

(d) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries that request it in the area of social development and equity.

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.4: International trade and integration(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Meeting of experts to consider the links between trade competitiveness and equity in intraregional trade relations, with the aim of contributing to designing trade policies which bring benefits to the smallest economies in the context of the processes of globalization and hemispheric integration.

(ii) Meeting of experts to consider the sectoral commitments which countries of the subregion may make in the framework of the hemispheric integration negotiations.

(iii) Meeting of experts to consider the strategic importance and development prospects of the trade in services in the countries of the Caribbean Basin, in particular services relating to the environment and the tourist industry, in the light of the integration and globalization processes.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the links between trade competitiveness and equity in intraregional trade relations, with emphasis on some sectors and selected traditional industrial branches.

(ii) A study to consider the sectoral commitments which countries of the subregion may enter into in the framework of negotiations in the hemispheric integration process.

(iii) A study to consider the benefits associated with the trade in environmental services and the incorporation of the environmental variable in exports and in the tourist industry.

(iv) Two reports on trends in trade policies at the national level and the subregional integration process in Central America.

(c) Technical material

(i) Update and improvement of the statistical data base and the document base on trade, economic integration and cooperation between the countries of the subregion.

(ii) Update, improvement and dissemination of the computer software entitled Module for the Analysis of Growth of International Commerce (MAGIC) and the TradeCAN database.

(d) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to the countries that request it in relation to international trade, economic integration and regional cooperation.

(ii) Group training

One one-week course on international trade linkages, economic integration and regional cooperation for approximately 20 officials from governments and intergovernmental organizations and members of academic centres specializing in these subjects. Special attention will be given to the needs of the smallest economies of the subregion from the point of view of the negotiating process for hemispheric integration.

Cooperation with government bodies, universities and regional and subregional organizations that request it to support training and teaching activities with regard to competitiveness and use of the MAGIC computer software and the TradeCAN database.

(e) Intermediate activities

Technical support for intergovernmental meetings which are held in the subregion in connection with international trade, regional economic integration and technical cooperation.

The execution of operational activities and the activities referred to in (b)(iv) is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.5: Modernization and agricultural policies

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Meeting of experts to consider subjects relating to institutional structures geared to development of equitable and dynamic agriculture in the countries of the subregion in the context of globalization.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study of institutional structures geared to development of equitable and dynamic agriculture in the countries of the subregion in the context of globalization.

(ii) A study on economic linkages and rural development in zones or regions of selected countries in the subregion.

(iii) A study on water resources intended for agriculture in the subregion.

(iv) A study on the status of the agricultural sector in relation to the implementation of free trade agreements in selected countries of the subregion.

(c) Technical material

Updating and dissemination of information on the agricultural sector in countries of the subregion.

(d) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to the countries of the region that request it in areas relating to agricultural and rural policies and development.

The execution of operational activities and the activities referred to in (b)(iv) is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.6: Industrial competitiveness

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) Meeting of experts to consider the impact of human capital formation on competitiveness and the increase in productivity of successful non-maquila industry in the subregion.

(ii) Meeting of experts to consider the conditions for subregional cooperation with regard to environmental and industrial development issues.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the impact of human capital formation on competitiveness and the increase in productivity in non-maquila industry in the subregion.

(ii) A study of the conditions for developing subregional cooperation with regard to environmental and industrial development issues.

(iii) A study on future scenarios for industrial development in the subregion in the light of the hemispherical integration process and the changes in international trade regimes.

(iv) A study on the competitiveness of conglomerates in the countries of the subregion and the changes caused in the forms of industrial organization, production integration and business development.

(v) A study on recent trends in the manufacturing industry in the Central American Isthmus.

(c) Technical material

Update and improvement of databases and the indicators referring to the industrial sector of the subregion.

(d) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to the countries of the subregion that request it with regard to industrial competitiveness policies and technical progress, industrial organization and business development of small and medium-sized enterprises, maquila competitiveness and the design of related public policies.

The execution of operational activities and of the study indicated in (b)(iv) is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.7: Energy integration(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Provision of substantive services to the Central American Electrification Council, the Central American Committee for Cooperation on Hydrocarbons and the Central American Coordinating Association of Regulatory Bodies for Electrical Energy for regular and special annual meetings convened by their respective secretariats. Services include the preparation of special studies requested by the secretariats.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the challenges facing the energy sector in selected countries of the subregion.

(ii) A study on the consolidation of the subregional electricity market in Central America.

(iii) A study on the barriers to forming a subregional oil market in the countries of the Central American isthmus.

(iv) A study on the strengthening of the regulatory frameworks of the energy industry in selected countries of the subregion.

(c) Technical material

Updating and improvement of databases on the energy industry and the oil subsector in Central America.

(d) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries that request it in the area of energy integration, regulation and management.

(ii) Group training

Cooperation with government and intergovernmental bodies and regional organizations and subregional bodies that request it with a view to facilitating training activities relating to sustainable development of the energy sector, energy economics and regulation of public utilities.

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 11.8: Vulnerability to natural disasters(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Meeting of experts to consider the medium- and long-term effects of natural disasters that have occurred in Central America and the Caribbean. The vulnerability and risk exposure to natural catastrophes of these countries will be analyzed in relation to their respective production structures and development strategies. Trends in the reconstruction processes and their impact on the investment capacity of the countries will also be considered.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

A study on the impact of natural disasters on regional development, with particular reference to the countries of Central America and the Caribbean Basin. Special attention will be given to the medium- and long-term effects of the reconstruction processes and their cumulative effect on the growth and increase in assets and infrastructure. Vulnerability indices will be established which combine scientific information on the frequency and degree of severity of natural and climatic events with georeferenced economic, social and environmental indicators. On this basis criteria can be established to define specific actions for risk management and reducing vulnerability. In particular, efforts will be made to promote the incorporation of risk reduction criteria in investment and development projects.

(c) Technical material

Development and maintenance of a database on the effects of natural disasters in the region, on the basis of the uniform application of the methodology developed by ECLAC.

(d) Operational activities(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation services to the countries that request it in the analysis and evaluation of the socioeconomic effects of natural disasters occurring in the region.

(ii) Group training

Cooperation with government and intergovernmental bodies and regional and subregional organizations that request it with a view to facilitating training activities for incorporating risk management and dealing with vulnerability as an interdisciplinary curricular subject. For this reason, it is planned to promote cooperation programmes with universities and international institutions with experience in risk management analysis, dealing with vulnerability and disaster management. It is also planned to cooperate with the bodies referred to in order to disseminate, by means of training activities, the revised and updated version of the "Manual para la estimación de los efectos socioeconómicos de los desastres naturales", with particular reference to the situation of countries in particularly vulnerable circumstances.

Execution of all the activities in this subject area is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

The activities under this subprogramme will be carried out in coordination with United Nations bodies and international, regional and subregional bodies. In particular, there will be activities with the General Secretariat of the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) and the Executive Secretariat of the Central American Monetary Council. An effort will also be made to strengthen relations with private-sector bodies and with non-governmental organizations, especially those that work in the productive sectors.

Depending on the subject area and the nature of the activities in question, consultations will also be held on an ad-hoc basis. For the economic integration and international trade activities, actions will be coordinated and consultations held with WTO, UNCTAD, SIECA and CABEI.

The activities relating to industrial competitiveness will be coordinated with the Central American Institute for Supporting Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, the Latin American Centre for Competitiveness and Sustainable Development, the Central American Institute of Business Administration, SIECA, the chambers of industry and commerce of the region, and the general departments for industry attached to the ministries of economy and integration. The activities relating to agricultural modernization will be carried out in contact with the relevant governmental institutions, such as ministries of agriculture, rural development and the environment. There will be collaboration with international, regional and subregional organizations such as FAO, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, the Central American Agricultural Council and SIECA.

In the area of energy integration, collaboration will be maintained with the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the Central American Electrification Council, the Central American Committee for Cooperation on Hydrocarbons, and the Central American Coordinating Association of Regulatory Bodies for Electrical Energy as well as the General Secretariat of SICA, CABEI and IDB.

In connection with assessing the effects of natural disasters and reducing vulnerability, there will be a cooperation effort with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNDP, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and other specialized institutions. Cooperation will be strengthened with PAHO/WHO, the Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters



in Central America, the Central American Commission on Environment and Development, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) and the Andean Development Corporation (ADC).

3. Users and anticipated users of products

The outputs and services of this subprogramme could be useful for government authorities and officials and representatives of the private sector. They will serve as inputs for the formulation of public policies, decision-making in the business sector in their production strategies, the most efficient use of resources and greatest effectiveness of institutional performance.

These outputs and services may also be useful for international, regional and subregional integration and cooperation organizations. They may be used as references and as inputs for policy formulation and the implementation of actions in their specific areas of competence. Other users will be labour and professional organizations, universities and other academic centres and centres for applied research and technological dissemination and development.

Users will receive documents, publications and materials and information services through traditional means as well as through the most up-to-date electronic media, including the full range of options provided by the Internet. Other forms of contact will include technical cooperation activities, periodic meetings and participation in intergovernmental meetings and meetings of experts.

## **SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN**

### Presentation

This subprogramme is the responsibility of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, which also serves as the secretariat for the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC). This office will continue to provide technical support to the Governments of the subregion to facilitate public policy-making and decision-making for confronting the main challenges posed by sustainable development in the economic and social spheres.

In the last decade, the Caribbean countries suffered a series of setbacks, mostly of external origin, for which they were not sufficiently prepared. These setbacks, compounded by the evident vulnerability of their national economies, had an impact on economic and social development in the subregion. In addition, the structural reforms implemented in the 1990s did not lead, as expected, to macroeconomic stability, owing to the volatility of the international environment and the vulnerability of the countries in the subregion to external shocks. To address the outstanding tasks, the programme of work for the biennium 2004-2005 has been divided up into six subject areas.

The first of these relates to macroeconomic and economic development policies and will be concerned primarily with monitoring developments in national economies and considering current trends. In this regard, it will seek to promote a strategy aimed at advancing simultaneously towards the achievement of sustained economic growth in the long term and social equity, supplemented by the principles of good governance and the improvement of citizen participation in development tasks. Some of the obstacles that must be overcome for the achievement of these goals are the sluggish pace of job creation in the productive sector, which has failed to keep pace with the rate of growth of the labour force, income instability, the high per-unit costs of production, low levels of domestic saving and relatively high interest rates.

The issues to be covered under international investment, integration and cooperation will include transport costs and their effects on intraregional trade, new trade arrangements proposed between the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and other economic groupings, intraregional investment and macroeconomic convergence among countries in the subregion. Further support will be provided under the subprogramme for consolidation of the process of integration in the Wider Caribbean, including the introduction of the Single Market and Economy under CARICOM and the provision of technical cooperation to enable the countries of the Caribbean to secure the best possible benefits from existing or future trade liberalization programmes.

Priority attention will be given to the collection, systematization and dissemination of economic and social data and statistics for the subregion. Persistent difficulties in accessing good quality data in the Caribbean are due mainly to inadequacies in the information infrastructure, which, currently, cannot cope with the overwhelming demand for services and data. These structures are a veritable bottleneck and require immediate attention. Thus, this component of the programme of work is designed to provide technical assistance to the countries of the subregion to enable them to develop their own capacities in this field and to help them, at the same time, to improve the supply of information to ECLAC as the focal point for the collection, systematization and dissemination of economic and social data and statistics from throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. Hence, the activities will be geared towards improving the quality of information and improving their delivery, creating new databases and updating and refining

existing databases, with a view to responding to the growing demands from national authorities, intergovernmental organizations and other public and private users.

Work in the area of sustainable development will be devoted mainly to supporting the countries of the subregion in implementing the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small-Island Developing States (Barbados, 1994), which combines economic, social and environmental elements to promote sustainable development in the subregion as a whole. In this respect, an attempt will be made to promote the participation of ECLAC in the subregional mechanism for coordinating the implementation of that Programme of Action and in the inter-agency consultation group for subregional cooperation on related issues.

In the area of science and technology, a sustainable development approach will be fostered with emphasis on preservation of the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources. The countries of the subregion will receive assistance in their efforts to revitalize agriculture and strengthen productivity in this sector. Agriculture lends itself to linkages with other productive sectors, and can be a basis for fostering industrial development, increasing foreign exchange earnings and acting as a complement to development of the tourist industry in the subregion. Technical cooperation activities will be directed towards strengthening policies for industrial development and human resource development in the countries of the Caribbean and will include certain elements of science popularization programmes; institution-building and policy frameworks and fostering the creation, adaptation and dissemination of new technologies for the production of goods and services.

In the field of social development, the subprogramme will examine the interaction of the economic and social policies and evaluate its effects on development in the subregion. In addition, technical assistance will be provided to Caribbean countries for the development of their own capacities and special attention will be paid to outstanding tasks in the area of human resource development, citizen participation and mainstreaming the gender perspective in the economic, social, political and cultural spheres in the subregion.

## 1. Activities

### Subject area 12.1: Macroeconomic policies and economic development

#### (a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider recent trends in labour markets in the subregion, particularly with respect to wages, employment and productivity.

#### (b) Recurrent publications

Two reports on economic trends in the countries of the subregion (one for each year of the biennium).

#### (c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the recent developments in labour markets in the subregion, particularly with respect to wages, employment and productivity.

(ii) A study on income instability in the Caribbean.

(iii) A study on financial intermediation and its effects on capital formation in the Caribbean.

(iv) A study on the restructuring of production and competitiveness in the Caribbean. A study on saving and investment and long-term growth in the Caribbean.

(v) A study on saving and investment and on long-term growth in the Caribbean.

(d) Technical material

Contribution to the statistical summary and text of the Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, editions 2004 and 2005. Notes on the economy of the countries of the subregion.

(e) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries of the region that request it with respect to the impact of world economic trends on policies adopted at the national and subregional levels, and changes in macroeconomic policies and economic performance in the subregion.

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.2: Linkages with the international economy, integration and cooperation

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of intergovernmental meetings

(i) One CDCC session, involving the preparation of reports and the relevant substantive documentation.

(ii) One meeting of the CDCC Monitoring Committee.

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the status of trade relations between the European Union and the Caribbean in the context of the new Cotonou Agreement on trade preferences between the European Union and the Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific States.

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the status of trade relations between the European Union and the Caribbean under the Cotonou Agreement recently signed by the European Union and the Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific States.

(ii) A study on trade and transport between CDCC member countries.

(iii) A study on the impact on the Caribbean of specific aspects of recent developments in the international economy in the context of globalization.

(iv) A study on convergence and coordination of macroeconomic policies between Caribbean countries.

(v) A study on transnational mergers and acquisitions in the Caribbean.

(vi) A study on the impact of free trade agreements on industries established in free zones in the Caribbean.

(d) Material and information services

(i) Publication of the quarterly bulletin Focus (UN Focus on the Caribbean) covering CDCC activities (English only).

(ii) Preparation and distribution of information notes on selected aspects of trade of relevance to CDCC member States in the context of current and future negotiations.

(e) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries of the region that request it on issues relating to trade, investment, integration and subregional cooperation.

(ii) Group training

Organization of seminars and workshops, at the request of member States of the subregion, on various aspects of hemispheric and international trade in the context of the advances towards hemispheric integration and the new international trade regulations.

(f) Intermediate activities

Preparation of studies and information papers on issues relating to trade in the context of advances with respect to hemispheric integration and new international trade regulations.

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.3: Statistics and information management for development

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to examine ways of improving statistical services in the subregion and to formulate proposals for increasing efficiency in this field.

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider the status of the Caribbean Digital Library initiative.

(b) Recurrent publications

Selected Statistical Indicators of Caribbean Countries (two issues in the biennium and electronic publication of material).

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on statistical infrastructure in selected Caribbean countries

(ii) A study on the prospects for developing the statistical information service in selected countries in the Caribbean.

(iii) A study to assess the use of the Caribbean Digital Library and its technical and management structure as models for similar initiatives.

(d) Technical material

(i) Preparation of bibliographic summaries of the main statistical publications (Abstracts Of Major Statistical Publications).

(ii) Updating and improvement of existing databases and the design and creation of databases on new topics.

(iii) Periodic updating and improvement of the institution's web site and digital library.

(e) Material and information services

Electronic publication of the quarterly, Current Awareness Bulletin.

(f) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries that request it in information management and the organization of statistical services.

(ii) Group training

Organization of a course on the development and updating of Internet sites for information specialists and librarians and a seminar on information management.

(g) Intermediate activities

Statistical support for activities and projects executed by the subprogramme and supply of inputs for activities conducted at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago.

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.4: Sustainable development in the Caribbean

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to consider the possibility of having the Caribbean Sea designated a special area in the context of sustainable development.

(ii) A meeting of experts to consider tourism issues of importance to the countries of the Caribbean.

(iii) A meeting of experts to consider the lessons drawn from the economic, social and environmental impact assessment of natural disasters that have occurred in the subregion.

(b) Substantive servicing of inter-agency meetings

(i) Joint open-ended meetings of the Inter-agency Collaborative Group (IACG) for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small-Island Developing States, an activity which comprises the preparation of a report on the revision of the joint work programme.

(ii) Meetings with the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) and CARICOM on the possible declaration of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development.

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study to consider common problems in the management of semi-enclosed seas.

(ii) A report on the economic, social and environmental effects of cruise ship tourism on the development of Caribbean States.

(iii) A study to consider the lessons drawn from the economic, social and environmental impact assessment of natural disasters that have struck in the subregion.

(d) Technical material

Update and improvement of databases on small-island developing States.

(e) Material and information services

Distribution of information and press communiqués to advise on the status of the small-island developing States in the subregion.

(f) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries that request it on issues relating to the new phases of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, including the formulation of national development strategies, the

conceptualization of approaches applicable to problem areas and the formulation of project proposals. These services can also encompass topics such as the economic, social and environmental impact of natural disasters that have occurred in the Caribbean subregion. The operational activities relating to natural disasters only will be coordinated by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico which acts as focal point for the ECLAC system in these areas.

(ii) Group training

National training seminars will be conducted on the use of ECLAC methodology for assessing the social, economic and environmental impact of natural disasters. These will be coordinated by the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico, in its capacity as focal point for the ECLAC system in these areas.

(g) Intermediate activities

Participation in the Inter-agency Collaborative Group (IACG) and support for the subregional mechanism for coordinating the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and related decisions adopted in multilateral forums. Collaboration with other subregional, regional or international agencies with offices in the Caribbean on issues relating to the execution of the joint work plan for the implementation of the Programme of Action.

The execution of operational activities and of the activity referred to under (a) (iii) and (c) (iii) will be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.5: Science and technology for development

(a) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

A meeting of experts to consider the recommendations of the study on technological innovations with a potential impact on Caribbean development.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on technological innovations with a potential impact on development in the Caribbean.

(ii) A study on new technologies and methodologies for intervention which may promote development in the Caribbean.

(iii) A study on the effects of new information technologies on the performance of the Caribbean economies.

(iv) A study on trends emerging in the subregion with respect to the adoption of science and technology policies and the operation of national science and technology councils in the context of globalization and of the regulatory frameworks favoured by the World Trade Organization.



(v) A document on technological innovation and competitiveness in the Caribbean, with special attention to the decision-making processes for science and technology, the establishment of priorities and the implementation of policies for fostering innovation and competitiveness.

(c) Technical material

Preparation and compilation of science and technology indicators in the Caribbean and of a manual on the same topic.

(d) Material and information services

Quarterly publication of the information bulletin Info Bits, which reports on scientific and technological news in the Caribbean.

(e) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries in the subregion that request it in areas relating to the contribution of science and technology to sustainable development in the Caribbean.

(ii) Group training

Workshops will be conducted for analysing the role of technological transfer in fostering technological innovation, particularly at the level of small and medium-sized enterprises and for devising programmes for the broad dissemination of science through electronic means.

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Subject area 12.6: Social development in the Caribbean

(a) Organization and technical servicing of intergovernmental meetings

(i) A ministerial meeting on women in the Caribbean, which will serve as the preparatory meeting for the ninth meeting of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and to the ten-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action (Beijing+10).

(ii) A subregional meeting in follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development.

(iii) A subregional meeting in follow-up to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development and the International Conference on Population and Development.

(b) Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

(i) A meeting of experts to examine the links between the incidence and prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in the subregion and social vulnerability.

(ii) A meeting of experts to examine the incidence of HIV/AIDS among young women.

(iii) A meeting of experts to analyse the links between gender relationships, family responsibilities and poverty.

(iv) A meeting of experts to consider the progress achieved in the subregion with respect to sustained growth with social equity.

(v) A meeting of experts to consider migration patterns in the subregion, with special attention to the effects of Protocol II of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy on such patterns and on other aspects of social development in the subregion.

(vi) A meeting of experts to consider the changing gender and youth relationships in the subregion and their implications for the development of cross-cutting policies.

(c) Non-recurrent publications

(i) A study on the link between social vulnerability and the incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean.

(ii) A study on possible gender factors that explain the growing incidence of HIV/AIDS among young women in the Caribbean.

(iii) A study on the links between gender relationships and family responsibilities and poverty.

(iv) A study to examine the progress made in the subregion in terms of achieving sustained long-term growth with social equity, with emphasis on the special situation of small-island developing States.

(v) A study on migration patterns in the subregion, with special attention to the effects of Protocol II on the Single Market and Economy of CARICOM on these patterns and on other aspects of social development in the subregion.

(vi) A study to consider the changing gender and youth relationships in the subregion and their implications for the development of cross-cutting policies.

(vii) Two studies on the recent social trends in the subregion.

(viii) A study on the application of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Caribbean subregion as a part of the ten-year review process (Beijing+10).

(ix) A study to consider issues relating to social development in the subregion and, in particular, the implications of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy.

(x) A status report of the implementation of policies, programmes and projects for overcoming poverty.

(d) Technical material

Updating and improvement of the database on women and development in the Caribbean to include information on gender equity, and of the sociodemographic database for the subregion.

(e) Material and information services

(i) Publication of the quarterly newsletter, Gender Dialogue.

(f) Operational activities

(i) Advisory services

Provision of technical cooperation to countries that request it in the application of the Beijing Platform for Action, the presentation of national reports on compliance with the Convention on the Elimination on All Forms of Discrimination against Women, promoting gender mainstreaming in all spheres, the assessment and analysis of census data and the incorporation of sociodemographic information in the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes.

(ii) Group training

A workshop on the use of social statistics for the formulation and evaluation of social policies will be organized for national authorities and statisticians:

The execution of operational activities is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

2. Inter-agency cooperation and liaison

The activities under this subprogramme will be conducted in close collaboration with other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and with intergovernmental agencies and international non-governmental organizations with interests in the subregion. Such collaboration will include the organization of periodic consultative meetings.

With respect to economic development, linkages with the global economy and regional integration and cooperation, meetings will be held with the secretariats of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), CARICOM, the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), and with the central banks of member countries of the subregion.

In the area of application of science and technology to development, activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the CARICOM and OECS secretariats and with the Technology and Energy Office of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Working relations will also be maintained with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP), the Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), other United Nations bodies and other international organizations, as appropriate; the subregional secretariat will also maintain close ties with relevant national agencies.

In the area of statistical services and information management for development, consultations will be held and close collaboration maintained with the OECS and CARICOM secretariats and national statistical offices of member States.

Activities relating to sustainable development in the subregion will be conducted in a coordinated way and in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNDP and other United Nations bodies, as well as with the CARICOM and OECS secretariats and CDB.

In the area of social development, the subregional headquarters will collaborate with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with gender issues and issues relating to population and development, in particular with, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), UNDP and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

### 3. Users and anticipated uses of outputs

The main users of the outputs of this subprogramme will be government authorities and officials responsible for economic and social affairs and for the formulation and execution of policies, programmes and projects in the above-mentioned fields as well as international, regional and subregional organizations concerned with integration and cooperation. The outputs may be used in formulating proposals and as reference material for users in their areas of competence.

Other important users will include various public- and private-sector organizations, including business, labour and professional associations, universities and other academic institutions, applied research institutes and centres for the development and diffusion of technology.

Users will receive documents, publications and materials and information services through traditional means as well as through the most up-to-date electronic media, including the full range of options provided by the Internet technologies. Other forms of contact will include technical cooperation activities, periodic consultations and participation in intergovernmental meetings and meetings of experts.

## TYPES OF ACTIVITIES

### 1 Meetings

#### 1.1 Organization and substantive (or technical) servicing of intergovernmental meetings

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

#### 1.2 Organization and substantive servicing of meetings of experts

Meetings of specialists from outside the United Nations system for the purpose of providing advisory assistance to the Executive Secretary of ECLAC in respect of a specific subject. The Commission usually prepares a report or substantive document on the topic in question to serve as a basis for the discussion.

### 2. Documents and publications

#### 2.1 Recurrent publications

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

#### 2.2 Non-recurrent publications

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

#### 2.3 Technical materials

Information contained in databases, computer programmes and other media which may be used in the production of the final outputs of scheduled activities but which are not themselves classified as outputs.

### 3. Information materials and services

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

4. Operational activities

4.1 Advisory services

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

4.2 Group training

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

5. Intermediate activities

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