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Proposed programme budget for 2021

Programme planning

Proposed programme budget for 2021

Part V

Regional cooperation for development

Section 21

Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean

Programme 18

Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean

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* [A/75/50](#).

** In keeping with paragraph 11 of resolution [72/266 A](#), the part consisting of the programme plan and programme performance information is submitted through the Committee for Programme and Coordination for the consideration of the General Assembly.

*** In keeping with paragraph 11 of resolution [72/266 A](#), the part consisting of the post and non-post resource requirements is submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the General Assembly.



Foreword

During the last decade, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has systematically worked on the issue of equality in the Latin American and Caribbean development context, a subject matter that underpins and remains at the centre of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to leave no one behind. As an organization fully committed to the development of the countries of the region, ECLAC has continued to perform its role as a leading think tank of the United Nations Secretariat. In that capacity, the Commission has conducted analysis and provided policy advice to countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to address the socioeconomic impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic. ECLAC has also nurtured its convening role by providing intergovernmental platforms for policy dialogue, consensus-building, peer learning and normative discussion. The Commission continued to provide policy advice, operational support and technical cooperation at the request of member States, to implement capacity development activities at the regional, subregional and national levels.

The Commission's most recent analysis and public policy proposals have helped to stimulate discussion on key regional development issues. ECLAC has maintained its role as a universal and impartial forum for fostering public policy debate, the exchange of best practices and the promotion of regional positions in global forums, as well as in regional and interregional high-level meetings and summits of heads of State and government.

ECLAC has been supporting El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico in putting forward a comprehensive development plan as a means to strengthen cooperation among these countries on the nexus between development and migration matters, with a focus on human security so that human mobility can be an option and not an obligation. A special coordination mechanism established by the Secretary-General and chaired by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC served to ensure a strategic, coherent and timely response from the United Nations system to the needs and demands from member States regarding this development plan. Through the coordination mechanism it was possible to gather multiple contributions from United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to map projects and cooperation initiatives by development partners and to bring together all interested parties at the subregional and national levels.

Latin America and the Caribbean is a region composed mostly of middle-income countries, with high levels of inequality. ECLAC has raised the issue of the challenges faced by middle-income countries and has promoted an alternative methodology – the structural gap methodology – as opposed to gross domestic product per capita as the sole representative indicator of development. The Commission has also placed the Caribbean region as a priority. The “Caribbean first” strategy demonstrates the commitment of ECLAC to supporting the small island development States agenda within the context of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the overarching 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. Finally, ECLAC will continue to provide a voice to the only least developed country in the region and to landlocked developing countries.

Lastly, I would like to thank Member States for the ongoing support they have placed in the institution.

(Signed) Alicia **Barcena**
Executive Secretary
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

A. Proposed programme plan for 2021 and programme performance for 2019

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

- 21.1 The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) is responsible for promoting the economic, social and environmentally sustainable development of the Latin American and Caribbean countries through international cooperation and by undertaking applied research and evidence-based comparative analysis of development processes and providing relevant normative, operational capacity development, technical cooperation services, as well as advisory services, in support of regional development efforts. The mandate derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 106 (VI), by which the Council established the Commission for the purpose of contributing to, and coordinating action towards, the economic and social development of the region and reinforcing economic relationships among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and with other regions and countries of the world. In 1996, pursuant to its resolution 553 (XXVI), the Commission decided that it should, inter alia, collaborate with member States in the comprehensive analysis of development processes geared towards the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and the resulting provision of operational services in the fields of specialized information, advisory services, training and support for regional and international cooperation and coordination. ECLAC support aimed at developing the capacity of Governments to formulate and implement policies for sustainable development is also provided through the implementation of the regular programme of technical cooperation and Development Account projects.

Strategy and external factors for 2021

- 21.2 Latin American and Caribbean countries face a complex scenario. After several years of low average growth rates, although with differences among countries, the region has shown a generalized slowdown in the dynamism of its economies, coupled with low external demand and volatile international financial markets. Between 2014 and 2019, regional per capita gross domestic product (GDP) decreased by 4 per cent. In 2019, approximately 191 million people were still living in poverty in a context of growing social demands for reducing inequality and increasing social inclusion. The socioeconomic impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic in the region will further aggravate those figures as economies in the region are experiencing a sharp decrease in growth and poverty rates are rising steeply. In addition, significant challenges remain in terms of financing public policies. Therefore, the leaving no one behind principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is essential to make progress in building institutions and universal social protection systems that address the needs of diverse population segments.
- 21.3 Moreover, the region faces persistent infrastructure gaps and high logistics costs, affecting regional competitiveness, and in order to diminish the dependence of the economies of the region on commodities and support the diversification of their production structures, a change in investment patterns is required. In this context, public policies to stimulate growth and reduce inequality are needed. In terms of macroeconomic policies, reactivating growth in Latin America and the Caribbean will require better coordination between the fiscal and monetary policies to play a stronger role, more than ever before, in the context of the economic crisis faced by the countries of the region and the deterioration of the living conditions of their population. There is also a need to advance in progressive taxation, hand in hand with improved patterns of public expenditure.
- 21.4 In the light of the above, the systematic work done by ECLAC during the last decade on the issue of equality in the Latin American and Caribbean development context, has allowed the Commission, very early on, to align its programme of work with the emerging needs and demands of member

States to implement the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. In this regard, ECLAC will continue to provide timely and relevant analysis and policy recommendations regarding development issues. The Commission will work closely with the Governments of the region and other stakeholders (such as the business community, academics and universities, and civil society) to reinforce linkages between individual national experiences and regional perspectives, foster data comparability and exchange of good practices, and provide effective technical cooperation services for transboundary issues within its purview. It will emphasize analytical, normative, advocacy and capacity-building work to strengthen the design of sustainable development strategies and public policies and to facilitate the continuous follow-up and review of the Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Operational services in the areas of specialized information, technical cooperation and training will strengthen cooperation, networking and sharing of good practices at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, including South-South cooperation. The overall strategy of the Commission for achieving the objectives of the programme is structured around 13 interdependent and complementary subprogrammes, implemented through an integrated and multidisciplinary approach. Special efforts have been made to ensure that the gender mainstreaming strategy of the Commission is reflected throughout the present document.

- 21.5 Within the framework of the reform process of the United Nations development system at the regional level and in order to be better fit for the purpose of supporting member States in implementing the 2030 Agenda and attaining the Sustainable Development Goals and to be better positioned to deliver on its mandate, the Commission is proposing adjustments to the programme of work of: subprogramme 1, Linkages with the global economy, integration and regional cooperation, which has been renamed “International trade, integration and infrastructure”; subprogramme 2, Production and innovation; and subprogramme 8, Natural resources and infrastructure, which has been renamed “Natural resources”. These adjustments consist of updating the implementation strategies under these subprogrammes in order to incorporate the thematic area of agriculture under subprogramme 8 (previously under subprogramme 2) and the thematic area of infrastructure under subprogramme 1 (previously under subprogramme 8), in accordance with ECLAC resolution 736 (PLEN.34).
- 21.6 The underpinning rationale for these adjustments is related to the current international context, compounded by the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, in which the Latin American and Caribbean countries are facing challenges to redefine and adapt their international integration strategies, by strengthening their participation in intermediate value chains, diversifying their export basket and reinforcing production linkages with other emerging economies. To meet these challenges regional integration and coordination must be deepened, especially in areas key to the functioning of value chains, such as logistics, facilitation, regulatory convergence and human mobility. The region’s progress in integrating into the global economy and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals will depend on improving the coverage and, increasingly, the quality of its logistics and infrastructure. Overcoming this challenge implies going beyond the traditional focus on mobilizing public and private investment in infrastructure or improving sectoral policies; it requires a gradual transformation of the overall governance of the logistics infrastructure sector, in terms of both construction and maintenance, and the provision of logistics and mobility services.
- 21.7 Moreover, regional production patterns are characterized by their high dependency on natural resources, contributing to a regional development pathway that is unsustainable in the long term. The region has not taken advantage of past positive commodity cycles to innovate, add value and diversify its economies. The lack of technological innovation means that the region depends on imports of high-value added goods and services, leading it to intensify the exploitation of its natural resources and increasing its dependency on the commodity cycle. In this context, ECLAC proposes that the governance of natural resources be improved in order to build a new sustainable development paradigm based on equality and productive diversification, covering not only non-renewable resources, but also renewable resources, agriculture and biodiversity.
- 21.8 ECLAC will continue to offer its value proposition to member States by combining its three main functions: the thought leadership and think tank role in performing analytical and normative and knowledge management work; the convening power through its intergovernmental platforms and

subsidiary bodies; and the operational role by providing technical cooperation, advisory and capacity development services and peer learning, anchored in data and rigorous evidence-based analysis and understanding of the realities of the region. ECLAC will also continue to foster a multisectoral and integrated approach to development, and provide a voice to countries in special situations, including the single least developed country in the region, the landlocked developing countries, the small island developing States of the Caribbean and middle-income countries, which make up the majority of the region.

- 21.9 ECLAC will continue to provide integrated and comprehensive follow-up to global summits from a regional perspective, coordinating the region's approach to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In this regard, the Commission will convene, under its auspices, the fifth meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, which will present its main conclusions to the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.
- 21.10 With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2021 is based on the following planning assumptions:
- (a) The international community continues to be committed to implementing the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and to sustain coordinated collective actions to overcome the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - (b) The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean continue to support and attach high priority to regional and subregional cooperation, collaboration, integration and to convergence and integration schemes with a view to achieving economic, social and environmentally sustainable development;
 - (c) The regional and international communities support the member States of ECLAC and respond to their specific needs and concerns in relation to: (i) international trade, integration and the provision of infrastructure; (ii) their productive development and macroeconomic policies; (iii) social development and a human rights-based approach to social protection and equality, including the implementation of the Regional Agenda to promote inclusive social development; (iv) giving priority to gender mainstreaming in public policies, taking into consideration the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030; (v) the implementation of the recommendations of the Framework of Action for the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing; (vi) good governance and sustainable exploitation of natural resources; (vii) incorporating environmental and urban concerns into public policies; (viii) affording priority to development planning and public management at both the national and the subnational levels; and (ix) the work of the Statistical Conference of the Americas and the priorities it sets for statistical development in the region.
- 21.11 ECLAC integrates a gender perspective into its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. Gender focal points are consulted in programme development; gender analysis is integrated into all areas under the Commission's mandate. In the light of the enhanced focus on gender-related issues, the integration of gender aspects has been strengthened in several areas under the Commission's mandate. For instance, the planned result for 2021 under subprogramme 5, Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development, reflects the increased demand by countries in the region for technical assistance and capacity-building activities to strengthen statistical capacities in producing gender indicators and in improving the collaboration between national statistical offices and machineries for the advancement of women.
- 21.12 With regard to cooperation with other entities, ECLAC will continue to collaborate with the Bretton Woods institutions, especially the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, as well as with other inter-American and Ibero-American organizations, such as the Organization of American

States, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Ibero-American Secretariat and the Development Bank of Latin America. Furthermore, ECLAC will reinforce its close cooperation with all regional mechanisms, including the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Caribbean Community, the Latin American Integration Association, the Southern Common Market, the Central American Integration System, the Pacific Alliance and the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America. ECLAC will also strengthen its collaboration with private sector associations, non-governmental and civil society organizations, think tanks and the academic sector to promote policy dialogue and to engage them in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which is ultimately driven by member States. The Commission will continue its active participation to foster substantive coordination among all participating entities in the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs.

Legislative mandates

21.13 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the programme.

General Assembly resolutions

55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration	66/210	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
58/269	Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change		
59/57	A Fair Globalization: Creating Opportunities for All – report of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization	66/213	Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
		66/216	Women in development
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome	66/288	The future we want
60/4	Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations	67/140	Realizing the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond
63/260	Development-related activities		
64/172	The right to development	67/164	Human rights and extreme poverty
64/222	Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation	67/217	Towards a New International Economic Order
64/289	System-wide coherence	67/226	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
65/1	Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals	67/230	The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order
66/71	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space	68/1	Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council
66/84	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	68/4	Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development
66/125	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly	68/6	Outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals
		68/158	The right to development
66/155	The right to development	68/198	Information and communications technologies for development
66/157	Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity	68/201	International financial system and development
		68/202	External debt sustainability and development
66/161	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights	68/204	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

Part V		Regional cooperation for development	
68/210	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development	71/244 72/172 72/204 72/232	South-South cooperation Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order External debt sustainability and development Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries
68/220	Science, technology and innovation for development		
68/222	Development cooperation with middle-income countries	72/279	Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
68/230	South-South cooperation		
68/234	Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners	73/254	Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners
69/313	Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Finance for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)	73/291	Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	74/216	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
70/211	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence		
70/215	Development cooperation with middle-income countries		
70/219	Women in development	74/217	Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
70/299	Follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level		
71/192	The right to development		
71/243	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system		
<i>Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions</i>			
Decision 2004/310	Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits	2013/16	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
2012/2	The role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to education	2013/44	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development
2012/9	Poverty eradication	2016/2	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
2012/30	Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16	2016/8 2016/12	Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world Establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development
2013/5	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system	2018/7	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

650 (XXXIII)	Brasilia resolution	717 (XXXVII)	Havana resolution
666 (XXXIV)	San Salvador resolution	728 (XXXVII)	Programme of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for 2020
690 (XXXV)	Lima resolution		
697 (XXXVI)	Horizons 2030 resolution	736 (PLEN.34)	Programme of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for 2021
700 (XXXVI)	Mexico resolution on the establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development		

Deliverables

21.14 Table 21.1 lists all cross-cutting deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021.

Table 21.1
Cross-cutting deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	3	5	3
1. Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system	1	1	1	1
2. Report on the activities of the Commission	–	1	1	1
3. Report on the session of the Commission	–	–	1	–
4. Report on the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development	1	1	1	1
5. Main substantive document to be discussed at the session of the Commission	–	–	1	–
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	13	13	30	15
6. Meetings of the session of the Commission	–	–	15	–
7. Meetings of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development	10	10	10	10
8. Meetings of the regional coordination platform	–	–	2	2
9. Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination	1	1	1	1
10. Meetings of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1	1	1	1
11. Meetings of the Fifth Committee	1	1	1	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Publications (number of publications)	4	4	4	4
12. <i>CEPAL Review</i>	3	3	3	3
13. Progress report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean	1	1	1	1
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits; four issues of the <i>ECLAC Notes</i> electronic newsletter; and public information activities related to the United Nations, ECLAC events and special observances.				

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
External and media relations: social media campaigns; guided tours of ECLAC premises in Santiago; photographic coverage of ECLAC meetings and activities and audiovisual products on the work of ECLAC; press conferences and media stakes related to the launch of flagship publications and other relevant documents of ECLAC and of the United Nations; press releases in Spanish and English related to the work of ECLAC and of the United Nations; and liaison activities with national and international news media to coordinate interviews with United Nations/ECLAC spokespersons.				

Evaluation activities

- 21.15 The following evaluations completed in 2019 have guided the programme plan for 2021:
- (a) Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on United Nations entities' preparedness, policy coherence and early results associated with their support to Sustainable Development Goals;
 - (b) Self-evaluation related to strengthening the capacity of Central American countries in the preparation of sustainable energy policies and strategies.
- 21.16 The findings of the evaluations referenced in paragraph 21.15 above have been taken into account for the programme plan for 2021. In line with the principles of the United Nations Evaluation Group, ECLAC is using evaluations as tools for transparency, accountability and learning. For instance, recommendations regarding the need to disseminate lessons learned from project implementation, as well as the opportunity to promote the institutionalization of regional bodies, have been incorporated across the programme of work of ECLAC, owing to their broad applicability.
- 21.17 The following evaluations and self-evaluations are planned for 2021:
- (a) Technological transformations in Latin America;
 - (b) Strengthening national institutional frameworks in Caribbean States;
 - (c) Enhancing coordination, coherence and effectiveness in implementing the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean;
 - (d) Rural-urban linkages for inclusive development in Colombia;
 - (e) Monitoring the implementation of energy-related Sustainable Development Goals;
 - (f) Strengthening institutions and social policy coherence and integration at the country level to foster equality.

Programme of work

Subprogramme 1

International trade, integration and infrastructure

Objective

- 21.18 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to improve regional integration, logistics and infrastructure in order to promote full development with equality and strengthen the role of Latin America and the Caribbean in international trade and the global economy.

Strategy

- 21.19 To contribute to strengthening the role of Latin America and the Caribbean in international trade and the global economy, the subprogramme will continue to support the improvement of the capacity of

member States to cooperate and participate more effectively in global and regional trade, reduce their dependency on primary product exports and strengthen regional supply chains, which is expected to result in countries' policies promoting a more sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, through sustainable consumption and production patterns, thus contributing to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), as well as the creation of productive and quality jobs, thus contributing to the attainment of Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), in particular, target 8.2 (Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors) and target 8.3 (Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services). The subprogramme will also carry out, upon request, technical assistance activities and studies. Furthermore, the subprogramme activities are oriented towards enhancing countries' capacities to face new challenges, such as digital trade and services, participation in global and regional value chains, internationalization of small and medium-sized enterprises, trade facilitation, new public and private standards, environmental sustainability and links with emerging issues in the area of trade infrastructure through analyses at the country and regional levels. This work is expected to result in strengthening the capacity of countries to formulate trade policies, including the negotiation, implementation and administration of trade agreements at the bilateral, regional, plurilateral or multilateral level, ensuring special and differentiated treatment for developing countries, thus contributing to the attainment of Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries). Past results in this area include: the development of a pilot programme in Honduras for the environmental footprint of coffee using the European Union methodology; and the design of public policies that promote production linkages between the export sectors and the rest of the economy in Costa Rica, enhancing national capacities to formulate and implement public policies to strengthen the export sector.

- 21.20 To contribute to the improvement of regional integration, logistics and infrastructure in order to promote full development with equality, the subprogramme will assist member States in the elaboration and review of logistics policies at the national and subregional levels. It will provide policy recommendations and technical assistance for monitoring the economic infrastructure gap and investment in the region, disseminating new policy options and promoting the exchange of good practices in logistics and transport infrastructure operation (with an emphasis on ports and main trade corridors). Furthermore, it will analyse logistics, trade facilitation and infrastructure development at the national and transboundary levels, in particular in landlocked developing countries and other member States with special needs, contributing to the improvement of connectivity among countries and the enhancement of their participation in regional and global trade flows, thus contributing to the attainment of target 17.11 (Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020). The subprogramme will also promote the coordination of logistics and mobility policies with regional integration initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean. Finally, it will seek to mainstream the balance between efficiency, resilience and sustainability as a pillar for logistics infrastructure policies and to support the implementation of policies that increase the share of industrialized goods in Latin American and Caribbean countries' exports, thus contributing to the attainment of Goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation). This work is expected to result in the enhanced capacity of countries of the region to participate more effectively in global and regional value chains, reduce the logistics overcost that affects the competitiveness and productivity of economies and foster more sustainable trade. Past results in this area include the adoption of the Central American Regional Framework Policy on Mobility and Logistics by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, as members of the Central American Integration System. This instrument is a result of the technical cooperation, advocacy and institutional coordination provided by ECLAC to those six Central American countries.

Programme performance in 2019 against planned result

- 21.21 A planned result for 2019, which is improved capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to participate effectively in global and regional value chains, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by 18 countries of the region adopting trade and integration measures and actions in the form of adapting their national input-output tables into a harmonized regional input-output table, surpassing the biennial target of 9 countries.

Programme performance in 2019: Latin American and Caribbean countries map regional value chains for greater integration and cooperation

- 21.22 Since 2016, the subprogramme has been implementing a project to promote increased integration and cooperation among 18 Latin American and Caribbean countries using input-output tables as an economic analysis and planning tool to promote the integration of the countries of the region into intraregional value chains. As a result of the activities implemented under the project, in 2019, the subprogramme assembled the Latin America and Caribbean Input-Output Table, which contains harmonized trade and production flows for over 40 economic sectors and consolidates the subregional input-output table for the Central American region, Dominican Republic and Mexico with the South American input-output table. This first-of-its-kind regional input-output table was presented at the conference “Input-output tables as a tool for trade and industrial policies in Latin America and the Caribbean and its relationship with Asia-Pacific”, held in Santo Domingo in September 2019. Another important achievement was the harmonization of the Latin America and Caribbean Input-Output Table with different existing regional input-output tables, such as those from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Asian Development Bank and the World Input-Output Database. This harmonization will allow the convergence of the different input-output table initiatives and guide the road for the creation of a global input-output table using harmonized data. In addition, the subprogramme launched a broader project to promote trade integration between countries of East Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean implemented jointly with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
- 21.23 Through its activities, these projects aim to assist member States in updating and revising national input-output tables. By showing the balance between the supply and use of goods and services in the economy at various levels and the linkages between sectors both nationally and globally, input-output tables are a useful tool for economic planning and trade policy through the analysis of value chains by identifying potential sectors of further trade opportunities.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.24 This work contributed the improvement of regional integration, logistics and infrastructure in order to promote full development with equality, as demonstrated by the decision of El Salvador to join the customs union with Guatemala and Honduras (the northern triangle), which was based on the analysis of the value chains to determine potential areas of growth in trade and simulate the impact of joining the union. This has further strengthened integration in the Central American region, as seen by the establishment of air transport facilitation rules in 2019, which further strengthen the northern triangle.

Table 21.2
Performance measure

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
N/A	Advisory services on potential effects of bilateral customs union requested by Guatemala and Honduras	Creation of customs union between Guatemala and Honduras	Establishment of the customs union between Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador	Establishment of air transport facilitation rules, which strengthened the northern triangle

Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

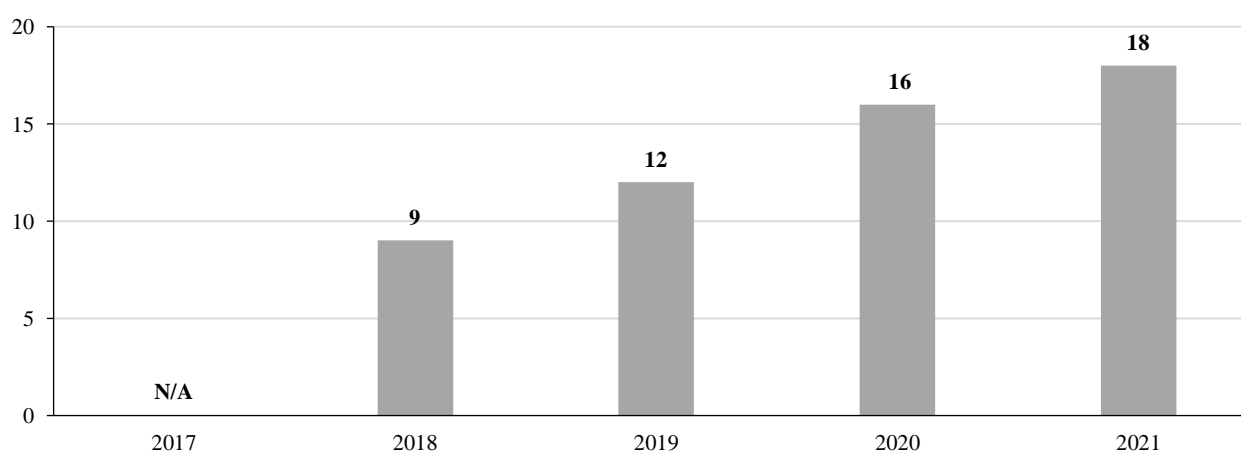
Planned results for 2021

Result 1: understanding biregional value chains with the Asia-Pacific region (result carried over from 2020)

- 21.25 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the mapping of value chains, including the production of goods and the income generated by them throughout the process, in line with its mandate, and will support countries using the information for improved evidence-based policymaking, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. For 2020, a proxy performance measure is indicated, to reflect that the General Assembly, in its resolution [74/251](#), approved a programme narrative at the subprogramme level that is composed solely of the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/6](#) and the deliverables for 2020.

Figure 21.I

Performance measure: cumulative number of Latin American and Caribbean countries certified in the use of subregional, regional and/or biregional input-output tables



Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 2: fostering logistics competitiveness through the coordination of regional policies on trade facilitation and infrastructure (new result)

- 21.26 The subprogramme will be working to support Latin American and Caribbean Governments in improving their competitiveness and strengthening intraregional trade by promoting trade facilitation processes, advocating for better and more resilient infrastructure and encouraging the use of more efficient modes of transport. Among the countries in the region, the average tariff rate

applied on imported goods is low. Nonetheless, there are several additional costs associated with the lack of infrastructure, as well as administrative barriers that hinder the trade potential of the regional market. Concerns regarding the persistence of non-tariff barriers to trade, the lack of infrastructure and absence of competitive logistics services have been among the main issues on the integration agenda in recent years. To bolster this process, the subprogramme has been supporting countries in the region in the evaluation of the cost associated with the non-existence of a trade facilitation programme and in the implementation of a programme for the reduction of administrative trade barriers. Also, technical and political interest has been manifested in several subregional agendas, for example: the Customs Union Road Map, 2015–2024; the Central American Regional Framework Policy on Mobility and Logistics; the Mesoamerican agenda on transport, logistics and economic integration; and the Central American Strategy for Trade Facilitation and Competitiveness.

- 21.27 To overcome the insufficient and unsustainable provision of infrastructure and logistics services in this region, since 2010 the subprogramme has been assisting Latin American and Caribbean countries in the design and implementation of national policies with a more coherent and sustainable focus, incorporating social and environmental concerns, as well as facilitating their coordination at the subregional level. In addition, the subprogramme has increased awareness, advocacy and institutional coordination at the highest political level, through the Tuxtla Mechanism for Dialogue and Coordination. Through the Mechanism, the 10 Heads of State and Government of the Mesoamerican countries gather to examine regional, hemispheric and global issues of common interest, arrange joint positions for the various multilateral forums, promote joint economic projects and agree on actions of regional cooperation in all areas, among other activities.
- 21.28 Since 2015, the subprogramme has been able to place the topic of trade facilitation, infrastructure and logistics on the agenda of the Heads of State and of sectoral ministerial meetings, receiving regular requests for additional support to integrate logistics infrastructure and coordinate the technical and economic measures for the movement of loads and passengers in the subregional market. These elements will allow the implementation of a regional framework for the financing of regional transport projects aimed not only at improving connectivity, but also at reducing transport costs and externalities, thus encouraging intraregional trade and productive integration as key elements for sustainable development.

Internal challenge and response

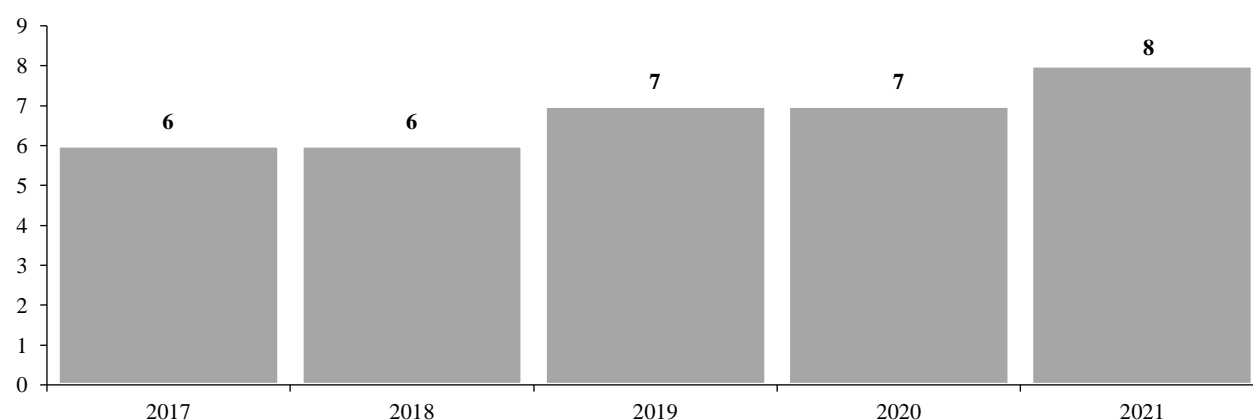
- 21.29 The challenge for the subprogramme was to preserve the continuity of ongoing cooperation with a long-term vision. To reduce the logistics costs and time involved in interregional trade a high level of investment in physical and technological infrastructure, as well as political commitment at the highest level, are required. The benefits of such policies will depend on the degree of achievement of free movement at border crossings, trade facilitation and the completion and monitoring of the regulatory convergence and institutional development associated with the process. It will be fundamental to promote and implement changes in the current procedures and encourage the participation of the public and private sectors, and their adaptation to, the new scenario.
- 21.30 In response, the subprogramme will focus on increasing awareness regarding the importance of trade facilitation and the existence of an extended economic market for the development of Mesoamerican countries and will encourage the creation of new opportunities for training, innovation and cooperation to develop logistics services, which will help small and medium-sized enterprises to take advantage of a larger market and become more competitive.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.31 This work is expected to contribute to the improvement of regional integration, logistics and infrastructure in order to promote full development with equality, which would be demonstrated by eight references in presidential or ministerial resolutions related to transport, logistics and trade facilitation and additional technical requests to ECLAC to keep supporting and deepening this process to reduce the cost and time in cross-border transactions.

Figure 21.II

Performance measure: number of references in presidential or ministerial resolutions related to transport, logistics and trade facilitation



Legislative mandates

21.32 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

63/199	International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization	69/137	Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024
64/255; 66/260	Improving global road safety	70/217	Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries
66/210	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence	73/219	International trade and development
		73/240	Towards a New International Economic Order

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

552 (XXVI)	Strengthening sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean	732 (XXXVII)	Review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024
608 (XXX)	Promotion of coordination in studies and activities concerning South America		
711 (XXXVI)	Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024		

Deliverables

21.33 Table 21.3 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 21.3

Subprogramme 1: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	2	2	2	1
1. Project on the provision of infrastructure and logistics services that promote economic efficiency, social equality and environmental sustainability, and increasing the integration of physical infrastructure in the region	1	1	1	1
2. Project on trade policies and strategies, adaptation to climate change, migration, equitable trade and value chains	1	1	1	—
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	9	9	11	8
3. Workshop and seminars on trade policy, the role of trade in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and comparative strategies for deepening regional value chains; and sustainable logistics, mobility and infrastructure policies	6	6	6	8
4. Training on the provision and management of infrastructure services	3	3	3	—
5. Training on harnessing the region's participation in the global supply chain	—	—	2	—
Publications (number of publications)	22	22	24	22
6. <i>International Trade Outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	1	1	1	1
7. Publications on economic relations with the United States of America and on capital flows to the region	8	8	8	8
8. Publications on trade and development; maritime transport, sustainable logistics, mobility and infrastructure policies and regional integration in the region	13	13	15	13
Technical materials (number of materials)	13	13	13	10
9. <i>Bulletin on the Facilitation of Transport and Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	8	8	8	6
10. Statistical bulletin on international trade in goods in Latin America and the Caribbean	4	4	4	4
11. Technical report on trends and dispute settlement activity in the World Trade Organization and in regional integration schemes	1	1	1	—
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: on trade policy, integration, sustainable logistics, mobility and infrastructure policies, and social and sustainability issues.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: databases on trade data and disputes, bond issuance, spreads and credit ratings, sustainable logistics, the Maritime and Logistics Profile of Latin America and the Caribbean and other data on infrastructure services, including data about infrastructure investments in Latin America and the Caribbean.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: <i>CEPAL News</i> newsletter.				

Subprogramme 2

Production and innovation

Objective

- 21.34 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to enhance the diversification of productive structures through innovation and the diffusion of new technology and to strengthen linkages and networking between firms.

Strategy

- 21.35 To contribute to enhancing the diversification of production structures through innovation and the diffusion of new technology, the subprogramme will promote policy advocacy and the exchange of experiences and best practices with respect to the dynamics of productive development among stakeholders at the regional, national and local levels through meetings, seminars and electronic forums, including the provision of technical cooperation services, such as specific training courses and workshops. These actions are expected to result in strengthened national capacities to incorporate innovation and new technologies.
- 21.36 The subprogramme will also consult and collaborate with high-level authorities responsible for innovation, information and communications technology (ICT) and digital policies, industrial development, investment and the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises. The subprogramme will focus on the integration of innovation and new, low-carbon technologies in production processes, with an emphasis on digital technologies convergence (that is, the integration of the Internet of things, 5G, big data, artificial intelligence, information technology and cognitive science) and new manufacturing processes (the Industrial Internet); and on capacity-building in digital technologies. Particular attention will also be given to the gender dimension of structural change, for example, with regard to productivity, digital and employment gaps. Given the speed of technological change and its profound impact on the digital economy, many of the challenges posed by the new economic context are still unknown. In this context, the subprogramme will conduct economic analyses, along with applied research based on the generation, processing and analysis of information and indicators in various databases; the result of these studies will then be disseminated, and policy recommendations will be submitted to Governments, regional bodies and other relevant stakeholders. This work is expected to result in the design and implementation of industrial and technology policies that foster structural change and build capacities in Latin American and Caribbean countries. The subprogramme work on the diffusion of new technologies and their integration into production processes is expected to result in the strengthening of member States' scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, thus contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), as well as in a positive effect on aggregate productivity growth and contributing to the attainment of Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all). Past results in this area include the design of smart specialization strategic programmes and the development of an investment strategy for the exportable technology service sector in Chile, and the development of a digital agenda for 2016–2020 in the Dominican Republic.
- 21.37 To contribute to the strengthening of linkages and networking between firms, the subprogramme will work on the inclusion of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in the process of diffusing technology, linking them with larger firms that use advanced technologies. Also, the impact of foreign direct investment will be analysed and measured so as to devise industrial policies which will have positive effects on learning and the diversification of the production and export structures. Foreign investment may have favourable effects on technology transfer and on the expansion of exports. To this end, the work of the subprogramme will contribute to support countries in designing and implementing active policies that heighten local innovation and adaptation helping to leverage the potential of foreign direct investment. The subprogramme will also support, through technical assistance and upon request from countries, the diagnostic, development and implementation of industrial policies and strategies. The integration of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises into competitive domestic and foreign markets and its learning process, is expected to result in a diversification process associated with the creation of new opportunities for formal jobs and productivity growth, thus contributing to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation). Past results in this area include the implementation of a new legal framework to foster small and medium-sized enterprises in Argentina, following technical assistance provided by ECLAC.

Programme performance in 2019 against planned result

- 21.38 A planned result for 2019, which is strengthened capacity of Latin American and Caribbean Governments to formulate policies and strategies to transform the production structure through innovation and the diffusion of technology in the production matrix, and the creation of linkages among activities, firms and sectors, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the adoption of five policies, measures or actions by countries in the region aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of production structures in line with ECLAC recommendations thus meeting the annual target of five. The support provided by ECLAC to the regional digital agenda has resulted in five countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) adopting policies in digital matters aimed at increasing competitiveness levels by incorporating digital technologies into their production processes. These policies are aligned with the Digital Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC 2020), which was proposed by ECLAC. As an example, Ecuador launched its telecommunications strategy, which represents a milestone as it is one of the few strategies in the region to have a clearly defined road map for the development of the digital economy as a whole, since the strategy includes five areas (infrastructure and connectivity, digital government, digital skills, data security, digitalization of production), which will guide public policy.

Programme performance in 2019: strengthened network between firms in the creative industry

- 21.39 The subprogramme supported the digital animation industry through the design and implementation of development strategies in Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama. This technical assistance has focused on the sectors of the creative industry that have higher levels of digitalization and use of high technology: music, video games and multimedia, video production (including movies, television series and video clips) and other forms of digital animation.
- 21.40 In particular, the work of the subprogramme was focused on designing policy proposals for strengthening the value chain of digital animation. These policies are expected to promote the creation of productive linkages among and clusters of the firms working in that industry, and thus to foster their productivity and competitiveness through innovation and the adoption of new technologies, especially in the digital field, and to boost trade within the Mesoamerican region.
- 21.41 The subprogramme carried out a diagnosis of the value chain in each of the countries involved and has developed plans and strategies to improve the value chain at the national and Mesoamerican levels. The main beneficiaries have been micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises belonging to the creative industry chain, institutions that are stakeholders in the creative industry, technical institutes and higher education establishments, research centres and laboratories, and regulatory agencies. The methodology adopted was a participatory approach in which the analyses carried out, the actions developed and the priorities established were first discussed and agreed upon with the beneficiaries of the initiative.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.42 This work contributed to strengthening linkages and networking between firms, as demonstrated by Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama designing public policies geared towards the development of specialized training programmes to strengthen the linkages between firms in the creative industry and to foster coordination between tertiary education institutions in the area of digital animation. After showing interest in 2017 in the development of the creative industry in their countries and in the Mesoamerican region, countries have organized, jointly with ECLAC, round tables with all actors in the digital animation production chain (public, private and academic), during which countries agreed on strategies and plans. In 2019, those plans and strategies were designed by countries, and they are expected to be implemented in 2020.

Table 21.4
Performance measure

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
N/A	N/A	Countries show interest in the development of the digital animation sector and request technical assistance from ECLAC	Stakeholders from the public, private and academic sectors participate in round tables to develop, coordinate and monitor measures in support of the digital animation sector	Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama design public policies geared towards the development of specialized training programmes and develop a coordinated commercial promotion policy for the digital animation industry in the three countries, which are expected to be implemented in 2020

Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

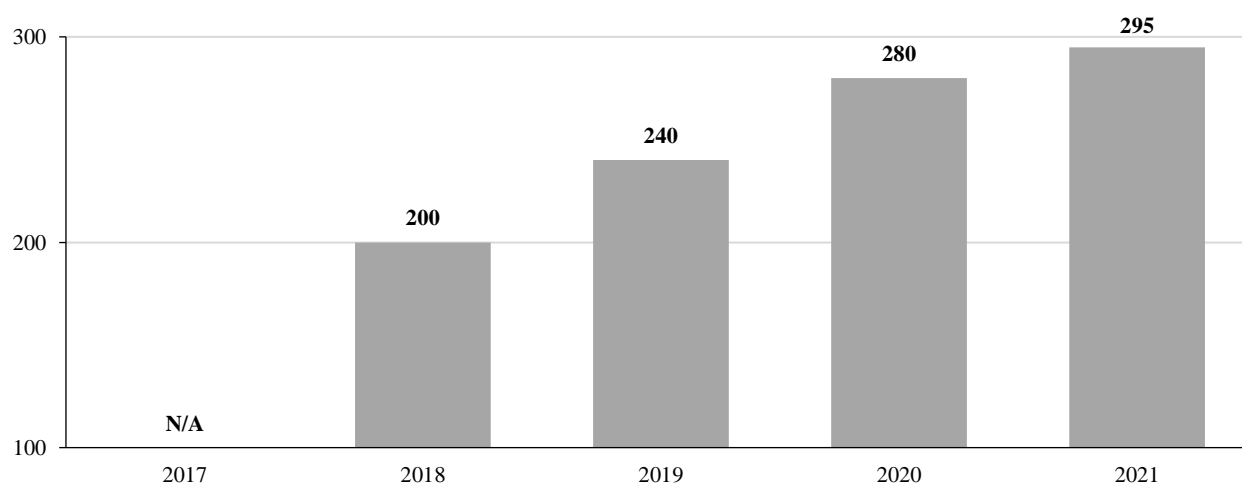
Planned results for 2021

Result 1: new institutional capabilities for structural change (result carried over from 2020)

- 21.43 The subprogramme will continue the work related to structural economic change, in line with its mandate, and will assist Governments in increasing their capacity to formulate policies conducive to economic diversification, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. For 2020, a proxy performance measure is indicated, to reflect that the General Assembly, in its resolution [74/251](#), approved a programme narrative at the subprogramme level that is composed solely of the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/6](#) and the deliverables for 2020.

Figure 21.III

Performance measure: cumulative number of national officials in Latin American and Caribbean countries trained in new areas of economic diversification



Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 2: development of new public policies to foster the use of new technologies in productive processes (new result)

- 21.44 The subprogramme has been working in supporting countries in the region in designing and implementing policies in the areas of innovation and new technologies. In the digital area, countries have adopted the Digital Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean for the period 2018–2020 (eLAC 2020), which has allowed the respective authorities to identify new strategic axes and lines of action aimed at promoting digital inclusion at the economic and social levels. Also, research on new digital technologies has made it possible for the subprogramme to pinpoint its effects on the labour market and the economy in general, to promote the use of large data sets for development and to make advancements in the consideration of cybersecurity and privacy as public policy issues. In addition, training activities designed for public officials regarding the adoption of new technologies linked to the digitalization of production processes have been developed, both in face-to-face and online formats, to achieve greater participation.

Internal challenge and response

- 21.45 The challenge for the subprogramme was the fact that, although initially the adoption of new digital technologies for economic and inclusive growth involved only one sector (telecommunications), it evolved to be a cross-cutting issue that now spans almost all economic and social sectors. In that connection, and because of the speed of the change, the subprogramme did not initially convene and include all the relevant actors in the discussion for the definition of strategies for digital development. Greater participation of different relevant actors, both public and private, will accelerate the adoption and dissemination processes of new technologies. In response, the subprogramme will place more emphasis on incorporating these actors into the process, mainly through seminars, workshops and training courses.

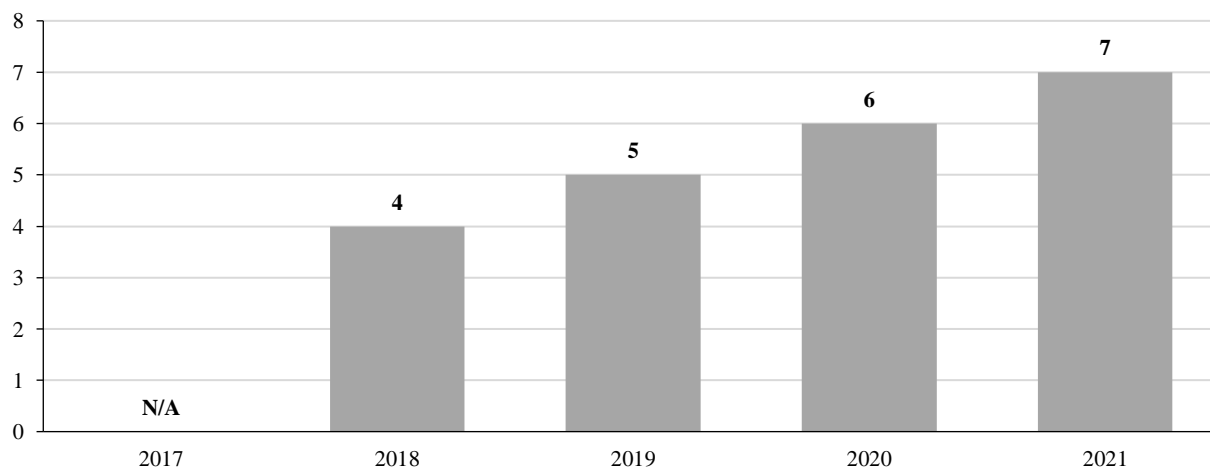
Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.46 This work is expected to contribute to enhancing the diversification of production structures through innovation and the diffusion of new technology, which would be demonstrated by the seven new policies that will have been formulated by 2021, fostering the use of new technologies in the production processes designed by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The unprecedented connection between the digital economy and the real economy has created a new economic pattern in which global digital platforms have become the main integration mechanisms

among countries, companies and people around the world. In this shifting paradigm, Latin America and the Caribbean still lags behind developed countries in terms of both per capita income and productivity, which hampers opportunities to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. In this context, the implementation of public policies that foster the use and integration of new technologies is critical.

Figure 21.IV

Performance measure: cumulative number of new public policies to foster the use of new technologies in production processes



Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Legislative mandates

21.47 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

66/217	Human resources development	73/218	Information and communications technologies for sustainable development
70/213	Science, technology and innovation for development	73/225	Entrepreneurship for sustainable development
73/179	The right to privacy in the digital age	73/247	Industrial development cooperation

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2008/18	Promoting full employment and decent work for all	2017/22	Science, technology and innovation for development
2011/37	Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact	2018/28	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

653 (XXXIII)	Follow-up to the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean	672 (XXXIV)	Establishment of the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
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Deliverables

21.48 Table 21.5 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 21.5

Subprogramme 2: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	6	—	8	6
1. Preparatory meetings for the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies of ECLAC	6	—	8	6
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	3	3	3	1
2. Field projects on the region's production structure, foreign direct investment, and new and emerging technologies and policy	3	3	3	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	40	40	42	47
3. Workshops on new technologies and support for small and medium-sized enterprises in the region	2	2	4	6
4. Training and seminars on foreign direct investment and small and medium-sized enterprises	3	3	3	6
5. Courses on innovation policy management and economies of the region	35	35	35	35
Publications (number of publications)	9	9	11	6
6. <i>Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	1	1	1	1
7. Publications and studies on the production structure of the region, foreign investment, industrial policies, and new technologies and innovation	7	7	9	5
8. Study on technological and productive performance in Argentina	1	1	1	—
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: on policies and strategies for productive development and competitiveness, public-private partnerships, foreign direct investment, and innovation systems and new and emerging technologies.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: databases on economic activity in specific sectors, software for the analysis of the competitiveness of nations and statistical information on the main economic agents in the region.				

Subprogramme 3 Macroeconomic policies and growth

Objective

21.49 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development in Latin American and Caribbean by strengthening the capacity of policymakers and other stakeholders in the region to analyse current and emerging macroeconomic and financial issues and by increasing the capacity of policymakers to evaluate, design and implement macroeconomic policies for development and financing for development policies on the basis of comparative policy analysis.

Strategy

- 21.50 To contribute to strengthening the capacity of policymakers and other stakeholders in the region to analyse current and emerging macroeconomic and financial issues, the subprogramme will continue to support member States, regional entities and other stakeholders through applied research in macroeconomic policies for development and financing for development policies of Latin American and Caribbean countries, the provision of timely and accurate information and analyses – disaggregated by gender whenever possible – and policy options and recommendations through its recurrent and specialized publications, workshops and seminars. This work is expected to result in increased awareness and contribute to the regional debate of current and emerging macroeconomic and development financing trends as demonstrated by the fact that the subprogramme’s recurrent (flagship) publications are the most downloaded by external stakeholders. Past results in this area include the incorporation of the subprogramme’s analytical work and policy recommendations in at least six medium-term budget documents, monetary policy reports, policy analysis papers and private sector analysis.
- 21.51 To contribute to increasing the capacity of policymakers to evaluate, design and implement macroeconomic policies for development and financing for development policies on the basis of comparative policy analysis, the subprogramme will support the establishment and operation of networks for sharing experiences and good practices and provide technical cooperation activities and advisory services as requested, thus contributing to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries), Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development). In addition, the subprogramme will support capacity-building efforts in such areas as macroeconomic, labour and development financing policies by creating spaces for the sharing of experiences and best practices among South-South stakeholders through its expert meetings and seminars. This work is expected to result in strengthened capacities of policymakers and other stakeholders in the region to analyse current and emerging macroeconomic and financial issues. Past results in this area include the very high level of satisfaction measured among seminar participants, as 99 per cent of respondents to surveys distributed among the participants of five workshops organized by the subprogramme in 2017–2018 indicated that they considered the analysis and conclusions of the seminars to be “useful” or “very useful” for their work. In addition, at least 12 national policies, measures or actions taken by authorities in the region were in line with ECLAC recommendations, in the areas of labour policies (Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Ecuador), fiscal policies (Colombia, Costa Rica, Haiti and Mexico (Mexico City)) and development finance (Argentina and Bolivia (Plurinational State of)).

Programme performance in 2019 against planned result

- 21.52 A planned result for 2019, which is strengthened capacity of policymakers and other stakeholders in Latin America and the Caribbean to analyse current and emerging macroeconomic and development financing issues, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the high percentage of surveyed readers who acknowledged having benefited from the subprogramme’s publications in terms of strengthening their capacity to analyse macroeconomic and development financing issues (95 per cent, 1,508 of 1,592 respondents, which surpassed the annual target of 84 per cent).

Programme performance in 2019: fiscal policies to promote sustainable and inclusive growth in Latin America and the Caribbean

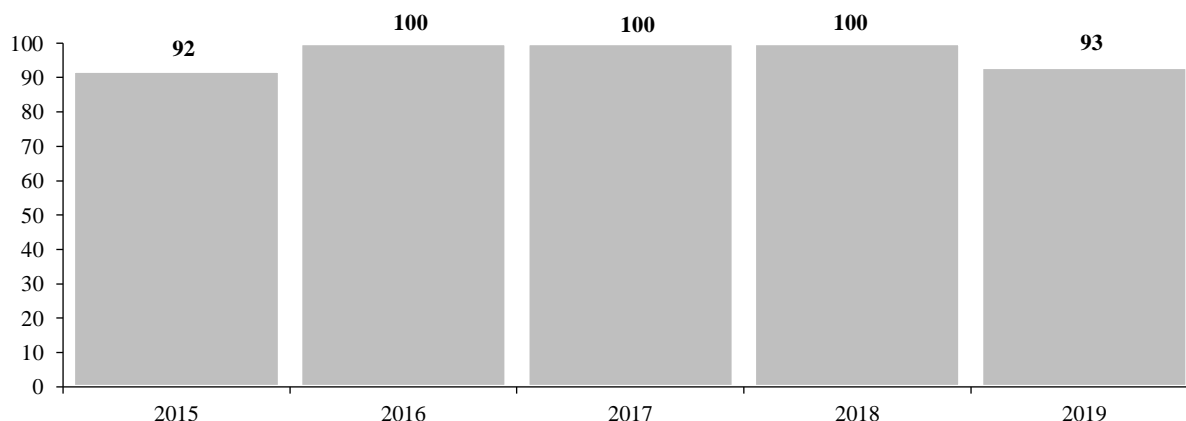
- 21.53 There is increasing recognition, both at the global and regional levels, that fiscal policy must play a key role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. In the light of this, ECLAC convened the thirty-first Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy, held in Santiago on 25 and 26 March 2019, to elevate the discussion of the fiscal policies needed for sustainable and inclusive development. The seminar provided an opportunity for debate and the sharing of experiences between finance ministers and vice-ministers from 10 countries of the region (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay and Peru), representatives of international organizations, academics and members of civil society organizations. In line with the subprogramme's policy advocacy, the participants agreed on the need to increase fiscal space to undertake active fiscal policies. In particular, the subprogramme recommended, on the basis of its analytical work, that this space could be created by mobilizing additional resources through the reduction of tax evasion and illicit financial flows; promoting the adoption of taxes on the digital economy and public health levies; changing incentives through environmental taxes to move towards the decarbonization of the economy and productive reconversion; reassessing tax expenditures; and strengthening personal income tax and taxes on real estate property. At the same time, ECLAC catalysed discussions around emerging issues of high importance for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals in the region, in particular, spending and public investment policies to protect dual inclusion (labour and social) based on social spending, bolstering and reorienting public investment to stimulate the use of innovative technologies (energy, mobility, communications and bioeconomy) with natural resources, moving towards budgetary systems that incentivize priority public investment through pro-investment accounting frameworks, establishing public-private agreements for infrastructure and renewable energy and redesigning fiscal incentives for industrial policies.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.54 This work contributed to increasing the capacity of policymakers to evaluate, design and implement macroeconomic policies for development and financing for development policies on the basis of comparative policy analysis, as demonstrated by the fact that the percentage of surveyed participants who considered the work of the Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy and its policy recommendations to be "useful" or "very useful" for macroeconomic and development financing policymaking has consistently remained above 90 per cent over the past five years (93 per cent in 2019). This finding is in line with the results observed over the 2015–2019 period, which evidences the value that key stakeholders in the region continue to place on the work and policy recommendations of the subprogramme's forums for South-South discussion.

Figure 21.V

Performance measure: participants who considered the Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy and its policy recommendations to be “useful” or “very useful” for macroeconomic and development financing policymaking
(Percentage)



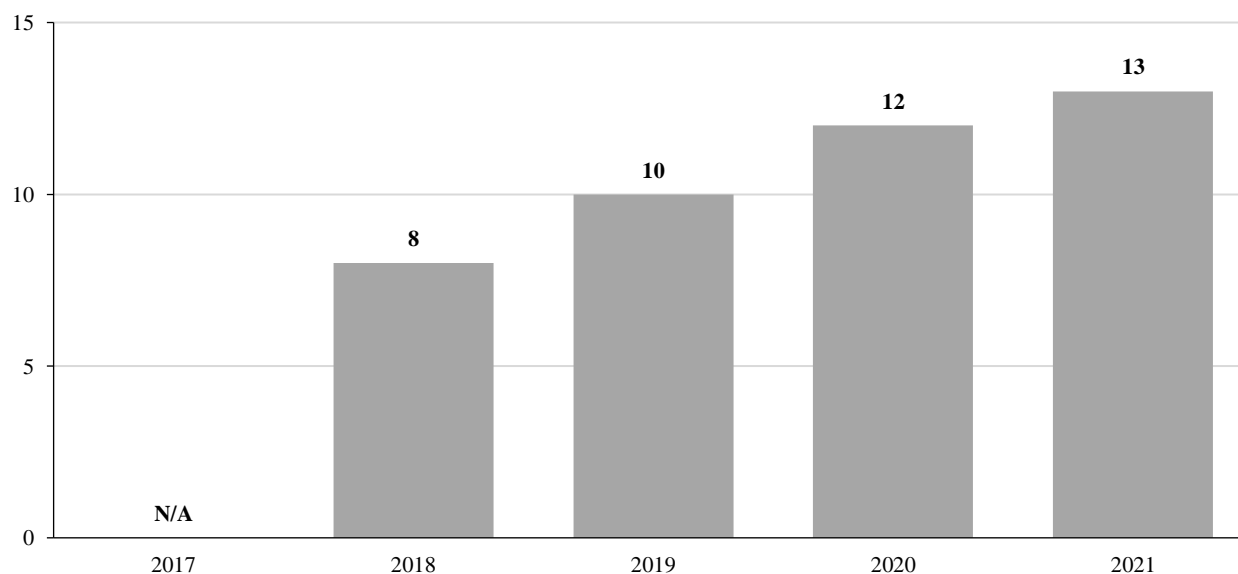
Planned results for 2021

Result 1: macroeconomic policies for development in a slow-growth environment (result carried over from 2020)

- 21.55 The subprogramme will continue the work related to macroeconomic policies, in line with its mandate, and will assist Governments in formulating macroeconomic policies that accelerate sustainable development, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. For 2020, a proxy performance measure is indicated, to reflect that the General Assembly, in its resolution [74/251](#), approved a programme narrative at the subprogramme level that is composed solely of the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/6](#) and the deliverables for 2020.

Figure 21.VI

Performance measure: cumulative number of measures taken by countries in the region that are in line with the analysis and recommendations of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the areas of macroeconomic and financing for development policies



Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 2: ramping up resource mobilization to finance the Sustainable Development Goals (new result)

- 21.56 Financing for development is a key challenge for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean. In this context, the subprogramme has been working in the region to support Governments in their efforts to boost domestic resource mobilization and to channel private capital flows towards key sustainable development projects. Working with stakeholders, the subprogramme continues to provide detailed analysis of current and emerging trends in resource mobilization, policy recommendations based on this research and the identification of best practices through the convening of South-South forums and workshops and the provision of technical cooperation services. The subprogramme will continue to leverage its position to assist Governments in the region with their insertion into regional and global policy discussions on financing for development issues and tax cooperation.

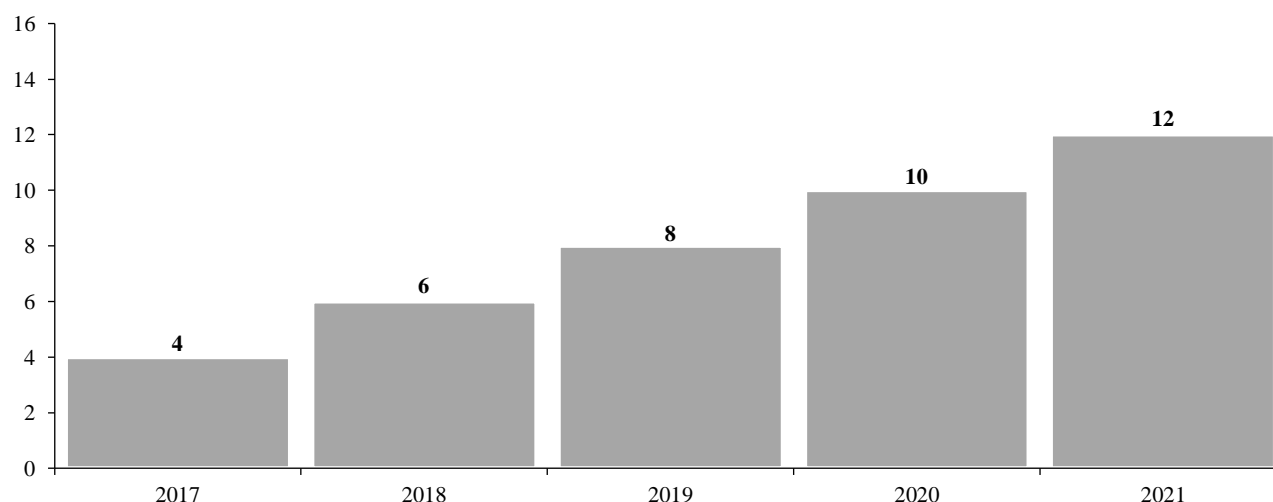
Internal challenge and response

- 21.57 The challenge for the subprogramme was the identification of channels by which the subprogramme's work can lead to the adoption of policy measures at the country level. In response, the subprogramme will ramp up efforts to strengthen its analysis of macroeconomic and development finance trends, particularly in the context of the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and to improve the dissemination of the subprogramme's policy recommendations through its networks and technical and South-South cooperation.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.58 This work is expected to contribute towards increasing the capacity of policymakers to evaluate, design and implement macroeconomic policies for development and financing for development policies on the basis of comparative policy analysis, which would be demonstrated by the adoption or consideration of 12 additional policies, measures or strategies aimed at strengthening resource mobilization.

Figure 21.VII
Performance measure: cumulative number of resource mobilization policies, measures and strategies



Legislative mandates

21.59 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

63/199	International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization	70/126	Promoting social integration through social inclusion
63/229	Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty	72/206	Financial inclusion for sustainable development
64/193	Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome of the 2008 Review Conference (Doha Declaration on Financing for Development)	72/230	Development cooperation with middle-income countries
65/146	Innovative mechanisms of financing for development	73/220	International financial system and development
67/12	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System	73/221	External debt sustainability and development
67/218	Promoting transparency, participation and accountability in fiscal policies	73/222	Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development
		73/223	Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development
		73/247	Industrial development cooperation

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2008/16	Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters	2011/39	Follow-up to the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development: consideration of the possible establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts
2008/18	Promoting full employment and decent work for all		
2009/5	Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact	2019/2	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
2009/30	A strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up	2019/6	Addressing inequalities and challenges to social inclusion through fiscal, wage and social protection policies

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

655 (XXXIII) Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee 713 (XXXVI) Regional follow-up to the outcomes of conferences on financing for development

Deliverables

21.60 Table 21.6 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 21.6

Subprogramme 3: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	10	10	10	10
1. Seminars, workshops and training events on macroeconomic and financing policies in Latin America and the Caribbean	10	10	10	10
Publications (number of publications)	14	14	15	14
2. <i>Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	1	1	1	1
3. <i>Fiscal Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	1	1	1	1
4. <i>Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	1	1	1	1
5. Studies on macroeconomic, sectoral and financing policies in Latin America and the Caribbean	10	10	9	10
6. Study on specific economic issues in Uruguay	1	1	1	1
7. Study on a high-priority issue concerning macroeconomic and development policies in Colombia	–	–	1	–
8. Study on fiscal rules in Brazil, including an evaluation of constitutional changes in expenditure limits and social security reforms	–	–	1	–
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: on macroeconomic and financing policies, economic projections and systems for monitoring economic development, and on macroeconomic issues to the Ministry of Economy and Finance in Uruguay.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: observatory of fiscal policies in the region; and statistical information for economic and financial variables for countries in the region.				

Subprogramme 4 Social development and equality

Objective

21.61 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen regional approaches and national strategies, policies and programmes to achieve greater social and economic equality and overall well-being of the people of the region in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and a rights-based approach.

Strategy

21.62 To contribute to strengthened regional approaches and national strategies, policies and programmes to achieve greater social and economic equality and overall well-being of the people of the region in

line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and a rights-based approach, the subprogramme will support countries to implement a regional agenda for inclusive social development, following the outcomes and agreements of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The subprogramme will carry out applied research, generating analyses, disseminating results, providing training and advisory services and formulating policy recommendations to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to perform sound diagnostic assessments of social issues for application in policy design and implementation. In addition, it will promote policy dialogue and the implementation of the regional agenda for inclusive social development among policymakers, academics and other stakeholders and facilitate the exchange of experiences and good practices. Priority areas will include: (a) expanding social and labour inclusion policies, with decent work, under a rights-based and sustainable approach; (b) bridging gaps in well-being and tackling inequalities, including those related to gender, race, ethnicity, age and territory; (c) addressing the multiple dimensions of poverty, inequality and well-being; (d) promoting social and labour inclusion and effective participation of citizens in social policies; (e) ensuring access to universal social protection for all population groups, according to their specific characteristics; (f) coordinating social, economic and environmental policies; and (g) improving the capacity of social policy to adapt to new and emerging challenges related to such topics as demographic transition, migration, new technologies and climate change. The subprogramme's deliverables will focus on the following subject areas: (a) assessment of the social situation of the population; and (b) social policies for equality and social protection.

- 21.63 The subprogramme will continue to provide data and analysis on the social situation of the region, particularly in the context of overcoming the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and maintain the Observatory on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in order to provide updated information on national social policy institutions and regional commitments, as well as data on social protection programmes, food and nutritional security, and the social inclusion of youth, which is expected to result in a deeper understanding of the structural social challenges and disparities that characterize the region. Past results in this area include an improvement in knowledge and skills to design and implement equality-oriented development policies and programmes as indicated by 92 per cent of the beneficiaries of technical cooperation services.
- 21.64 The subprogramme will assist countries with capacity-building and technical cooperation on the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of strategies, policies and programmes to achieve greater social and economic equality and overall well-being of the people of the region in line with the 2030 Agenda and a rights-based approach. Research and advisory services will emphasize, in particular: (a) social protection systems based on a human rights, equality-oriented and sustainable approach; (b) protection and promotion of the rights of women, children and young people, indigenous peoples, Afrodescendants, migrants and persons with disabilities; (c) social investment; and (d) education and health systems, thus contributing to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), Goal 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries) and Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels). This work is expected to result in measures and public policies promoting greater social and economic equality and overall well-being of the people of the region. Past results in this area include the positive impact of technical assistance delivered by the subprogramme on 10 social policies, plans or programmes implemented by countries of the region to address the structural and emerging equality gaps. Examples include the national plan on social development in El Salvador, the poverty programme Tekoporã in Paraguay, the e-health programme in Uruguay, the national and regional policies of the National Council for Culture, the Arts and Heritage and the Advisory Council for the Digital Agenda in Education in Chile, the Connected Homes programme in Costa Rica, the strategy for poverty eradication in El Salvador, and the pilot methodology for a child labour risk identification model in Argentina, Jamaica and Peru.

- 21.65 Actions will be carried out at both the regional and national levels, in partnership with other ECLAC divisions, as well as with the Commission's subregional headquarters and country offices, other agencies of the United Nations system and, when feasible, the resident coordinator system. The main beneficiaries under the subprogramme will be government institutions of the countries of the region, especially the authorities and officials responsible for social policy management (design, implementation and evaluation); regional and subregional organizations; academic institutions and other research centres and NGOs. Cooperation is also envisaged with other regional commissions, intergovernmental and multilateral institutions, as well as South-South cooperation.

Programme performance in 2019, against planned result

- 21.66 A planned result for 2019, which is enhanced capacity of the central or subnational governments in the region to formulate policies, plans and programmes that address the structural and emerging equality gaps affecting different socioeconomic and population groups, with an approach based on human rights and sustainable development, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019 was achieved, as evidenced by 13 social policies, plans and programmes formulated, adopted or updated by central or subnational governments in countries of the region to address the structural and emerging equality gaps, in line with ECLAC recommendations, surpassing the biennial target of 11.

Programme performance in 2019: agreement on a regional agenda for inclusive social development

- 21.67 The subprogramme has led efforts to reach an agreement on a regional agenda for inclusive social development in Latin America and the Caribbean, through the creation of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2015, the discussions held at the various meetings of the Conference and of its Presiding Officers (such as the third meeting of the Presiding Officers, in April 2019), participation in regional and subregional dialogues to promote political will towards inclusive social development, and technical assistance and policy advice delivered by ECLAC to countries in the region. In October 2019, Latin American and Caribbean countries attending the third session of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico City, from 1 to 3 October 2019, adopted and endorsed the proposals set forth in the regional agenda. The agenda is centred around four main axes: (a) universal and comprehensive social protection systems; (b) social and labour inclusion policies; (c) a strengthened social institutional framework; and (d) regional cooperation and integration. Each axis is characterized by specific lines of action.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.68 This work contributed to strengthened regional approaches and national strategies, policies and programmes to achieve greater social and economic equality and overall well-being of the people of the region in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and a rights-based approach, as demonstrated by the adoption of resolution 3(III) at the third session of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, in which the Conference adopted and endorsed the proposals set forth in the regional agenda for inclusive social development.

Table 21.7
Performance measure

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Countries meet at the first session of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	Countries highlighted the importance of making progress in the construction of agreements related to the objective of greater social equality	Countries undertook to foster the building of a regional agenda for inclusive social development	Countries established that the regional agenda should be prepared with the active participation of the members of the Regional Conference	Countries adopt resolution 3(III) of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, thereby adopting the regional agenda for inclusive social development

Planned results for 2021

Result 1: achieving the implementation of a regional commitment towards inclusive social development (result carried over from 2020)

- 21.69 The subprogramme will continue the work related to inclusive social development, in line with its mandate, and will assist Governments in formulating policies that address the needs of disadvantaged groups and promote equality, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. For 2020, a proxy performance measure is indicated, to reflect that the General Assembly, in its resolution [74/251](#), approved a programme narrative at the subprogramme level that is composed solely of the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/6](#) and the deliverables for 2020.

Table 21.8
Performance measure

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
N/A	Countries identified obstacles in the area of inclusive social development in countries of the region	Countries committed to inclusive social development, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Countries develop strategies for improving institutional frameworks and formulating good-quality policies in order to implement their commitment to inclusive social policies that leave no one behind	Countries implement social policies and programmes that promote inclusive social development

Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 2: improved and more effective, efficient, transparent and sustainable social policy institutions (new result)

- 21.70 The subprogramme has been working in several countries to support social policy institutions in improving the efficiency, transparency and sustainability of their public action. This has involved, among other actions, capacity-building activities at the regional and national levels to strengthen knowledge of social policy issues and pro-equality public policies among public officials, and country-level technical assistance on methodologies for the evaluation of public policy and advisory services on institutional coordination. The interaction of the subprogramme's policy advice, technical assistance, capacity-building and research activities is expected to promote progress towards improving the effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and sustainability of social policy institutions.

Internal challenge and response

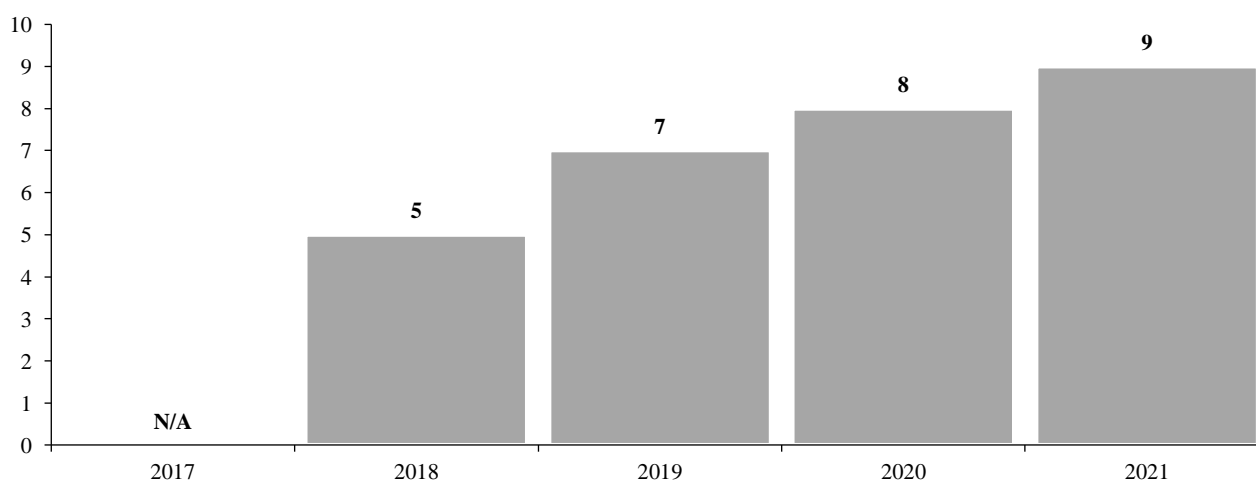
- 21.71 The challenge for the subprogramme was to keep up the pace of the processes that are under way to strengthen social policy institutions during election processes, or in contexts of changes in government officials. This involves the need to craft new relationships with incoming authorities and building new alliances to achieve commitments in terms of strengthening social policy institutions. In response, the subprogramme will focus both on strengthening the capacities of national officers and on providing advice to senior government authorities and to mid-level government officials with a more technical profile, which should help to maintain greater sustainability and continuity of country-level activities and programmes. Furthermore, it will promote the creation of more stable social policy institutional structures and the adoption of legal frameworks that endure over time.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.72 This work is expected to contribute to strengthened regional approaches and national strategies, policies and programmes to achieve greater social and economic equality and overall well-being of the people of the region in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and a rights-based approach, which would be demonstrated by an increase in the number of social policy institutions acknowledging improvements in their public action as a result of technical assistance provided by ECLAC.

Figure 21.VIII

Performance measure: number of social policy institutions acknowledging improvements in their public action as a result of technical assistance provided by ECLAC



Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Legislative mandates

21.73 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

66/164	Promotion of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	71/180	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
		71/191	The right to food
66/165	Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons	71/197	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
66/168	Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief	72/142	Promoting social integration through social inclusion
66/172	Protection of migrants	72/235	Human resources development
70/126	Promoting social integration through social inclusion	73/141	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
70/127	Policies and programmes involving youth		
70/131	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	73/142	Inclusive development for and with persons with disabilities
70/132	Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas	73/163	Human rights and extreme poverty
70/138	The girl child	73/246	Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027)
70/153	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights	73/262	A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
70/163	National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights		
70/166	Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities	73/291	Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
70/223	Agriculture development, food security and nutrition		
71/177	Rights of the child	74/2	Political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage
71/178	Rights of indigenous peoples		

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2009/5	Recovering from the crisis: a Global Jobs Pact	2016/8	Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world
2012/11	Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda	2017/12	Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
2014/32	Establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	2018/5	Strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development for all

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolution

722 (XXXVII)	Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
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Deliverables

21.74 Table 21.9 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 21.9

Subprogramme 4: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	12	12	1	9
1. Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	3	3	1	–
2. Session of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	9	9	–	9
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	2	2	2	2
3. Field projects on social protection and a human rights approach within social protection systems; social investment and emerging challenges for social policies	2	2	2	2
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	9	9	10	14
4. Meetings of experts to analyse the formulation of new policy recommendations on the rights of specific population groups; to examine mechanisms to promote better coordination within social protection systems, with a rights and equality approach; to examine mechanisms that contribute to increasing coverage and ensuring progressive equality within national social protection systems; to examine the advances and challenges of public policies for labour and productive inclusion	6	6	4	8
5. Training activities on policies on poverty reduction, equality and well-being, and policy formulation for poverty alleviation, access to social protection networks and capacity-building	3	3	6	6
Publications (number of publications)	5	5	7	8
6. <i>Social Panorama of Latin America</i>	1	1	1	1
7. Country office studies: ECLAC office in Bogotá, study on inclusive social and production policies in Colombia; ECLAC office in Buenos Aires, study of social and labour trends in Argentina; and ECLAC office in Montevideo, study on broad aspects of social policy, poverty and inequality in Uruguay	1	1	1	3
8. Studies on topics including social rights among specific population groups, social protection including access to decent work, poverty reduction and income distribution, education, and social policies and programmes	3	3	5	4
Technical materials (number of materials)	2	2	2	2
9. Technical materials on social development policies; analytical and methodological proposals to enhance intersectoral and inter-institutional cooperation, improving effectiveness and efficiency of social policies	2	2	2	2
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: on social policies for equality, decision-making in social policy, and social investment and policies; analytical and methodological proposals to enhance intersectoral and inter-institutional cooperation, improving effectiveness and efficiency.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: Observatory on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which includes databases on social development, youth, non-contributory social protection, social institutions, food security and nutrition, and regional commitments.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: knowledge management tools, including on the strengthening of the Latin American and Caribbean Network on Social Development.				

Subprogramme 5

Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development

Objective

- 21.75 The objective, to which the subprogramme contributes, is to mainstream a gender equality perspective into sustainable and inclusive development strategies in Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Strategy

- 21.76 To contribute to mainstreaming a gender equality perspective into sustainable and inclusive development strategies in Latin American and Caribbean countries, the subprogramme will continue to build knowledge, focusing on developing gender statistics and gender indicators, particularly increasing the scope and quality of the data and indicators housed in the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean. The subprogramme will also provide technical assistance in order to strengthen the statistical capacities of national statistical offices. To promote increased knowledge-sharing on gender resources in the region, the subprogramme will foster increased dissemination of publications and research findings among policymakers and other relevant stakeholders. Particular attention will be devoted to women's economic autonomy in an integrated framework, connected to physical autonomy and to decision-making autonomy. Given its cross-cutting nature, the main contributions under the subprogramme to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals will be related to Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries), Goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development). The work of the subprogramme is expected to result in strengthened capacities of member States in building policies for gender equality, along with implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and advancing gender equality across the region. Past results in this area include eight policy actions implemented in priority areas covered by the Gender Equality Observatory following technical assistance provided by the subprogramme. For instance, Brazil launched a national plan on women and peace and security, Peru strengthened its legislation to fight gender-based violence, Guatemala approved a migration code that constitutes a considerable advance in the recognition of migrant women, and Chile launched a new website on gender statistics, which was developed using the conceptual framework of the Gender Equality Observatory.

Programme performance in 2019 against planned result

- 21.77 A planned result for 2019, which is strengthened capacity of countries in the region to implement gender equality policies in line with the regional consensus, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international agreements, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for 2018–2019, was achieved as evidenced by two policies, measures or actions adopted by countries in the region in priority areas for gender equality in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, thus meeting the target for the biennium. Those two policies, measures or actions were the launch of the third national plan for gender equality and equity in the Dominican Republic, in line with ECLAC recommendations, which renews the country's efforts in advancing gender mainstreaming in the country, and the launch of the national policy for equality between

women and men in the training, employment and enjoyment of the products of science, technology, telecommunications and innovation for the period 2018–2027 in Costa Rica, as a result of technical assistance delivered by ECLAC.

Programme performance in 2019: Latin American and Caribbean countries make progress in the implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda

- 21.78 In preparation for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, to be held in 2020, ECLAC prepared a regional report based on a review of national reports on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action submitted by 28 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The regional report for the 25-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action presents regional trends and an overview of achievements in key areas of concern such as inclusive development, decent work, poverty eradication, women's representation in leadership and decision-making, to name a few. One of the findings of the regional review was that countries in the region have made significant and diverse efforts to establish their gender equality plans, with most countries introducing a second or third iteration of their plan or, in other cases, launching their first national plan or strategy for gender equality. However, key challenges for the implementation of these plans remain, including financing the areas of action identified in the plans and strengthening institutional capacity for implementation and mainstreaming at the national and subnational levels.
- 21.79 In addition, 2019 also marked three years since the adoption of the Montevideo Strategy for the Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030. The Strategy is aimed at guiding the implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda and serves as a road map for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development from a gender equality, women's autonomy and human rights-based perspective. A regional report on the Strategy was prepared in 2019, on the basis of a review of the national reports on its implementation submitted by 21 countries. The report was focused on the 10 means of implementation for the Regional Gender Agenda, including normative frameworks, financing, monitoring and reporting. From the analysis, it was found that, in the three years since its adoption, the Montevideo Strategy has enabled Governments to make progress in a number of areas, including to: (a) better focus their gender equality plans on addressing the four structural challenges to gender equality identified in the Strategy; (b) emphasize the need for all initiatives to adopt an integrated and transformative approach to gender-based inequalities; and (c) use the Strategy as a planning tool to encourage improved linkages between gender equality plans and development plans and strategies at the national and local levels.
- 21.80 Beyond providing an understanding of where the region stands with regard to advancing gender equality, the regional reviews of the implementation of both the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Montevideo Strategy also served as critical inputs for intergovernmental deliberations during the fourteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean – the preeminent regional forum on gender equality in the region.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.81 This work contributed to mainstreaming a gender equality perspective into sustainable and inclusive development strategies in Latin American and Caribbean countries, as demonstrated by the adoption of national gender equality strategies and plans that incorporate principles from the Regional Gender Agenda and the Montevideo Strategy. The table below illustrates the continuous progress being made towards advancing the Regional Gender Agenda and the milestones that the region has achieved in furthering the advancement of women's rights and autonomy.

Table 21.10
Performance measure

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costa Rica launches its national action plan for the period 2015–2018 for the national policy for equality and equity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries adopt the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030 at the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Costa Rica prepares its national plan for gender equality for the period 2018–2030 with technical assistance from ECLAC, incorporating synergies between the Montevideo Strategy, the Regional Gender Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Uruguay adopts its strategy for gender equality 2030, which incorporates the commitments embodied in the Montevideo Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of the Dominican Republic published its third national plan for gender Equality and Equity, which is aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the Montevideo Strategy Launch of the national policy for equality between women and men in the training, employment and enjoyment of the products of science, technology, telecommunications and innovation for the period 2018–2027 in Costa Rica

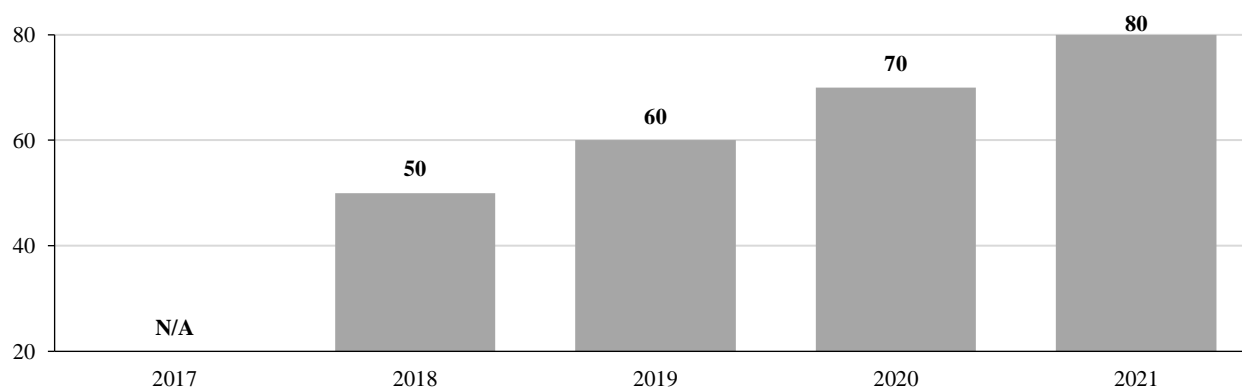
Planned results for 2021

Result 1: expanding and strengthening capacity for gender statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean (result carried over from 2020)

- 21.82 The subprogramme will continue the work related to gender statistics, in line with its mandate, and will assist countries in producing statistics with a gender perspective in accordance with internationally agreed methodologies and standards, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. For 2020, a proxy performance measure is indicated, to reflect that the General Assembly, in its resolution [74/251](#), approved a programme narrative at the subprogramme level that is composed solely of the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/6](#) and the deliverables for 2020.

Figure 21.IX

Performance measure: number of national officials trained in the production and use of statistics with a gender perspective



Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

**Result 2: strengthening statistical capacities from a gender perspective
(new result)**

- 21.83 The subprogramme has been working on the continuous improvement of gender statistics, using the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean as the main portal to disseminate key indicators on the situation of gender equality in Latin America and the Caribbean and strengthening statistical capacities through advisory services and technical assistance for the advancement of gender equality among countries in the region. For 2021, ECLAC will continue its efforts to build capacity through training and technical assistance, increasing the number of national officers trained on statistics from a gender perspective. The Gender Equality Observatory has been instrumental in the generation of knowledge about gender equality in the region and in providing technical assistance and training to governmental authorities to strengthen the formulation of public policies for gender equality and women's autonomy. The Observatory has proved to be a key tool in monitoring progress towards the implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda. In the broad context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in particular the efforts to overcome the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a renewed emphasis in the need to harmonize the Observatory's indicators with the evolving priorities of the Regional Gender Agenda, which requires new research and data processing. Technical assistance processes must also be improved on issues covered by the Observatory to decrease the resources needed to provide such services.

Internal challenge and response

- 21.84 The challenge for the subprogramme was to achieve a minimal critical mass of national officers in the countries of the region with the capacity to produce and use gender statistics to design and implement evidence-based public policies. In response, the subprogramme will implement innovative technical assistance methodologies by intensifying the use of different delivery models, such as virtual training using technological platforms.

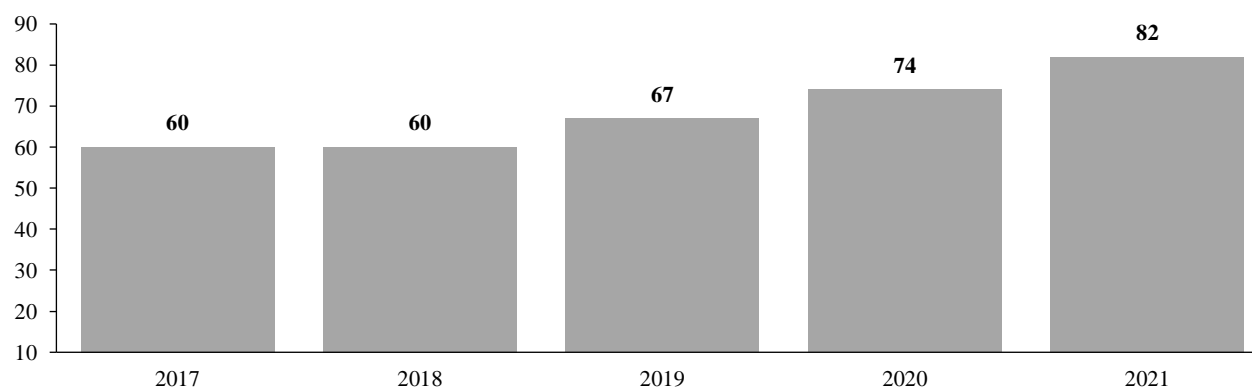
Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.85 This work is expected to contribute to mainstreaming a gender equality perspective into sustainable and inclusive development strategies in Latin American and Caribbean countries, which would be demonstrated by 82 national officials certified in the use of the indicators housed in the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean. Special emphasis will be placed on training statistical offices in the Caribbean as there is a need from countries in the subregion to strengthen statistical capacities in relation to gender indicators and to improve collaboration between

national statistical offices and machineries for the advancement of women. Performance will be measured by a 10 per cent increase in the number of national officers trained on statistics from a gender perspective in comparison with the previous year.

Figure 21.X

Performance measure: cumulative number of national officials certified in the use of the indicators housed in the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean



Legislative mandates

21.86 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

66/165; 68/180	Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons	69/146	Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing
66/166	Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities	69/147	Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls
		69/176	Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all
66/173	Follow-up to the International Year of Human Rights Learning	69/183	Human rights and extreme poverty
67/139	Towards a comprehensive and integral international legal instrument to promote and protect the rights and dignity of older persons	69/187	Migrant children and adolescents
		69/236	World Survey on the Role of Women in Development
67/185	Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families	70/127	Policies and programmes involving youth
		70/130	Violence against women migrant workers
		70/131	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
68/160	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights	70/132	Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas
68/181	Promotion of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: protecting women human rights defenders	70/133	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
68/191; 70/176	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls	70/138	The girl child
68/192	Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons	70/147	Protection of migrants
		71/170	Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: domestic violence
68/228	Human resources development		
69/132	Global health and foreign policy		

Part V		Regional cooperation for development	
72/1	Political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons	73/154	Protecting children from bullying
73/17	Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets	73/155	Rights of the child
73/146	Trafficking in women and girls	73/171	The right to food
73/148	Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: sexual harassment	73/179	The right to privacy in the digital age
73/151	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	73/209	Protection of persons in the event of disasters
73/153	Child, early and forced marriage	73/210	Strengthening and promoting the international treaty framework
		73/294	Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women
		73/302	United Nations action on sexual exploitation and abuse
<i>Economic and Social Council resolutions</i>			
2008/33	Strengthening coordination of the United Nations and other efforts in fighting trafficking in persons	2014/5	Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all
2009/15	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women	2015/21	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls
2009/16	Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women of the Commission on the Status of Women	2015/23	Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons
2012/16	Promoting efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families	2019/2	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
<i>Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions</i>			
657 (XXXIII)	Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	699 (XXXVI)	Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
		719 (XXXVII)	Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

Deliverables

21.87 Table 21.11 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 21.11

Subprogramme 5: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	29	19	25	12
1. Meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	7	7	12	9
2. Subregional preparatory meetings in the Caribbean, South America and Central America	9	9	–	–
3. Session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	10	–	10	–

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
4. Meeting with agencies and organizations participating in the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean	3	3	3	3
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	1
5. Field projects on unpaid work and social protection of women; gender equality and sustainable development policies; and women's economic and physical autonomy	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	9	9	8	8
6. Training programme on public policies for gender equality for government agencies	5	5	5	5
7. Meetings to consider priority issues emerging from the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean on the evaluation of best practices and challenges in the implementation of gender policies, the promotion of an economic agenda for gender equality, monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the analysis of policies on gender equality and women's autonomy; inter-agency meetings with programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system	4	4	3	3
Publications (number of publications)	8	8	7	5
8. Publications, documents and studies on gender, including on gender mainstreaming policies, women's economic and physical autonomy, poverty from a gender perspective, and implementation of the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030	8	8	7	5
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: on public policies for gender mainstreaming and institution-building, methodologies and tools for public policymaking, and on matters relating to the fulfilment of international agreements on gender equality.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: Gender Equality Observer for Latin America and the Caribbean website, and ECLAC website on gender statistics with data from household surveys and other sources.				

Subprogramme 6 Population and development

Objective

- 21.88 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to fully integrate population issues into development planning, policies and programmes of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Strategy

- 21.89 To contribute to the full integration of population issues into development planning, policies and programmes of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, the subprogramme will: (a) provide national and local institutions with training on demographic analysis, population estimates and projections; (b) provide technical support in the follow-up of international agreements (including the Framework of Action for the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration), with a gender-sensitive approach, and in the follow-up of the population-related targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and

(c) generate knowledge of population and demographic trends in the region to underpin evidence-based policymaking. In the context of the regional implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the main contributions will be related to Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development). The subprogramme will also improve the use of census data, vital statistics and surveys through the generation of data and development of procedures, computer programs and information systems. Furthermore, the subprogramme will provide technical assistance for the inclusion of sociodemographic inputs in the design and implementation of public policies at the national and local levels. Workshops and seminars will be held to facilitate South-South cooperation, networking and sharing of successful experiences. In addition, applied research and analysis on key issues such as population ageing, adolescent fertility, international migration and the socioeconomic impact of demographic transition, including recommendations on how to reduce inequalities, will be carried out and disseminated through publications. ICTs will be used to reach the wider public. This work is expected to result in strengthened national capacities to monitor population trends and address population and development issues. Past results in this area include the adoption by Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean of policies, measures or actions to monitor and implement the recommendations and objectives of the regional agenda and the international agreements as a result of technical assistance provided by the subprogramme. Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made advances in improving sexual and reproductive health. Argentina, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru implemented programmes to prevent HIV and sexually transmitted diseases. Honduras and Mexico implemented measures related to the prevention of pregnancy in adolescents, and Chile, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) implemented measures related to the rights of indigenous people and people of African descent and interculturality.

- 21.90 The work of the subprogramme will be carried out in close collaboration with other ECLAC subprogrammes, and the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean and in Mexico. The Commission will work with and seek to foster synergies with other United Nations entities involved in the population cluster and other international and intergovernmental organizations. It will strive to continue to play a leading role for the region in the United Nations Network on Migration, as well as in other networks relevant to population issues such as National Transfer Accounts Network. The permanent participation of relevant civil society organizations will be encouraged.
- 21.91 The main beneficiaries of the subprogramme activities will be government authorities and officials from the region, particularly those working on population-related issues in ministries of planning, social programming, health, education, gender affairs and housing, and in national statistical offices. Other beneficiaries will include public, private and civil society entities, professional associations and academia.

Programme performance in 2019 against planned result

- 21.92 A planned result for 2019, which is increased capacity of Latin American and Caribbean stakeholders concerned with population and development matters to monitor population trends and address population and development issues, with a gender-sensitive approach, for use in sociodemographic policies and programmes, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by approximately 220 experts from 19 countries having participated in workshops, courses and internships organized by ECLAC. It resulted in an increased capacity to incorporate population issues in public policies and support the monitoring of international commitments related to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- 21.93 In addition, enhanced data processing methods using REDATAM¹ software have been taught to 100 technical staff from Latin American and Caribbean countries. Taking into account all the surveys carried out during 2018–2019, at least 75 per cent of the participants in seminars, workshops, training courses or technical cooperation activities in this area indicated that they were very useful for their professional work, thus meeting the target for the biennium.

Programme performance in 2019: increased number of countries in the region with a governmental institution dedicated to population issues

- 21.94 Population issues and demographic dynamics, in particular demographic transition, are a key aspect to be considered for effective public policies. In Latin America and the Caribbean, where structural inequalities are a regional concern, the links between population and development have specific characteristics and challenges. Those links require a broad approach owing to their widespread impact, including on issues related to population ageing, migration, indigenous people and Afrodescendants, among many others, even more so in the context of the 2030 Agenda.
- 21.95 The involvement of a wide range of public organizations – such as those related to planning, health, education, pensions and gender – dealing with population and development issues underlines the need to have a permanent entity within the Government (priority action 3 of the Montevideo Consensus) responsible for coordination to ensure a comprehensive approach. To address the complexities of population issues in public policies, as well as to advance the priority actions of the Montevideo Consensus, it is necessary to strengthen the public institutional framework that is responsible for the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus.
- 21.96 As part of its role as technical secretariat of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the subprogramme has developed several tools for the implementation of the regional agenda, including the operational guide, the national report template and the set of proposed indicators for the regional review. In addition, the subprogramme has consistently provided technical assistance to countries of the region aiming at the integration of population issues and dynamics into sustainable development planning.

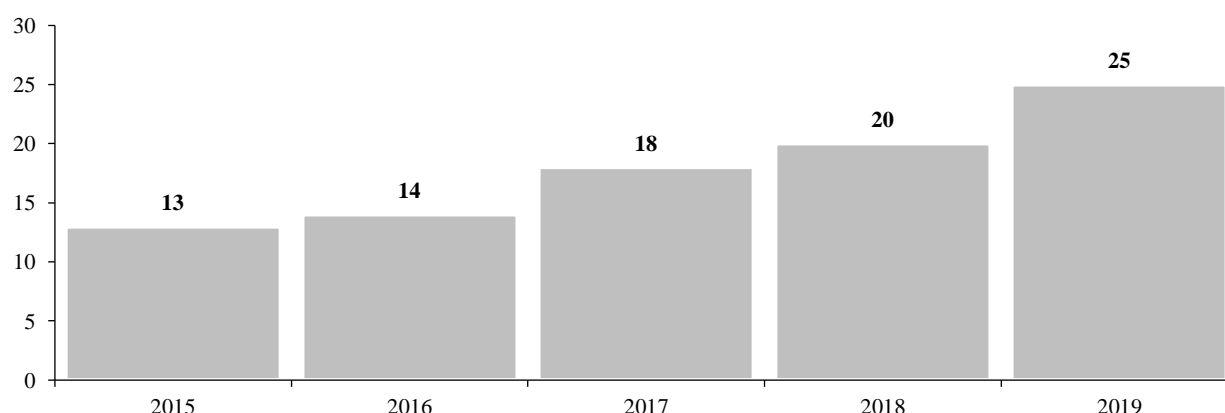
Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.97 This work contributed to the full integration of population issues into development planning, policies and programmes of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as demonstrated by the 25 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean that have governmental institutions responsible for population and development issues. Although at different rates and with varied structures, the establishment of public institutions dedicated to population and development issues within the structure of most Governments of the region shows that significant progress has been made towards the inclusion of such issues, in particular the population-related targets of the 2030 Agenda, in national development agendas. In Costa Rica, for example, the Office of the Under-Secretary for Population was created, within the scope of the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy, to provide professional technical support for the implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, taking into consideration its link with the Sustainable Development Goals. In Antigua and Barbuda, the Government appointed the Department of Social Policy, Research and Planning of the Ministry of Social Transformation and Human Resources Development to coordinate the analysis and data collection from relevant ministries and civil society organizations on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus and other international human rights instruments, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

¹ REDATAM is an acronym that stands for “retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer”.

Figure 21.XI

Performance measure: cumulative number of Latin American and Caribbean countries that have public institutions responsible for population and development issues



Planned results for 2021

Result 1: a new wave of demographers informing policies (result carried over from 2020)

- 21.98 The subprogramme will continue the work related to demography and policymaking, in line with its mandate, and will assist countries in generating accurate and reliable population estimates and projections to inform sectoral policies, as well as allocation of public resources, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. For 2020, a proxy performance measure is indicated, to reflect that the General Assembly, in its resolution [74/251](#), approved a programme narrative at the subprogramme level that is composed solely of the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/6](#) and the deliverables for 2020.

Table 21.12

Performance measure: cumulative number of representatives of national institutions trained in demography

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
N/A	A comprehensive regional course in demography is not available	A course in selected themes in demography is implemented; the modality for a new comprehensive regional course is developed (elaboration and development of the content and materials, institutional agreements with host country and cooperation funds, and call for and selection of participants)	National statistical offices and other relevant institutions increase their capacity in the production and analysis of demographic information and the availability of trained trainers to eventually provide training in demography (at least one university includes a course in demography)	Additional national statistical offices and other relevant institutions increase their capacity in the production and analysis of demographic information and the availability of trained trainers, increasing the accumulated impact of the course

Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 2: more countries have improved information to support policies to address migration in the region (new result)

- 21.99 Latin America and the Caribbean had an estimated migrant population of 40.5 million people in 2019, representing about 15 per cent of the almost 272 million migrants worldwide. The importance of international migration in the region is increasingly reflected in the development, political and social agendas. The centrality of the migration issue in these agendas is evidenced by the humanitarian, social and economic challenges that the displacement of many populations in vulnerable conditions entail, compounded by the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which raises grave concerns for Governments. However, migration is also a source of opportunities for development and cultural exchange between countries of origin and destination, as illustrated by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes several targets related to facilitating migration and the social inclusion of migrants; and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.
- 21.100 The subprogramme has been working to support Governments in the region in the production of better-quality information on migratory flows, including the strengthening of traditional data sources, such as population and housing censuses, as well as the use of complementary sources, such as visa and work permit registers and border data collection systems. Recently, there has been a drastic change in the regional migration scenario, with new and more complex dynamics (especially in the north of Central America and South America). This requires rethinking current approaches and creating new ones to generate information on migration that reflects the dynamic nature of contemporary migratory flows. New methodological approaches refer to an inclusive focus, including the use of qualitative and quantitative data and a multi-stakeholder dialogue.

Internal challenge and response

- 21.101 The challenge for the subprogramme was to better support countries to properly address migration issues, taking into account the diversity of migration realities in the region, in order to provide proper technical assistance to countries regarding migration issues. It includes the need to increase visibility on the contributions of migrants to sustainable development by providing evidence and recommendations on a subject that has not been a priority in research or properly addressed in public policies or development plans. In response, the subprogramme will generate tools to strengthen the capacity of countries to explore complementary sources of information on migration. Those tools refer to new methodological approaches with an inclusive focus, entailing the use of qualitative and quantitative data, incorporating the perspective of civil society organizations, interviews with key informants and academia, and the facilitation of a multi-actor dialogue to promote wider engagement and a network of interested parties beyond government officials. This approach should enrich the analysis and proposals and contribute to identifying and taking full advantage of the benefits of migration.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.102 This work is expected to contribute to the full integration of population issues into development planning, policies and programmes of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, which would be demonstrated by the number of countries that can make use of improved data for reporting for the review on the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and chapter F of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, in the context of the 2030 Agenda (by 2020).

Table 21.13
Performance measure

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
N/A	Countries adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which complements the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development	Countries prepare data and identify gaps for the first review of the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	Countries present their first report on the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and progress on chapter F of the Montevideo Consensus	Countries have improved data to support the implementation and follow-up of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (global review to be carried out in 2022) and the Montevideo Consensus (regional review to be carried out in 2022)

Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Legislative mandates

21.103 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

S-21/2	Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development	70/157	Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief
59/174	Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People	70/159	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
61/295	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	70/163	National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights
65/198	Indigenous issues	70/164	Measures to enhance the promotion and protection of the human rights and dignity of older persons
68/134; 71/164	Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing	70/166	Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities
68/151	Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action	70/179	Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons
68/179	Protection of migrants	71/165	Inclusive development for persons with disabilities
70/138	The girl child	71/177	Rights of the child
70/140	A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action	71/178	Rights of indigenous peoples
		71/180	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Economic and Social Council decisions

Decision 2012/232	Special session of the General Assembly on follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014	Decision 2013/237	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its forty-seventh session
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Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

569 (XXVII)	Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre-Population Division of ECLAC	657 (XXXIII); 670 (XXXIV)	Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
615 (XXXI)	International migration	681 (XXXV); 723 (XXXVII)	Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
644 (XXXII)	Population and development: priority activities for the period 2008–2010		

Deliverables

- 21.104 Table 21.14 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 21.14

Subprogramme 6: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	9	9	9	9
1. Session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–	9	–
2. Meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Conference	9	9	–	9
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	1
3. Field and technical cooperation projects in the areas of: migration; socioeconomic impact of population dynamics; indigenous peoples and people of African descent; and ageing, taking a gender-sensitive approach	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	47	47	75	72
4. Meetings of experts on indigenous people and people of African descent; ageing-related issues and migrants; implementation of recommendations of the Regional Conference on Population and Development; population censuses; and demographic changes	10	10	10	8
5. Workshops on demographic analysis and projections; REDATAM ^a (information system on censuses); and sociodemographic variables in development policies, programmes and projects	17	17	21	16
6. Course on demographic analysis with a gender-sensitive approach	15	15	44	44
7. ECLAC office in Buenos Aires: courses on using census data and processing for the generation of sociodemographic indicators using the REDATAM+SP ^a software and territorial development indicators	5	5	–	4
Publications (number of publications)	8	8	10	9
8. Publications on demography, and on population and development	3	3	3	3
9. Studies on demography and gender; demographic trends of indigenous people and people of African descent; and population and development	4	4	7	5

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
10. ECLAC office in Buenos Aires: study on socioeconomic development in the provinces of Argentina	1	1	–	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	3	3	3
11. Studies and documents on population projection and censuses	1	1	1	1
12. Newsletters on ageing and development; and on REDATAM ^a	2	2	2	2
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: on population and development; data collection, demographic analysis and methodologies for population projections and estimates; and REDATAM software for the processing, analysis and dissemination of census data. ^a				
Databases and substantive digital materials: databases on demographic trends and population projections; spatial distribution and urbanization; indigenous and Afrodescendent peoples; maternity; migration; REDATAM software for the processing, analysis and dissemination of census data; and platform to follow up on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: subprogramme's pages on the ECLAC website.				

^a REDATAM is an acronym that stands for “retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer”. REDATAM+SP (abbreviated R+SP) is the most recent version of the fourth generation of the software. It can be used in English, Portuguese or Spanish.

Subprogramme 7 Sustainable development and human settlements

Objective

- 21.105 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to ensure the integration and due consideration of environmental, climate and urban management concerns and opportunities in policymaking and policy implementation.

Strategy

- 21.106 To contribute to ensuring the integration and due consideration of environmental, climate and urban management concerns and opportunities in policymaking and policy implementation, the subprogramme will enhance knowledge of the region's economic, social and environmental profiles. The subprogramme will continue to convene and involve Governments, academia, civil society and other stakeholders to foster participatory decision-making. To support the integration of the aforementioned concerns in policymaking and policy implementation, the subprogramme will focus on two main types of activities: (a) assessing the advances made by countries in integrating sustainability criteria into public policies, including monitoring the implementation of principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as stated in the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (the Escazú Agreement), and providing support to the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development; and (b) strengthening national capacities to design and implement public policies for the sustainability of human settlements and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the New Urban Agenda and the intended nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. The subprogramme will conduct these activities through research, resulting in the publication of studies, the organization of expert group meetings, seminars and workshops, and the provision of technical assistance to Member States upon request. This work is expected to result in well-designed policies that take into account the three pillars of sustainable development, including policies for sustainable development and environmental performance, policies to address the economics of climate change, and policies that support sustainable human settlement and inclusive cities. In that connection, and in the light of the

support provided to Governments of the region to make progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, the subprogramme will contribute most notably to Goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), Goal 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), Goal 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss) and Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels). Past results in this area include measures adopted by countries on sustainable development, climate change and human settlements. For example, Chile, Costa Rica and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) developed proposals for measuring public environmental expenditures. Uruguay defined its national policy on climate change. Colombia included a greenhouse gas emission rate in its tax reform proposal. Colombia, Costa Rica and Paraguay set their commitments for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and Ecuador implemented a classification of environmental policy expenditures.

- 21.107 The main beneficiaries under the subprogramme will be the decision-making authorities responsible for sustainable development and for human settlements. Targeting groups such as economic and sectoral authorities is expected to result in the more effective mainstreaming of sustainable development and climate change issues into areas that extend beyond environmental institutions. To involve all the relevant actors, the subprogramme will promote the creation of networks with a wide range of stakeholders in the environmental sphere and the economic and social sectors related to climate change, including government institutions, civil society organizations, private sector representatives and relevant sectoral bodies. To take advantage of synergies, the subprogramme will continue to hold consultations and undertake joint actions with the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including the resident coordinator system, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), as well as with regional and subregional development banks.

Programme performance in 2019 against planned result

- 21.108 A planned result for 2019, which is increased capacity of Latin American and Caribbean countries to integrate sustainability criteria into development policies and measures, particularly in relation to sustainable development, climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and human settlements, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by six policies, measures or actions being adopted by countries in the areas of sustainable development, climate change and human settlements, in line with ECLAC recommendations as planned, thus meeting the target for 2019. During 2019, six countries benefited from technical assistance delivered by the subprogramme on setting a social cost of carbon. This is a crucial input for internalizing the external costs of greenhouse gas emissions through taxes or by using this cost in the cost-benefit analysis of public projects. In this regard, Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala requested support from the subprogramme to replicate the exercise carried out by Chile on the estimation of its social cost of carbon. In addition, Costa Rica benefited from technical assistance on methodologies for estimating public environmental expenditure; the ECLAC proposal was afterwards endorsed by the ministries responsible for planning, the environment and finance and by the Central Bank.

Programme performance in 2019: environmental and climate concerns better integrated into public policies through the effective implementation of principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

- 21.109 Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development on access to information and participation in environmental matters was included in the programme of work of the subprogramme for the first time in the 2014–2015 biennium. Since then, activities related to the effective implementation of principle 10 supported by the subprogramme have been gaining ground and have grown in importance. As a result, on 4 March 2018 a groundbreaking pact on environmental matters – the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (the Escazú Agreement) – was adopted in the region. The Agreement is the first binding regional agreement among the Latin America and the Caribbean countries to protect the rights of access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters, putting principle 10 of the Rio Declaration into practice. Under the Agreement, States are required to guarantee a safe and enabling environment for persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters and to take measures to prevent, investigate and punish attacks against, threats to or intimidation of these individuals. The Agreement is the remarkable result of a transparent and participatory intergovernmental process that began at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 and was achieved after nine meetings of the negotiating committee that was convened from 2014. In the context of the signature and ratification of the Agreement, technical support, advisory services and training workshops were delivered by the subprogramme to 13 countries of the region (Argentina, Barbados, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay), supporting national processes. The subprogramme also developed and maintains the Observatory on Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean, which is publicly available (<https://observatoriop10.cepal.org/en>).

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.110 This work contributed to ensuring the integration and due consideration of environmental, climate and urban management concerns and opportunities in policymaking and policy implementation, as demonstrated by the ratification of the Escazú Agreement by five countries in 2019. The Agreement was opened for signature by the 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on 27 September 2018 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, coinciding with the high-level segment of the General Assembly. From that moment on, it could be ratified. As at 2019, 21 countries had signed the Agreement: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Uruguay. During 2019, five countries also ratified the Agreement: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Uruguay. The Agreement will enter into force once ratified by at least 11 countries. In preparation for its prompt entry into force, the first meeting of the signatory countries of the Agreement was held in San José on 11 and 12 October 2019.

Table 21.15
Performance measure

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First meeting of the negotiating committee of the regional agreement on access to information, participation and justice in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modalities for participation of the public in the negotiating committee were adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch of the ECLAC Observatory on Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March, member States adopted the Escazú Agreement In September, the Agreement was opened for signature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escazú Agreement ratified by five countries First meeting of the signatory countries of the Escazú Agreement convened

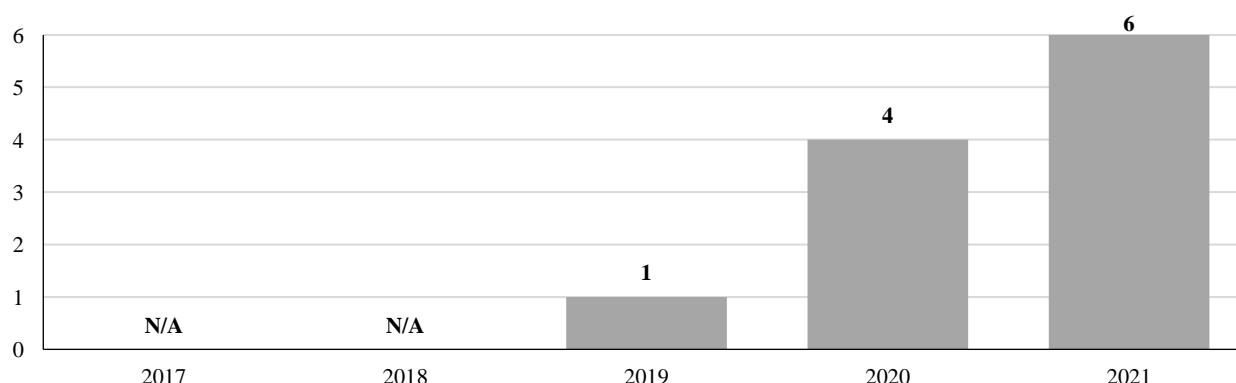
Planned results for 2021

Result 1: ensure progress towards urban sustainability for climate action (result carried over from 2020)

- 21.111 The subprogramme will continue the work related to urban sustainability, in line with its mandate, and will assist countries in formulating urban development plans that incorporate climate adaptation and mitigation considerations, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. For 2020, a proxy performance measure is indicated, to reflect that the General Assembly, in its resolution [74/251](#), approved a programme narrative at the subprogramme level that is composed solely of the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/6](#) and the deliverables for 2020.

Figure 21.XII

Performance measure: number of cities developing new sustainable urban development plans in line with recommendations of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean



Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 2: improved information available for city planning in Latin American and Caribbean countries (new result)

- 21.112 The Latin American and Caribbean region is characterized by high levels of urbanization. Given the weight of their human and financial capital, in addition to a growing ecological footprint, cities and human settlements have acquired a growing relevance in policy agendas at the global, national and subnational levels. However, implementing the New Urban Agenda and the urban dimension of the 2030 Agenda requires the development and implementation of new and improved planning and management tools at all levels, as well as national urban policies, guidelines, regulations and legislation, the development of strategies and plans, and the availability of municipal financing. Cities need more and improved information to adequately inform decision-making, policy development and the provision of the goods and services required by their inhabitants. Decision makers are often faced with the need to act in situations of strong uncertainty, on the basis of estimates and predictions of dubious quality.
- 21.113 Information creates knowledge and understanding, which are fundamental to carry out an appropriate and effective decision-making process on the road to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Effective follow-up of the actions undertaken by the different levels of government is required in order to formulate a more precise vision of progress, barriers and change within urban areas, and the way in which these elements affect and even determine the capacity of a given country to achieve sustainable development.

Internal challenge and response

- 21.114 The challenge for the subprogramme was the lack of structured information available to support member States in the design and implementation of relevant public policies in urban development, currently aggravated by the acute socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In response, the subprogramme will finalize the design and formally launch the Latin American and Caribbean urban and cities platform, which is intended to support the monitoring of urban development in the region and to promote capacity-building and sharing of experiences among practitioners. The platform will include an observatory, where consolidated information on cities and urban areas in the region will be available for visualization, and will host an e-forum, to strengthen capacities between diverse actors on urban issues, as well as providing a space for rigorous follow-up and assessment of the regional implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the fulfilment of the urban dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals at the national and subnational levels. The subprogramme will also implement capacity-building initiatives in relation to the platform.
- 21.115 A formal launch of the pilot of the Latin American and Caribbean urban and cities platform (including the observatory and e-forum) will take place later in 2020. In 2021, along with keeping the platform up to date and ensuring it is fully functional, the subprogramme will design and launch capacity-building activities to allow policymakers to benefit from the information on the platform.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.116 This work is expected to contribute to ensuring the integration and due consideration of environmental, climate and urban management concerns and opportunities in policymaking and policy implementation, which would be demonstrated by a fully accessible platform with substantive content for each of the 33 Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as the launch of capacity-building initiatives to promote the use of the platform.

Table 21.16
Performance measure

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
• N/A	• First steps in the development of the Latin American and Caribbean urban and cities platform	• Design of the platform completed, and content developed	• Pre-launch of the platform (World Urban Forum) • Launch of the platform at the Regional Forum of the Latin American and Caribbean Countries on Sustainable Development	• Platform fully accessible with substantive content for each 33 Latin American and Caribbean countries

Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Legislative mandates

21.117 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

63/281	Climate change and its possible security implications	71/225	Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
64/200	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction		
64/203	Convention on Biological Diversity		
67/205	Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations	71/228	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
67/207	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	71/229	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
69/15	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway	71/230	Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development
69/283	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	71/231	Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme
71/223	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development	71/235	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
		71/256	New Urban Agenda

Economic and Social Council resolution

2017/24	Human settlements
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Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

594 (XXIX)	World Summit on Sustainable Development	706 (XXXVI)	Application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
602 (XXX)	Monitoring sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean		
686 (XXXV)	Application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	725 (XXXVII)	Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean
693 (PLEN.30)	Application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean		

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

1/13	Implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	2/25	Application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in the Latin America and Caribbean Region
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Deliverables

- 21.118 Table 21.17 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 21.17

Subprogramme 7: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2019 actual</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of 3-hour meetings)	6	6	6	12
1. Meetings of the General Assembly of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean	6	6	6	6
2. Meeting on the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean	—	—	—	6
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	1
3. Field projects on adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its impact	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	6	6	7	8
4. Meetings of the expert groups on policies for sustainable development of human settlements and climate change; environmental and urban dimensions of the 2030 Agenda; and experiences in implementing policies related to sustainable development in the region	4	4	4	4
5. Courses on sustainable development and/or environmental economics; climate change mitigation and adaption assessment and policies; and human settlement issues	2	2	3	4

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
Publications (number of publications)	9	9	8	8
6. Studies on topics including climate change, sustainable development, environmental impact of public policies, carbon tax and low-carbon economy, environmental fiscal policies, development scenarios in urban areas, sustainable consumption and production patterns, and integration of public policies for sustainable development and institution-building	9	9	8	8
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: on environmental public policies related to sustainable development and urban sustainability, risk reduction and adaption, and strengthening national capacities; provision of technical cooperation services to the Government of Brazil and its institutions, at their request, on assessing the progress made towards achieving sustainable development.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: databases on sustainable development, climate change and environmental issues.				

Subprogramme 8 Natural resources

Objective

- 21.119 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to enhance the institutional capacities of Latin American and Caribbean countries for good governance and the sustainable exploitation of natural resources with a focus on water and sanitation, energy, extractive resources, agriculture and biodiversity.

Strategy

- 21.120 To contribute to the enhancement of the institutional capacities of Latin American and Caribbean countries for good governance and the sustainable exploitation of natural resources with a focus on water and sanitation, and energy, the subprogramme will continue to support countries of the region in the design of policies to enable the implementation of a more renewable energy matrix, the accomplishment of the sustainable energy transition and the sustainable management of the water cycle. The subprogramme will provide technical assistance and disseminate best practices on the regulation, supply and use of water and renewable energy. This work is expected to result in better access to clean and affordable energy and water and in increased support for member States in making progress towards the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all) and Goal 7 (Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all). Past results in this area include the support provided to the national water plan in Argentina, which has been implemented by the Government since 2016 and covers the improvement of national policies concerning drinkable water, climate change adaptation and water for production.
- 21.121 To contribute to the enhancement of the institutional capacities of Latin American and Caribbean countries for good governance and the sustainable exploitation of natural resources with a focus on extractive resources, the subprogramme will carry out studies on fossil and mineral resource governance, taking into consideration issues and challenges relating to the collection and use of resource rents, material efficiency and decoupling. The subprogramme will provide technical assistance and support multi-stakeholder dialogue to stimulate clusters and linkages between the extractive sector and the rest of the economy. This work is expected to result in economic diversification initiatives and value-added linkages, sustainable local economic development, and transfers of skills and job creation. Past results in this area include the improvement of statistics and indicators on sustainable mining in Argentina and Peru.

- 21.122 To contribute to the enhancement of the institutional capacities of Latin American and Caribbean countries for good governance and the sustainable exploitation of natural resources with a focus on agriculture and biodiversity, the subprogramme will promote new production development approaches (e.g. bioeconomy and circular economy) and reinforce the coherence, integration and coordination of regional institutions and policies. The subprogramme will provide technical assistance, at the request of member States. This work is expected to result in the design and implementation of policies and strategies for sustainable agricultural and rural development and bioeconomy. This will support member States in making progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), Goal 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development) and Goal 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss). Past results in this area include the support provided to the Government of Costa Rica for the development of a new national bioeconomy strategy.

Programme performance in 2019 against planned result

- 21.123 A planned result for 2019, which is strengthened institutional capacity in the countries of the region to formulate and implement public policies and regulatory frameworks to increase efficiency in the sustainable management of natural resources and in the provision of public utilities and infrastructure services, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the 10 measures adopted by countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region to incorporate management and economic instruments for the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency in line with ECLAC recommendations, thus meeting the target for the year. In this regard, three countries (Argentina, Chile and Uruguay) created national energy efficiency offices that adapt regulatory frameworks proposed by ECLAC to their institutional capacities.

Programme performance in 2019: strengthened capacity to apply evidence-based policymaking to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy deployment in Latin America and the Caribbean

- 21.124 In recent years, the subprogramme has been developing, in coordination with 16 Latin American and Caribbean countries, a regional database on energy efficiency indicators. The aim of the project is to map energy efficiency indicators in the countries of the region in order to present a baseline scenario, which could then be used to determine the scope for future energy efficiency actions, and to measure energy efficiency progress and savings going forward and thus provide important inputs for the formulation and evaluation of public policies regarding energy efficiency. Since its implementation in 2011, the database has been useful for accumulating positive and rich experiences of working together with countries in data gathering and analysis of energy information related to Sustainable Development Goal 7, in order to generate monitoring instruments and coordinate national action plans on renewable energies, energy efficiency and energy access. The project, by bringing together the participating countries, paved the way for the Regional Observatory on Sustainable Energy, which was launched in October 2018. The Observatory is intended to work with and give support to all Latin American and Caribbean countries, which will have full access to its products and outcomes (such as an energy database, reports, methodologies, policy papers and regional conferences).
- 21.125 The Observatory is an instrument for strengthening the capacities of countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region to use energy data and statistics for policy analysis relating to access to energy, the development of renewables and energy efficiency, and the follow-up to and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the attainment of Goal 7. In addition, the Observatory seeks to integrate other existing initiatives on which the subprogramme is

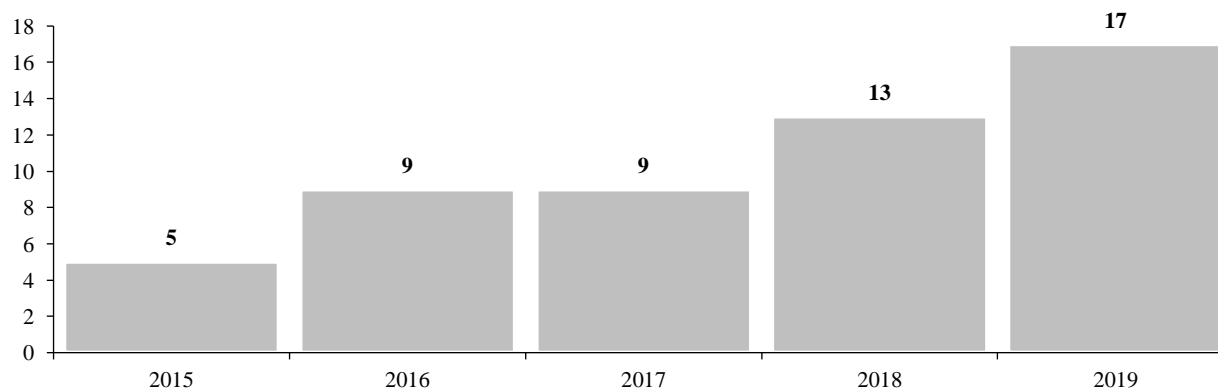
working in the energy sector, such as the energy complementarity and sustainable development programme in Brazil, the regional technical forum of energy planners and the regional policy dialogue on energy efficiency. The Observatory, as a programmatic umbrella of these initiatives, will initially focus on five countries that face greater challenges (Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Guyana and Panama) in addition to Uruguay, which has been considered an example of good practices. The number of participating countries is expected to increase in the following years.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.126 This work contributed to the enhancement of the institutional capacities of Latin American and Caribbean countries for good governance and the sustainable exploitation of natural resources with a focus on energy, as demonstrated by the 17 national monitoring reports on energy efficiency that have been prepared by the countries of the region, with the technical support of the subprogramme, and published by ECLAC. Officials from those countries received technical support from the subprogramme to produce energy efficiency data in a standardized format for the first time, thus facilitating regional comparability. In some cases, national institutions created energy efficiency units, and, in all cases, national officials developed transferable technical knowledge in the area of energy efficiency. The publication of the reports attests to the process of capacity-building that enabled their production. By presenting baseline data on energy efficiency in areas such as the energy sector, industry, households, transport, services and agriculture, these reports promote the implementation, monitoring and standardization of energy efficiency policies and programmes to improve access to and the use of both energy and renewable sources and technologies.

Figure 21.XIII

Performance measure: cumulative number of Latin American and Caribbean country reports on energy efficiency



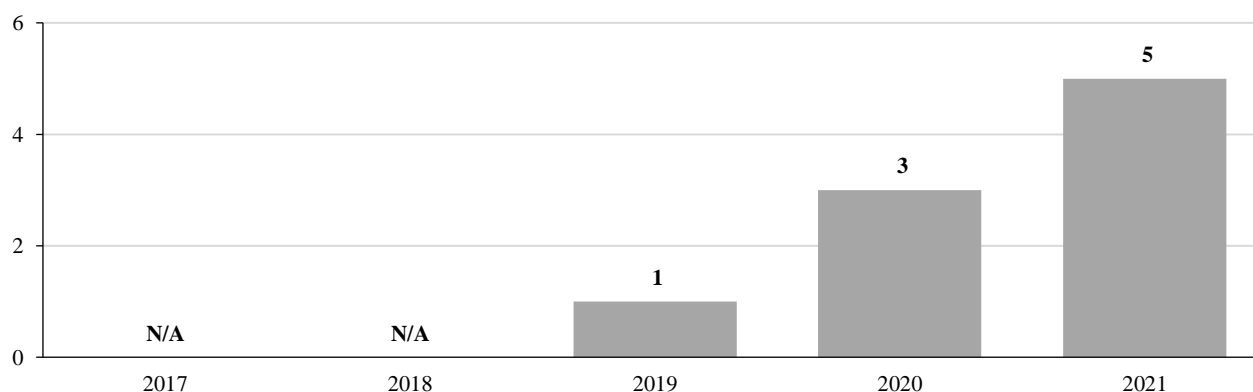
Planned results for 2021

Result 1: Regional Observatory on Sustainable Energy for Latin America and the Caribbean (result carried over from 2020)

- 21.127 The subprogramme will continue the work related to sustainable energy, in line with its mandate, and will assist countries in enhancing their capacity to design and implement measures for sustainable and affordable energy, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. For 2020, a proxy performance measure is indicated to reflect that the General Assembly, in its resolution [74/251](#), approved a programme narrative at the subprogramme level that is composed solely of the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/6](#) and the deliverables for 2020.

Figure 21.XIV

Performance measure: additional (cumulative) measures adopted by countries of the region towards the implementation of energy policies to achieve affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 2: development of the regional potential for bioeconomy (new result)

- 21.128 The subprogramme has been working in several Latin American and Caribbean countries to support the development of their national bioeconomy strategies. Bioeconomy, understood as the set of sectors that use biological resources, processes and/or biological intelligence for the production of goods and services, is not only a strategy for growth with decoupling of emissions, but also allows for a more coherent approach to the complex challenge of generating new sources of economic and social growth that contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. Several countries have expressed interest in developing national bioeconomy plans, and some have already begun to develop or are completing the process of developing such plans. An example is Costa Rica, which has been developing its national bioeconomy strategy since the beginning of 2018. ECLAC has been supporting Costa Rica in that regard, guiding it through a consultation process at both the sectoral and the regional levels, with the active participation of representatives from the public, business and science and technology sectors, as well as young bioentrepreneurs. ECLAC has been generating spaces for dialogue with other partners in the region that are beginning to explore bioeconomy as an alternative path for economic development (e.g. the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries of Uruguay and the National Planning Department of Colombia). The Costa Rican bioeconomy strategy seeks to achieve convergence between environmental and productive development policies formulated over the past seven decades, reconciling objectives of productive development and protection, knowledge and sustainable biodiversity, and aligning national capacities in agricultural and biological or life sciences with the vast biological resources of the country. The strategy has been framed as an instrument for advancing the implementation of the national decarbonization plan for the period 2018–2030, through actions grouped in five strategic areas: bioeconomy for rural development (e.g. low carbon agriculture); biodiversity and development (e.g. biological corridors and ecosystem services); residual and waste biomass biorefineries (e.g. bioenergy, bioproducts and biomolecules); advanced bioeconomy (e.g. biotechnology and biodiversity); and urban bioeconomy (e.g. interurban biological corridors).

Internal challenge and response

- 21.129 The challenge for the subprogramme was that it had not considered in enough detail the national capacities and potential for the development of bioeconomy in the different Latin American and Caribbean countries. Given the diversity of biological resources and scientific and technological capacities, it is not possible to speak of a generic bioeconomy for Latin America and the Caribbean; rather, countries define their strategies on the basis of their national (and local) realities and capabilities. Even so, there are some common basic elements that allow countries to engage in

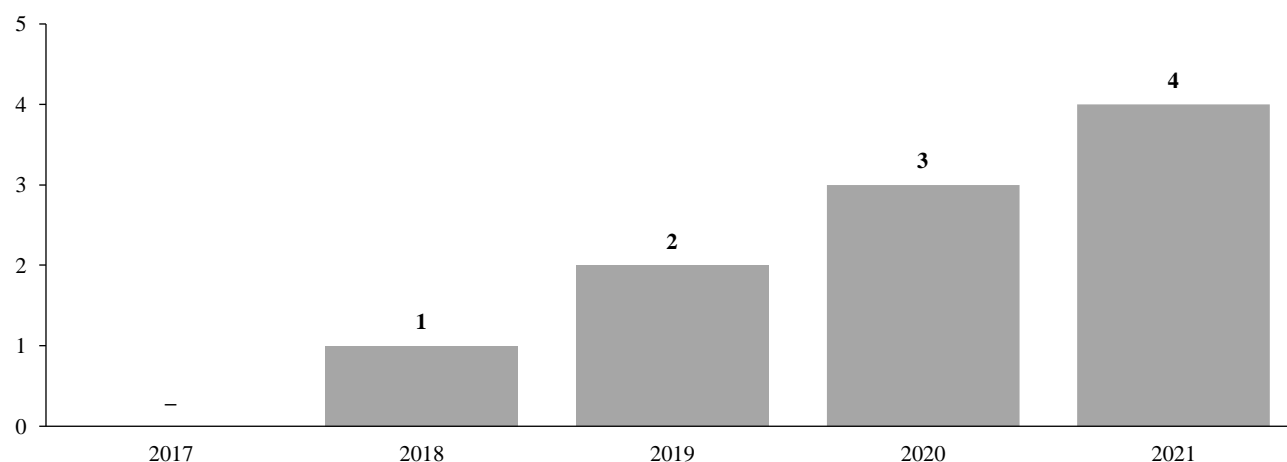
dialogue and learn together on the basis of their shared reality as a mega-biodiverse region with great potential for biomass generation and a high economic dependence on natural resources. In response, the subprogramme will work on acquiring a more detailed overview of the potential of the different countries and, in some cases, localities or biomes, with the aim of supporting countries in the development of national bioeconomy strategies that are realistic and viable in their implementation. At the same time, work will be done to keep track of the regional elements that will allow countries in the region to exchange valuable information and tackle common issues in their national strategies.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.130 This work is expected to contribute to the enhancement of the institutional capacities of Latin American and Caribbean countries for good governance and the sustainable exploitation of natural resources with a focus on agriculture and biodiversity, which would be demonstrated by two additional countries in the region initiating the development of national bioeconomy strategies.

Figure 21.XV

Performance measure: number of Latin American and Caribbean countries that have initiated the development of national bioeconomy strategies



Legislative mandates

- 21.131 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

62/98	Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests	67/215	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
66/200	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind	67/263	Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation
66/203	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-sixth session	69/177	The right to food
66/205	Sustainable mountain development	70/198	Agricultural technology for sustainable development
67/207	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	70/235	Oceans and the law of the sea
		71/222	International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028
		71/228	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Part V Regional cooperation for development

71/229	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa	73/226	Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028
71/230	Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development	73/236	Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
71/245	Agriculture development, food security and nutrition	73/253	Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

Decision 2004/233	United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Resources	2006/49	Outcome of the sixth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests
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Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

552 (XXVI)	Strengthening sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean	669 (XXXIV)	Activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals and implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields
602 (XXX)	Monitoring sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean		

Deliverables

21.132 Table 21.18 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 21.18

Subprogramme 8: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	2
1. Projects in the areas of energy, natural resources governance and the water-energy nexus; social equality; and environmental sustainability	1	1	1	2
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	10	10	11	15
2. Meetings of experts on sustainable energy; public policies linked to the governance of natural resources; and agricultural development	4	4	8	6
3. Training and courses for public and private sector officials involved in agriculture and the management of natural resources	6	6	3	9
Publications (number of publications)	9	9	10	10
4. <i>The Outlook for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Americas: A Perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	1	1	—	1
5. Studies on issues relating to water resources and the nexus with other sectors; energy integration; governance of natural resources; extractive industries; biophysical trade; and agriculture	8	8	8	9
6. Study on rural-urban partnerships in integrated territorial development strategies	—	—	1	—

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
7. Bulletin on emerging issues of interest for Latin American and Caribbean agriculture and/or rural territories (2020), in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	–	–	1	–
Technical materials (number of materials)	2	2	2	1
8. Newsletter of the Network for Cooperation in Integrated Water Resource Management for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	2	2	2	–
9. Bulletin on natural resources for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean	–	–	–	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: on natural resources; and to business and trade promotion organizations and other key stakeholders on the design and implementation of policies and strategies for sustainable agricultural and rural development and bioeconomy.				

Subprogramme 9 Planning and public management for development

Objective

- 21.133 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to enhance planning and public management processes in the region for the advancement of equitable and sustainable development.

Strategy

- 21.134 To contribute to the enhancement of planning and public management processes in the region for the advancement of equitable and sustainable development, the subprogramme will continue to promote the application of new methodologies, instruments and conceptual frameworks for planning and public management by Governments while fostering high-quality public investment and strong linkages between development and sector-based plans and budgets. It will also encourage cooperation, peer-to-peer learning and the sharing of experiences and good practices in planning and public management through the provision of technical cooperation services and training and by conducting applied research. This work is expected to result in the building of effective, inclusive and strategic institutions and planning processes that prioritize comprehensive development through medium- and long-term visions while further reducing structural gaps by enhancing citizen's participation and accountability, and in the strengthening of territorial governance, planning and management in public policy processes, all of which will help countries of the region to make progress towards the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development). Past results in this area include improvements of national planning processes in public agencies from Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico. In Guatemala, support was provided to develop a national strategy for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Programme performance in 2019 against planned result

- 21.135 A planned result for 2019, which is strengthening of competencies and capabilities in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in matters of planning and public administration for development with a regional perspective and gender sensitivity, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by 12 countries acknowledging the contribution of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning to the improvement of their planning processes, thus meeting the target for the biennium.

Programme performance in 2019: improved municipal planning process in Argentina with the PlanBarometer

- 21.136 In the period from 2015 to 2018, the subprogramme developed, through broad participatory processes with diverse stakeholders, the PlanBarometer, an analytical tool for characterizing development planning systems in Latin American and Caribbean countries. Initially based on a model derived from various decades of field experience by the subprogramme, and inspired by the International Organization for Standardization standards, the instrument was enhanced through regional consultations using the Delphi method and its application to place-based case studies.
- 21.137 The objective of the PlanBarometer is to improve the quality of development planning by national and subnational governments in the region through the self-analysis of planning systems, processes and instruments, the identification of capacity gaps and the formulation of guidance on institutional strengthening in five key dimensions linked to strong planning systems in the region: (a) the institutional framework for development planning; (b) design factors relating to planning; (c) planning implementation processes; (d) key factors related to the achievement of results; and (e) linkages between planning and global and regional commitments. Since 2017, 17 national and subnational governments have used the instrument to analyse their planning systems, determine capacity gaps and identify institutional strengthening initiatives. Interest in the application of this methodology has been increasing, as shown by the inclusion by Mexico of the methodology in its civil service career curriculum in 2018. The subprogramme assisted Argentina in applying the PlanBarometer at the national and subnational levels in 2018 and in taking action as a result of its application in 2019.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.138 This work contributed to the enhancement of planning and public management processes in the region for the advancement of equitable and sustainable development, as demonstrated by the actions taken by the Secretariat for Territorial Planning and Coordination of Public Works of the Ministry of the Interior, Public Works and Housing of Argentina as a result of information derived from the PlanBarometer. The application of the PlanBarometer permitted government officials to detect and address the following key capacity gaps: limited and reduced engagement by stakeholders (including other branches of government) in planning processes; sector-based and “silo-like” planning approaches that restricted a more integrated and territorial-based planning perspective; and a lack of political support for planning instruments from local authorities.
- 21.139 One important outcome of this process were the mechanisms that the Secretariat developed and strengthened to improve feedback on the impact of national investments at the local and provincial levels and to coordinate action among the local, regional and national levels of entities such as the Federal Investments Board, an investment advisory board with local, regional and national presence. Another outcome, supported by complementary capacity development workshops delivered by the subprogramme in northern and central Argentina at the subnational and local planning levels, was the proposal of the national Government to incorporate the PlanBarometer into its toolkit for local development planning at the municipal level. It is expected that these types of self-diagnostic processes will strengthen local technical and political capacity for investment planning.

Table 21.19
Performance measure

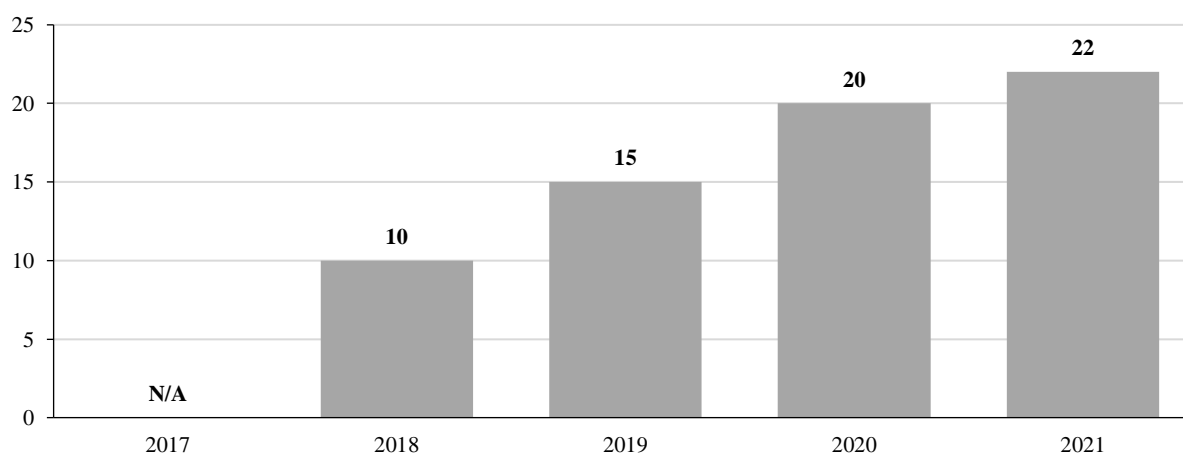
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of preliminary model: pilot at the subnational level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of preliminary model: extension of the pilot from the subnational to the national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of the PlanBarometer and identification of capacity gaps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territorial strategic plan for public and private investment updated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and feedback mechanism (Federal Investment Council) • Implementation of capacity strengthening tool (the PlanBarometer) at the municipal level in Argentina (proposed by the national Government)

Planned results for 2021

Result 1: planning and public management tools for the territorialization and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (result carried over from 2020)

- 21.140 The subprogramme will continue the work related to planning and public management for sustainable development, in line with its mandate, and will assist countries in the development of national strategies that integrate the Sustainable Development Goals, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. For 2020, a proxy performance measure is indicated to reflect that the General Assembly, in its resolution [74/251](#), approved a programme narrative at the subprogramme level that is composed solely of the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/6](#) and the deliverables for 2020.

Figure 21.XVI
Performance measure: number of cumulative national strategies for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda



Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 2: enhanced capacities for effective strategies for the achievement of national and subnational development goals in countries of the region within the framework of the 2030 Agenda (new result)

- 21.141 Planning and public management for sustainable development is a tool for ensuring cohesion and rationality in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Latin American and Caribbean countries and for ensuring continued and sustained progress in the development of the region. State leadership has been pivotal in improving development outcomes in Latin America and the Caribbean. The region's development challenges, however, are structural and demand a concerted and committed State-led response. Responding to demands by the Regional Council for Planning, the subprogramme has been promoting the elaboration of long-term development strategies that transcend political cycles as an instrument for achieving sustainable development. These strategies are built from a country-based and common point of view through the engagement of a diversity of development actors. In addition, they address the multiple and often conflicting dimensions of development and take into account the particularities of each country and territory while also considering global and regional commitments. Finally, the strategies raise the importance of implementation, follow-up and evaluation processes as critical elements in ensuring that they are vehicles for change and not just a list of good intentions.
- 21.142 In this regard, through the Regional Observatory of Planning for Development, the subprogramme has been working in the region to support countries in strengthening their development planning systems: gathering, analysing, systematizing and producing knowledge about planning for sustainable development through collective construction processes, in order to identify challenges, particularities, common issues and potentialities to enable national planning authorities to formulate, update and implement effective strategies to achieve sustainable development. With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the subprogramme shifted its focus from developing instruments and transferring knowledge for specific challenges in planning and public management to a more integrated approach to capacity development in planning and public management systems.

Internal challenge and response

- 21.143 The challenge for the subprogramme was to develop a comprehensive suite of tools that enables countries to advance from the formulation of a strategy to its effective implementation, through the identification of critical nodes, stakeholders and priority actions, as well as financing needs and sources. In response, the subprogramme will focus on supporting the development and strengthening of mechanisms for the implementation of long-term development plans and strategies, including the

linkages between budgets, investment plans and national development plans; the alignment of results-based management and accountability processes with development goals; and the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms necessary to assess progress towards the achievement of planned objectives.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.144 This work is expected to contribute to the enhancement of planning and public management processes in the region for the advancement of equitable and sustainable development, which would be demonstrated by two additional countries implementing strategies at the subnational levels to reach their national goals within the framework of the 2030 Agenda and the implementation of results-based management methodologies for sustainable development.

Table 21.20
Performance measure

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guatemala develops a strategy for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argentina initiates capacity-building in the territorialization of the 2030 Agenda and its convergence with planning processes Agreements on the territorialization of the 2030 Agenda between the authority responsible for the follow-up and review of the implementation of the Agenda and subnational governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argentina initiates capacity-building in approaches for the Sustainable Development Goals in subnational public planning in 2 provinces Paraguay updates its national development plan to incorporate the 2030 Agenda Uruguay pilots an assessment of the territorialization of the national development strategy in 1 municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uruguay designs an intersectoral strategy for the central region Paraguay identifies financing mechanisms for the national development plan Cuba applies the PlanBarometer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of subnational development plans or strategies in at least 2 additional countries Application of a methodology for comprehensive results-based management in at least 2 additional countries

Legislative mandates

- 21.145 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

67/218	Promoting transparency, participation and accountability in fiscal policies	73/239	Implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
69/327	Promoting inclusive and accountable public services for sustainable development		
71/327	The United Nations in global economic governance		

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2016/26	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its fifteenth session	2018/12	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its seventeenth session
2017/23	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its sixteenth session		

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolution

701 (XXXVI)	Support for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
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Deliverables

- 21.146 Table 21.21 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 21.21

Subprogramme 9: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	6	6	6	6
1. Meetings of the Regional Council for Planning	6	6	–	6
2. Meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning	–	–	6	–
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	1
3. Field projects on development planning and public management for development	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	56	56	54	53
4. Learning courses on public management, budgets, evaluation and investment; foresight and scenario planning techniques; multiscale and territorial governance, planning and management; planning, public value and public administration; and public policies and programmes	50	50	50	50
5. Meetings of experts on planning and public management (foresight and planning; evaluation of public policies and programmes; multilevel governance and planning; planning and development issues; and public value, public administration and open government policies in the region)	6	6	4	3
Publications (number of publications)	5	4	3	3
6. Publications and studies on planning and public management for development	5	4	3	3
Technical materials (number of materials)	1	1	1	1
7. Infographics, policy briefs and newsletters on planning and public management for development	1	1	1	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: on development planning and public management systems, public policies and programmes, project formulation and evaluation, national systems for public investment, and multilevel governance and planning.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: Regional Observatory of Planning for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean; technical manuals and applications that support training and technical assistance activities; and databases on planning and public management for development in Latin America and the Caribbean.				

Subprogramme 10

Statistics

Objective

- 21.147 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to improve the production, dissemination and use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making in the region.

Strategy

- 21.148 To contribute to the improvement of the production of statistics for evidence-based decision-making in the region, the subprogramme will provide specialized advisory services and online and in situ training courses, expert meetings and seminars. Technical assistance will focus on the development of basic statistics and institutional coordination mechanisms in areas that include national accounts, basic economic statistics and price statistics; environmental statistics, climate change and disaster risk reduction; household survey design and implementation; poverty and inequality measurement; integration of statistical and geospatial information systems; and national coordination mechanisms for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring. Special emphasis will be placed on coordination with agencies and international organizations to avoid the duplication of efforts and maximize the complementarity of activities. This work is expected to result in the production of reliable economic, social and environmental statistics and new indicators in emerging areas and the improvement of non-traditional sources of information. Past results in this area include significant progress made by countries of the region towards compliance with the System of National Accounts 2008 and satellite accounts and recommendations on environmental statistics. In this regard, Argentina, Cuba and Paraguay strengthened their national accounts, Curaçao improved the calculation of annual GDP at constant prices, the Dominican Republic implemented a continuous employment survey and Uruguay disseminated a new balance of payments.
- 21.149 To contribute to the improvement of the dissemination of statistics for evidence-based decision-making in the region, the subprogramme will continue to compile and harmonize a large number of economic, environmental and social statistics and indicators, as well as its regional household survey databank (BADEHOG). Dissemination will be undertaken through CEPALSTAT (the main ECLAC statistical database), the Statistical Yearbook and the regional Sustainable Development Goal gateway. In addition, the subprogramme will develop, adapt, translate and implement statistical methodologies, standards and recommendations. The subprogramme will also contribute analytical and substantive inputs to ECLAC flagship publications and documents. This work is expected to result in an increased availability of regionally comparable data, which are required as a benchmark for regional statistical development and as an input to major ECLAC publications and recommendations. Past results in this areas include the statistical portal of ECLAC, which is continuously being updated with metadata and new facilities and which registered more than 6 million downloads in 2016–2017.
- 21.150 To contribute to the use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making in the region, the subprogramme will reinforce the strategic and decision-making role of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC. The subprogramme will continue to provide technical secretariat services to the Conference and its various working groups, ensuring that their work is consistent with regional priorities. In addition, the subprogramme will emphasize the joint implementation of projects and initiatives and work in close cooperation with other ECLAC offices and divisions, as well as bilateral and multilateral partners. This work is expected to result in greater regional coordination, leading to increased use of statistics at the regional and national levels. Past results in this area include progress in the implementation of the decennial strategic plan of the Statistical Conference of the Americas for 2015–2025, with actions having been taken in relation to 9 of the 12 specific objectives as at December 2018.

Programme performance in 2019 against planned result

- 21.151 A planned result for 2019, which is progress in the implementation of the decennial strategic plan of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by specific actions being implemented for 80 per cent of the subject areas of the strategic plan, thus meeting the target for the biennium.

Programme performance in 2019: redefined priorities to advance statistics at the regional level

- 21.152 The Statistical Conference of the Americas was established in 2000 as a subsidiary body of the Commission, pursuant to ECLAC resolution 580 (XXVIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7, to coordinate and improve the production, dissemination and use of statistics in the region. At the third meeting of the Conference, held in Santiago in June 2005, working groups were created as a mechanism to allow countries to work together and carry out activities linked to the implementation of the strategic plan of the Conference. Specific working groups are created for a period of two years at the request of member countries and subject to the approval of the Conference.
- 21.153 In debates held at several meetings, the Executive Committee of the Conference has stressed the need to review the subject areas and outcomes of the existing working groups. Member countries have expressed the view that the working groups do not always carry out activities of high added value for the region or do not achieve concrete results and that the high number of groups (16) limits the ability of national statistical offices to allocate effective human resources to their work. At its seventeenth meeting, in October 2018, the Executive Committee agreed that working groups should prioritize their activities to generate outputs aimed at strengthening statistical capacities in the region that could be completed in the course of a biennium.
- 21.154 This led the Executive Committee, with the support of the secretariat, to restructure the mechanism for the approval of working groups for the period 2020–2021, introducing the following two modifications: (a) the work programmes should be aligned with the regional priorities of statistical development; and (b) the working groups should focus exclusively on the generation of one output.
- 21.155 To identify regional statistical priorities, a questionnaire was prepared by the subprogramme and sent to the countries in the first quarter of 2019. The responses obtained from 22 countries were used to guide the debates at the eighteenth meeting of the Executive Committee, in March 2019. The Committee agreed that the issues to be addressed by the working groups in the period 2020–2021 must be consistent with the priorities identified at that meeting and that the proposed work programmes must include clearly defined outputs that would be achievable within the two-year period.
- 21.156 As requested by the Executive Committee at the same meeting, the secretariat arranged the preparation of proposals for working groups for the period 2020–2021. Such a process required defining new guidelines for the preparation of proposals and requesting, in June 2019, countries to submit their proposals. In August 2019, 29 proposals were reviewed by the Executive Committee and 18 of them were preselected and submitted to member countries so that they could identify the proposals of greatest relevance. On the basis of these inputs, the Executive Committee selected 11 working group proposals, which were presented for approval at the tenth meeting of the Conference, in November 2019.
- 21.157 The final outcome of this process was the approval for the period 2020–2021 of a reduced number of working groups that are better focused and will bring a higher added value to the statistical work of the region. Their usefulness stems from being aligned more closely with high-priority subject areas and having a clearly defined outcome, such as regional guidelines or compilations of best practices, which will constitute public goods for the statistical development of countries in the region.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.158 This work contributed to the improvement of the production, dissemination and use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making in the region, as demonstrated by the approval, at the tenth meeting of the Conference, of 11 working groups, which will focus on challenges of high regional relevance and generate outputs that are relevant to improving national statistical production, thus increasing the effectiveness of international and horizontal cooperation efforts.

Table 21.22
Performance measure

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Countries approve the operational guidelines for the working groups	At the fifteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, 16 working groups are approved for the period 2016–2017	At the ninth Statistical Conference of the Americas, 16 working groups are approved for the period 2018–2019. The thematic areas of the working groups are the same as in the previous biennium	The Executive Committee underlines the need to improve the relevance and effectiveness of the working groups	Following a consultative process led by ECLAC, the Conference approves 11 working groups for 2020–2021

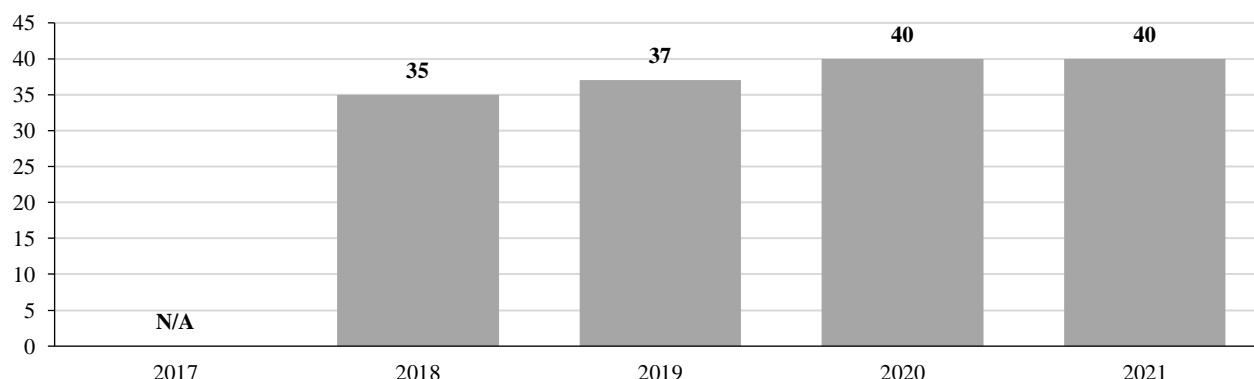
Planned results for 2021

Result 1: timelier purchasing power parity estimates for a more reliable measurement of Latin American and Caribbean economies (result carried over from 2020)

- 21.159 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the measurement of economies, in line with its mandate, and will assist countries in adopting the rolling benchmark for faster and more reliable measurement of the size of the economies in the region and the prosperity of its citizens to inform evidence-based policies, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. For 2020, a proxy performance measure is indicated to reflect that the General Assembly, in its resolution [74/251](#), approved a programme narrative at the subprogramme level that is composed solely of the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/6](#) and the deliverables for 2020.

Figure 21.XVII

Performance measure: number of member States and associate member States implementing the rolling benchmark



Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 2: revamped ECLAC regional statistical portal (CEPALSTAT) (new result)

- 21.160 The subprogramme has been working to disseminate the Commission's regional and national official statistics in CEPALSTAT, the regional statistical portal of the Commission. Since 2019, the subprogramme has renewed its approach and placed greater emphasis on including new technologies, transforming CEPALSTAT into an open database and improving its usability.
- 21.161 The new portal will include revamped versions of current sections, such as the tabulator and regional and national profiles, as well as the incorporation of new tools, such as a dashboard to explore data sets and generate downloadable tables and graphics, and integration with geospatial data.
- 21.162 These changes will be useful to government officials and other stakeholders in planning, designing, implementing and monitoring public policies and actions in the social, economic and environmental fields on the basis of quantitative evidence from official sources. In addition, the new portal may serve as a model for the development by countries of national data hubs to improve the accessibility and usability of official statistics.

Internal challenge and response

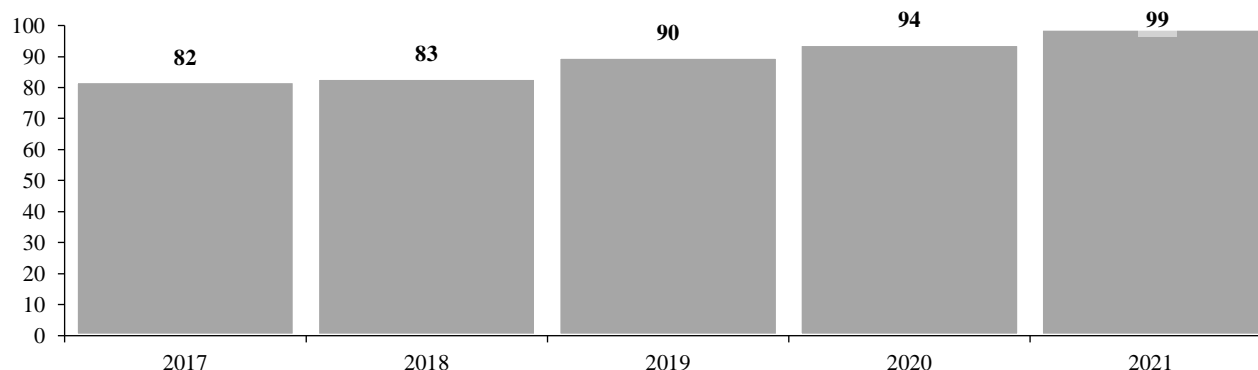
- 21.163 The challenge for the subprogramme was to support national statistical offices of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the context of new technology, including databases, web pages and data visualization. In response, the subprogramme will develop a strategy with national statistical offices, Governments, universities and technical institutions in the region in order to exchange knowledge in this area and develop common solutions useful to all countries.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.164 This work is expected to contribute to the improvement of the dissemination and use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making in the region, which would be demonstrated by 99 per cent of surveyed users of CEPALSTAT considering its data useful or very useful for their work.

Figure 21.XVIII

Performance measure: percentage of users who consider CEPALSTAT data useful for their work



Legislative mandates

21.165 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

67/148	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly	68/261	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
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Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

2000/7	Establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	Decision 2014/219	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fifth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-sixth session of the Commission
2006/6	Strengthening statistical capacity	2016/27	Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management
2013/21	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	2017/7	Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

649 (XXXIII); 668 (XXXIV); 678 (XXXV); 702 (XXXVI); 721 (XXXVII)	Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	712 (XXXVI)	Regional integration of statistical and geospatial information
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Deliverables

21.166 Table 21.23 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 21.23

Subprogramme 10: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2019 actual</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	18	18	9	18
1. Meetings of the Statistical Conference of the Americas	9	9	–	9
2. Meetings of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas	9	9	9	9
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	4	4	4	1
3. Field projects on economic statistics and national accounts; household surveys, social indicators and statistics; environmental statistics; and the framework for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	4	4	4	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	17	17	20	20
4. Seminars and workshops on poverty, inequality, income distribution, employment, social cohesion and vulnerability, environmental statistics, harmonization and homogenization of statistics and indicators, the System of National Accounts, social information systems and household surveys, and economic statistics	6	6	6	11
5. Meetings of experts on the inclusion of the new System of National Accounts 2008 international recommendations in national accounts data; the incorporation of the new international recommendations on economic statistics; environmental statistics, environmental Sustainable Development Goal indicators and environmental accounts; and the harmonization and standardization of statistics and indicators for follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	11	11	14	9
Publications (number of publications)	6	6	4	6
6. <i>Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	1	1	1	1
7. Publications and studies, including on poverty, inequality and economic and environmental statistics and the statistical notebooks on economic and environmental statistics	5	5	3	5
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: on environmental and economic statistics; household surveys, social indicators and statistics; and poverty and inequality.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: the statistical information system and databases (CEPALSTAT); and the household survey database (BADEHOG).				

Subprogramme 11

Subregional activities in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico

Objective

- 21.167 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to improve the formulation of evidence-based public policies in the economic, social and environmental fields in the countries of the subregion.

Strategy

- 21.168 To contribute to the improvement of the formulation of evidence-based public policies in the economic, social and environmental fields in the countries of the subregion, the subprogramme will support the development of national development agendas and strategic reforms towards generating economic and social impacts, and social compacts for equality benefiting the most vulnerable populations. The focus of the subprogramme is on the countries of Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico. Special emphasis will be placed on economic and social development, international trade, industry and integration, agriculture, food security and rural development, energy and natural resources, and climate change, thus contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), Goal 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), Goal 7 (Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all), Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries), Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) and Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development). Under the subprogramme, analytical work will be undertaken to foster the generation, dissemination and implementation of innovative and sound approaches to address the subregion's development challenges, with a view to strengthening national and subregional capacities to formulate more integrated and coherent policies taking into full consideration the different national contexts in the subregion. The subprogramme will continue to strengthen its multisectoral and interdisciplinary approach, maintaining and updating relevant databases and developing quantitative and qualitative analytical models. The provision of training activities and advisory services by the subprogramme will contribute to strengthening the institutional capacity to address economic and social issues, particularly regarding poverty eradication and multidimensional equality, including life cycle, gender, ethnicity and territory. The main beneficiaries of the subprogramme will be government authorities and officials, civil society, academia and the business community, as well as subregional entities, such as those involved in the Central American Integration System. The subprogramme will step up its close collaboration and cooperation with national stakeholders and subregional integration institutions in order to strengthen their capacities through the provision of advisory services, training and fellowships and the organization and promotion of forums to facilitate policy dialogue. It will also actively collaborate with the United Nations resident coordinator system and United Nations country teams in the subregion, providing inputs for the formulation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. This work is expected to result in increased technical capacity to design, implement and evaluate public policies and measures, including those focused on fiscal matters, trade and integration, energy, agriculture, food security and climate change. Past results in this area include the preparation of the first draft of the Central American Sustainable Energy Strategy 2030, aimed at ensuring universal access to modern energy services, increasing the use of renewable energies and improving energy efficiency, taking into account the priorities of the member States of the Central American Integration System, as well as their international commitments under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement, and the preparation by Guatemala of its development strategy using the methodology developed by ECLAC on planning for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean based on the identification of critical nodes and links between the 2030 Agenda and planning instruments.

Programme performance in 2019 against planned result

- 21.169 A planned result for 2019, which is strengthened institutional capacity of the countries in the subregion to address economic and social issues, particularly regarding multidimensional equality (including gender, ethnicity and territory) and ending poverty, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by 22 key stakeholders acknowledging that they have benefited from ECLAC outputs and services to address economic and social issues, particularly regarding multidimensional equality (including gender, ethnicity and

territory) and ending poverty, thus meeting the target for the biennium. The main stakeholders in the sphere of economic development have been central banks, public institutions in charge of banking supervision, ministries of finance, economy and international trade, as well as the regional council of ministers of finance and the regional council of ministers of trade and integration. In the social sphere, the main stakeholders have been ministries of planning (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama), the Mexican Social Security Institute for governmental employees, the Commission against Racism and Discrimination in Guatemala and the National Human Rights Commission in Mexico. Some specific issues that have been addressed are the design of innovative policies aimed at promoting the productive use (investment) of family remittances, the construction of input-output matrices and the conduct of structural analysis studies.

Programme performance in 2019: strengthened capacity to develop input-output tables in Central America

- 21.170 In recent decades, Central American countries have followed an export-led growth model, in which regional integration and participation in global value chains are crucial. An in-depth assessment of the impact of such a strategy and the design of innovative policies demand powerful quantitative data. In this context, the subprogramme implemented a technical cooperation project in countries of the subregion aimed at building the first subregional input-output table. This table can be used as a basis for the calculation of a wide array of subregional economic indicators, such as job creation, value added and sectoral contribution to growth, which are of great relevance to the design and assessment of subregional economic policies, in particular international trade and industrial policies. The subprogramme worked in close collaboration with technical officers from eight countries to strengthen national capacities in the analysis and methodologies related to input-output tables. The subprogramme organized subregional workshops to discuss and agree on key assumptions to build a subregional input-output table. The active participation of national officers was crucial to building national input-output tables, as well as to designing and compiling the subregional input-output table. Close collaboration with the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration ensured that not only national but also subregional institutions were involved. The subprogramme also organized hands-on workshops on the usefulness of the subregional input-output table for the analysis of key priority issues in each country. Government officials from ministries of finance, economy and international trade, as well as central banks, participated in these workshops and the discussions that followed.
- 21.171 The construction of these tables was a collaborative effort between ECLAC and national institutions. It began with the transformation of national supply-and-use tables already elaborated by the countries in the subregion into input-output tables, a task conducted by central banks and national statistical offices with the technical support of the subprogramme. Once the national input-output tables of the eight countries of the subregion – Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic – had been standardized, a subregional input-output table was assembled by the subprogramme, providing a quantitative basis for assessing the impacts of different subregional integration policies.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.172 This work contributed to the improvement of the formulation of evidence-based public policies in the economic, social and environmental fields in the countries of the subregion, as demonstrated by the construction of eight national and one subregional input-output tables. These tables have served as the basis for calculating a wide array of economic indicators and illustrating the impacts of subregional integration, which are of great relevance to the design and assessment of economic policies in the subregion.

Table 21.24
Performance measure

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
N/A	N/A	Country representatives met at the first regional meeting, at which the project objectives, activities and timeline were presented	Country representatives met at two subregional meetings to discuss the methodology for building the subregional input-output table; countries of the subregion benefited from technical assistance in building national input-output tables and in adjusting those tables for inclusion in the subregional input-output table	Country representatives met at the fourth subregional meeting to discuss the results and benefited from training on the use of the input-output table to formulate evidence-based public policies

Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

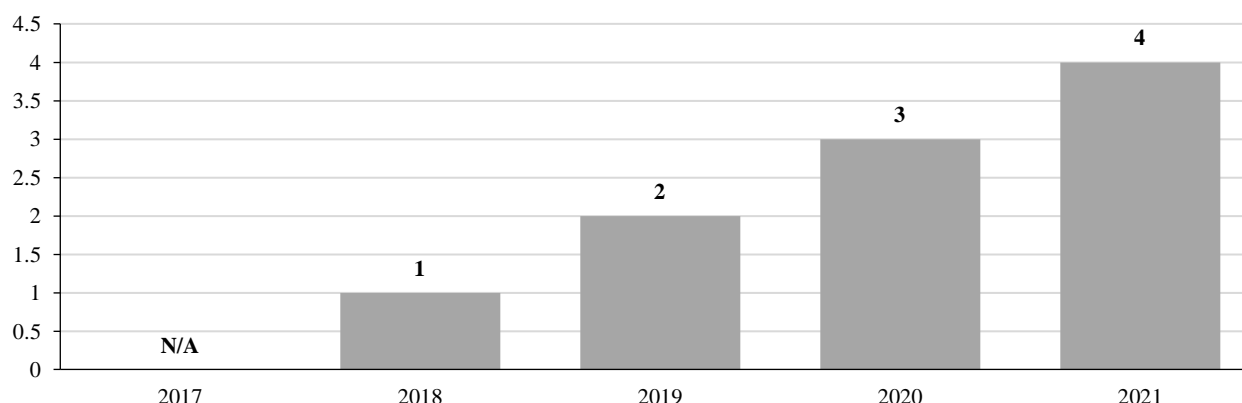
Planned results for 2021

Result 1: strengthening institutions for policy coherence within an integrated approach towards implementation of the 2030 Agenda (result carried over from 2020)

- 21.173 The subprogramme will continue the work related to the alignment of subregional plans and strategies with the 2030 Agenda, in line with its mandate, and will assist countries in strengthening their capacity to identify the interlinkages between national or subnational planning instruments and the Sustainable Development Goals, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. For 2020, a proxy performance measure is indicated to reflect that the General Assembly, in its resolution [74/251](#), approved a programme narrative at the subprogramme level that is composed solely of the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/6](#) and the deliverables for 2020.

Figure 21.XIX

Performance measure: number of national institutions in the subregion that have aligned their plans and strategies with the 2030 Agenda in line with recommendations of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean



Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 2: strengthened technical dialogue for new development strategies in Central America (new result)

- 21.174 A powerful narrative that hinders development strategies is the idea that middle-income countries ought to “graduate” from development assistance. The share of official development assistance flowing to Latin America and the Caribbean, where all countries but one are middle-income countries, has fallen from 1 per cent of GDP in the 1960s to about 0.2 per cent of GDP in 2019. Nevertheless, 72 per cent of the world’s population still live in middle-income countries. The 2030 Agenda requires the total eradication of poverty by 2030; meeting such a crucial commitment entails working with middle-income countries at a time when finance for development flows are declining for these countries.
- 21.175 Middle-income countries endure structural gaps that persist for long periods even as they grow richer. Chronic poverty, for example, is three times higher in rural areas than in cities and towns. Pollution, congestion and depletion of natural resources often accompany higher levels of income. Periods of accelerated growth in Latin America and the Caribbean have invariably led to more inequality.
- 21.176 In this context, the work of the subprogramme will focus on the importance of closing structural gaps in middle-income countries of the subregion and adding a focus on inequality to their new development strategies, including through: (a) policy analysis and research on structural gaps in selected middle-income countries of the subregion; (b) policy dialogue, tools and specific policy proposals centred on closing structural gaps; and (c) policy influence and knowledge management towards new development strategies in the subregion.

Internal challenge and response

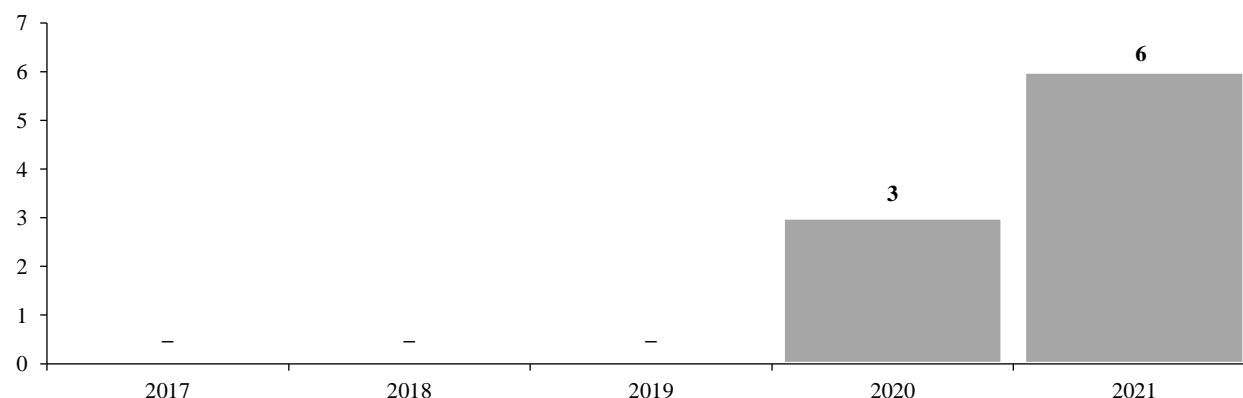
- 21.177 The challenge for the subprogramme was to maintain the level of engagement with national authorities to address the proposed agenda and subsequent policy recommendations given the changes in political authorities as a result of electoral processes. Collaboration with main public and private sector stakeholders may be affected by staff turnover; time and effort are therefore needed to sustain advocacy and start up agreements with new decision makers and other key stakeholders as elections bring in new authorities and contexts. In response, the subprogramme will build on already tested institutional partnerships developed in the context of its work in the subregion.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.178 This work is expected to contribute to the improvement of the formulation of evidence-based public policies in the economic, social and environmental fields in the countries of the subregion, which would be demonstrated by countries having at their disposal sound analytical studies on growth, investment and productivity that will enable the conditions to foster discussion on the challenges of middle-income countries in the subregion.

Figure 21.XX

Performance measure: number of countries with studies on growth, investment and productivity



Legislative mandates

- 21.179 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

67/12	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System	71/191	The right to food
67/144	Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women	71/216	External debt sustainability and development
68/207	Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America	71/223	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
69/16	Programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent	71/228	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
69/187	Migrant children and adolescents	71/233	Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
69/202	The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order	71/235	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
69/225	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy		Towards a New International Economic Order
69/277	Political declaration on strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations	71/236	International migration and development
70/147	Protection of migrants	71/237	Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
71/101 A	Information in the service of humanity	71/238	
71/164	Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing		
71/178	Rights of indigenous peoples		
71/186	Human rights and extreme poverty		

Part V	Regional cooperation for development		
71/241	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008–2017)	71/245	Agriculture development, food security and nutrition
71/242	Industrial development cooperation	73/195	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2004/52	Long-term programme of support for Haiti	2014/7	Further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action of Ageing, 2002
2011/5	The role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women	2014/11	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development
2014/5	Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all	2016/8	Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world
		2016/15	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

615 (XXXI)	International migration	653 (XXXIII)	Follow-up to the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean
624 (XXXI)	Support for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	687(XXXV)	The regional dimension of the post-2015 development agenda

Deliverables

- 21.180 Table 21.25 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 21.25

Subprogramme 11: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	1
1. Field projects on macroeconomic modelling, decent work, macroprudential policies and debt sustainability, social policies and social protection	1	1	–	1
2. Field projects on financial inclusion, structural gaps, input-output tables and the role of fiscal policy in income redistribution	–	–	1	–
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	15	15	15	10
3. Meetings of experts, including on debt sustainability, macroeconomic and public policies, social structure and stratification, energy, and food and agriculture	12	12	12	10
4. Courses and workshops on policy options relating to climate change adaptation and mitigation	3	3	3	–
Publications (number of publications)	9	9	10	9
5. Studies, including on macroeconomics, trade, external investments, social developments inclusive of labour markets, energy and public policies focusing on climate change	9	9	10	9
Technical materials (number of materials)	11	11	11	11
6. Technical reports on subregional activities	1	1	1	1
7. Technical notes on recent macroeconomic developments in the countries of the subregion	10	10	10	10

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: on macroeconomic and macroprudential policies, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, social development issues, trade, sectoral policy, energy and climate change.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: on economic statistics and national accounts, social indicators, the agricultural sector and food security, trade integration, the hydrocarbon sector, the electricity sector and climate change in the subregion.				

Subprogramme 12 Subregional activities in the Caribbean

Objective

- 21.181 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen the sustainable development process in the Caribbean in the economic, social and environmental dimensions and to enhance the subregion's cooperation with Latin America.

Strategy

- 21.182 To contribute to the enhancement of the subregion's cooperation with Latin America, the subprogramme will continue to engage ECLAC member States, regional and extraregional entities and other partners in regional and country-specific initiatives aimed at improving cooperation among countries and other key development partners. The subprogramme will convene high-level intergovernmental and technical meetings to facilitate the active engagement of Caribbean countries in the follow-up to global and regional initiatives and conferences, including the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as to explore and articulate strategies and approaches towards sustainable development based on practical research and empirical and conceptual frameworks of analysis. This work is expected to result in more effective subregional and regional engagement and consensus, functional cooperation and enhanced political advocacy on issues critical to the Caribbean's development. Past results in this area include the adoption by representatives of the Caribbean small island developing States of the San Pedro Declaration in August 2018, in which they stressed the need for an integrated and synergistic approach to the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and other sustainable development agreements, in order to strengthen coherence in overcoming the multiple challenges facing small island developing States.
- 21.183 To contribute to a strengthened sustainable development process in the Caribbean in the economic, social and environmental dimensions, the subprogramme will aid Caribbean countries through technical missions and advisory services, undertake research and analysis on emerging issues and challenges facing the Caribbean and work closely with United Nations entities and Caribbean development partners to strengthen the capacity of development practitioners and decision makers in designing and implementing resilience-building measures for durable development. The subprogramme also plans to support Caribbean countries in the development of evidence-based policies that promote sustainable development, including Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), Goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation), Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) and Goal 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development). This work is expected to result in advancing the implementation of national and subregional strategies and programmes. Past

results in this area include the work conducted in connection with disaster assessment through damage and loss assessment reports and training courses that benefited more than 250 government officials and practitioners from six Caribbean countries.

Programme performance in 2019 against planned result

- 21.184 A planned result for 2019, which is enhanced subregional dialogue, cooperation and collaboration in the Caribbean to articulate and formulate strategic responses to the Sustainable Development Goals and other economic, social and environmental development needs, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the participation of 16 Caribbean and 2 Latin American countries and 26 international, regional and national organizations in the Caribbean subregional preparatory meeting for the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, convened by the subprogramme in Port of Spain on 18 June 2019, surpassing the biennial target of 11 Caribbean institutions and other stakeholders engaged in subregional dialogue and/or cooperation and collaboration mechanisms coordinated by ECLAC. The meeting facilitated peer learning among countries, and participants underscored the need to devote greater efforts to increasing awareness of the complex issues surrounding gender inequalities among Caribbean populations, while urging Governments of the subregion to accelerate the access of women and girls to, and their participation in, science, technology, engineering and mathematics education as a means of addressing gender inequality in employment. This engagement effectively prepared the wider Caribbean for the comprehensive review of progress made in the implementation of the global mandates towards gender equality, gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women, enshrined in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The meeting's outcome therefore underpinned the common position of the Caribbean on issues to be addressed at the forthcoming 25-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

Programme performance in 2019: new trade and economic restructuring policies for Caribbean economies

- 21.185 The subprogramme has increasingly focused on assisting Caribbean countries in building economic resilience through diversifying their economic base, addressing climate change issues and reducing public debt. These actions should stimulate economic growth in the medium term and safeguard Caribbean economies, as well as create fiscal space to allow countries to finance their implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals.
- 21.186 The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is currently focused on transforming the country's economy from one that is dependent primarily on traditional exports tied to the downstream energy subsector into one that is based on innovation and value added in both goods and services. This is intended to reduce vulnerability to the damaging effects of periodic price and demand shocks affecting the country's traditional exports.
- 21.187 In this context, the subprogramme provided assistance to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, through its Ministry of Trade and Industry, in developing the Trinidad and Tobago Trade Policy 2019–2023: Towards Sustainable Economic Growth and Diversification. The national development strategy, Vision 2030, is the country's long-term framework that guides the formulation of policies and strategies to facilitate the transition of Trinidad and Tobago to developed country status by 2030. Accordingly, the trade policy was formulated within this framework, with guidance from the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Policy Review of Trinidad and Tobago in 2012. It built on and integrated policies and strategies set out in the National Aid for Trade Strategy 2016–2019, the National Quality Policy 2018–2030 and the National E-Commerce Strategy 2017–2021. Furthermore, the trade policy was shaped by internationally agreed development goals and disciplines, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals, and international and regional trade agreements to which the country is a signatory. Significant among these are the WTO agreements and the Revised

Treaty of Chaguaramas, along with the Partnership Agreement between the Members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States of the one part, and the European Community and its Member States, of the other part, and the follow-up Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.188 This work contributed to a strengthened sustainable development process in the Caribbean in the economic, social and environmental dimensions and the enhancement of the subregion's cooperation with Latin America, as demonstrated by the approval of the trade policy by the Cabinet of Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 21.26
Performance measure

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
N/A	N/A	Government of Trinidad and Tobago initiates discussions and requests support from ECLAC	Consultations with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and iterative drafts completed	Trade policy approved by the Cabinet and formally launched

Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Planned results for 2021

Result 1: identifying and addressing challenges in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (result carried over from 2020)

- 21.189 The subprogramme will continue the work related to planning and public management for sustainable development, in line with its mandate, and will assist countries in strengthening their capacity to comprehensively assess their development challenges and their progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and to prepare voluntary national reviews, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. For 2020, a proxy performance measure is indicated to reflect that the General Assembly, in its resolution [74/251](#), approved a programme narrative at the subprogramme level that is composed solely of the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/6](#) and the deliverables for 2020.

Table 21.27
Performance measure

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
N/A	Requirement to strengthen regional institutional capacity for the comprehensive assessment of development challenges; voluntary national reviews prepared by three Caribbean countries	Improved regional institutional capacity for the comprehensive assessment of development challenges; voluntary national reviews prepared by at least five Caribbean countries	Strengthened regional institutional capacity for the comprehensive assessment of development challenges; voluntary national reviews prepared by at least eight Caribbean countries	Significantly enhanced regional institutional capacity for the comprehensive assessment of development challenges; voluntary national reviews prepared by at least eight Caribbean countries

Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 2: more countries with Sustainable Development Goal institutional frameworks to strengthen their sustainable development processes (new result)

- 21.190 The subprogramme has been working in the Caribbean to support national ownership of the 2030 Agenda through the establishment of new Sustainable Development Goal institutional frameworks and the formalization of existing interim arrangements. Although these efforts have yielded some results, more still needs to be done. Through the provision of technical assistance to member States, the subprogramme will support the establishment of national institutional frameworks in countries that do not have one, especially those considering presenting their voluntary national reviews in the next one to three years. Experience from Caribbean countries that have presented their voluntary national reviews shows that the process represents a rallying point for Sustainable Development Goal sensitization and an opportunity to galvanize national support for the global Agenda.

Internal challenge and response

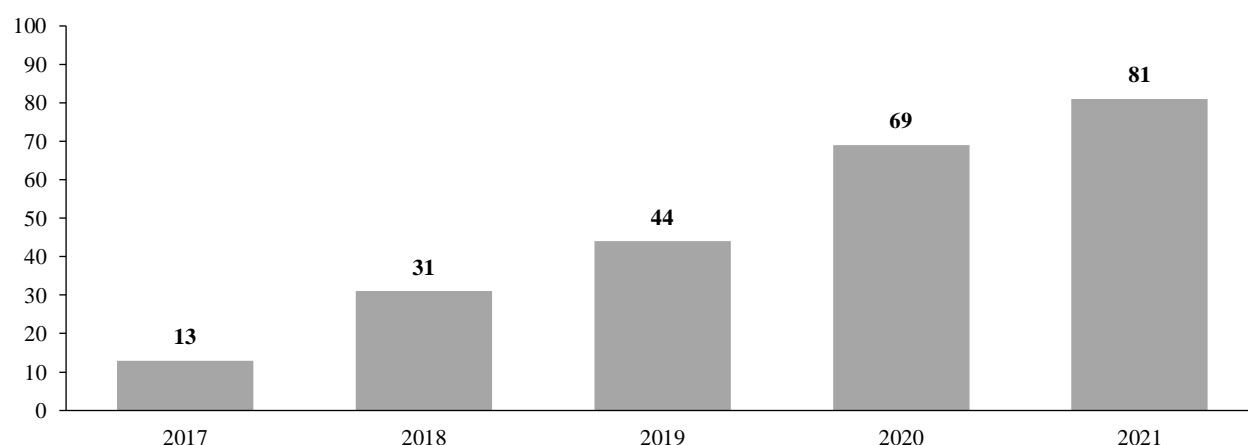
- 21.191 The challenge for the subprogramme was to harness the support required to effectively facilitate the establishment of the Sustainable Development Goal institutional frameworks in the Caribbean countries. In this context it should be noted that all countries in this subregion are classified as middle- and upper-income small island developing States. In addition, these countries shoulder unsustainable levels of public debt. The combined circumstances make concessionary financing impossible and access to loans very expensive. In response, the subprogramme will accelerate its resource mobilization efforts and explore suitable partnerships to increase the available financial and human resources to better support the countries in establishing their national Sustainable Development Goal institutional frameworks. The subprogramme will also scale up its activities, which will help to raise awareness of the linkages with other sustainable development agendas, including the Samoa Pathway, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Paris Agreement and the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), and enhance integrated implementation at the national level. Workshops will also provide a welcome environment for engaging countries in establishing or formalizing their institutional frameworks as a mechanism for a coordinated approach to sustainable development in the Caribbean.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.192 This work is expected to contribute to a strengthened sustainable development process in the Caribbean in the economic, social and environmental dimensions and the enhancement of the subregion's cooperation with Latin America, which would be demonstrated by 81 per cent of Caribbean member States having at their disposal formalized Sustainable Development Goal institutional frameworks.

Figure 21.XXI

Performance measure: percentage of Caribbean countries with formalized Sustainable Development Goal institutional frameworks



Legislative mandates

21.193 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

67/215	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy	70/263	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration
67/218	Promoting transparency, participation and accountability in fiscal policies	70/296	Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration
68/304	Towards the establishment of a multilateral legal framework for sovereign debt restructuring processes	71/313	Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
70/125	Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society	71/329	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community
70/126	Promoting social integration through social inclusion	72/146	Policies and programmes involving youth
70/128	Cooperatives in social development	73/2	Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases
70/132	Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas	73/104	Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories
70/133	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly	73/123	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
70/189	Financial inclusion for sustainable development	73/141	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
70/204	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction		
70/213	Science, technology and innovation for development	73/142	Inclusive development for and with persons with disabilities
70/214	Culture and sustainable development	73/143	Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

Part V Regional cooperation for development

73/148	Intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: sexual harassment	73/229	Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
73/218	Information and communications technologies for sustainable development	73/231	Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations
73/219	International trade and development	73/232	Disaster risk reduction
73/221	External debt sustainability and development	73/236	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
73/223	Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development	73/239	Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
73/225	Entrepreneurship for sustainable development		Implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
73/226	Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028	73/241	International migration and development
73/227	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development	73/245	Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection
73/228	Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the	73/254	Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners
		73/292	2020 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2014/5	Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all	2017/29	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its nineteenth session
2014/11	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development	2018/3	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development
2014/32	Establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	2018/5	Strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development for all
2015/10	2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme	2018/6	Third review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002
2017/7	Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	2018/18	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations
2017/12	Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	2018/21	Admission of French Guiana as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
2017/21	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society	2019/2	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
2017/22	Science, technology and innovation for development	2019/9	United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolution

727 (XXXVII) Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

Deliverables

21.194 Table 21.28 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 21.28

Subprogramme 12: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2019 actual</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	3	3	3
1. Sessions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee	–	–	3	–
2. Meetings of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee	3	3	–	3
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	–
3. Field project on a relevant issue related to sustainable development in the Caribbean	1	1	1	–
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	24	24	25	22
4. Seminars and meetings on debt sustainability; monetary and fiscal policy; industrial restructuring of service-producing economies; trade financing; and the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway	4	4	6	9
5. Meeting on ICT for sustainable development in the Caribbean	–	–	2	1
6. Meeting on promoting the design and use of knowledge management tools for sustainable development in the Caribbean	2	2	–	–
7. Meetings on the implementation of the Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes; population and development in the Caribbean; gender and development in the Caribbean; and issues relating to sustainable development	4	4	2	4
8. Meeting on non-communicable diseases	–	–	2	–
9. Meeting on statistics for sustainable development in the Caribbean	2	2	2	1
10. Meeting on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures in the Caribbean	2	2	2	1
11. Meeting of the Caribbean Development Round Table	–	–	1	–
12. Workshops on planning for the 2020 round of censuses in the Caribbean; gender mainstreaming across the Sustainable Development Goals; sustainable social protection programmes in the Caribbean; mainstreaming the Goals into national development plans; and the use of the updated ECLAC disaster assessment methodology	2	2	2	–
13. Training courses on the use of TradeCAN and the Module for the Analysis of Growth of International Commerce to monitor trade agreements and trade performance; selected ICT for sustainable development and knowledge management issues; the use of REDATAM for the online dissemination of census and household survey data; selected sustainable development issues; and climate change adaptation, disaster risks and resilience-building	8	8	6	6

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2019 actual</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>
Publications (number of publications)	9	9	11	10
14. <i>Economic Survey of the Caribbean</i>	1	1	1	1
15. <i>Preliminary Overview of the Economies of the Caribbean</i>	1	1	1	1
16. <i>Caribbean Development Report</i>	–	–	1	–
17. Studies on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Caribbean; monetary and fiscal policy; industrial restructuring of service-producing economies; debt sustainability and trade financing; the tourism sector and its contribution to growth and development; or the implementation of the Samoa Pathway	3	3	2	2
18. Studies on promoting the design and use of knowledge management tools for sustainable development in the Caribbean; statistics for sustainable development; or ICT for development	1	1	3	3
19. Study on gender and development in the Caribbean	1	1	1	1
20. Studies on population and development; the implementation of the Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes; or non-communicable diseases	1	1	1	1
21. Study on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures in the Caribbean	1	1	1	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	6	6	6	8
22. Technical materials on the Sustainable Development Goals and the sustainable development of small island developing States	–	–	1	–
23. Policy briefs on specific issues related to economic development, ICT for development, social development, statistics and disaster risk management in the Caribbean	2	2	1	4
24. <i>FOCUS</i> magazine	4	4	4	4
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: on ICT for development, economic policies and integration, gender equality and social and population development, and environmental development and disaster preparedness and risk reduction; and policy briefs on specific issues related to economic development, ICT for development, social development, statistics and disaster risk management in the Caribbean.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: knowledge repository; knowledge society toolkit; database on statistical indicators; and database on natural disasters.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: community outreach events.				
External and media relations: news items; <i>The Hummingbird</i> newsletter; media events; and television and radio interviews with ECLAC Caribbean staff.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: ECLAC Caribbean website, Facebook page and LinkedIn page.				
Library services: information requests; library catalogue; interlibrary loans and services; and book displays.				

Subprogramme 13 **Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation** **processes and organizations**

Objective

- 21.195 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to enhance regional and subregional integration processes in order to foster their convergence and the participation of the region in interregional and global political dialogues through common positions in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Strategy

- 21.196 To contribute to the enhancement of regional and subregional integration processes in order to foster their convergence and the participation of the region in interregional and global political dialogues through common positions in support of the 2030 Agenda, the subprogramme will continue to provide support to subregional and regional organizations in the context of the Commission's convening role as an intergovernmental platform for policy advice and dialogue, by promoting coordination and cooperation within and among Member States, subregional and regional entities, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, resident coordinators, the private sector, civil society organizations, extraregional stakeholders and third parties. This support is provided through technical, logistical and substantive contributions to subregional and regional initiatives aimed at facilitating debate and the construction of intraregional agreements and their follow-up, as well as by strengthening the interests and the positioning of the region for participation in interregional and global political dialogues. The subprogramme will also provide technical cooperation and advisory services, upon request, and training activities, and will promote the sharing of knowledge and experiences and the transfer of technology. This work is expected to result in reduced regional asymmetries and increased South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives. Past results in this area include the establishment of the network for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- 21.197 The subprogramme will support the development of joint regional positions in multilateral forums and global conferences in connection with important events, such as the meetings of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Central American Integration System and other integration mechanisms that will report to the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development. This work is expected to result in common positions in support of the 2030 Agenda. Past results in this area include supporting the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States in the form of annual action plans and technical inputs for the meetings of national coordinators and foreign ministers, as well as publications.
- 21.198 The subprogramme will also promote peer learning, the sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets, which is expected to result in an increased capacity of government officials involved in the economic, social and political aspects of integration processes and those responsible for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda to promote the active engagement of member States in regional and subregional integration processes and their strategic positioning at the global level. Past results in this area include the presentation of regionally agreed positions at the thirteenth Plenary Assembly of ParlAmericas, the network of the national legislatures of member States of the Organization of American States.

Programme performance in 2019 against planned result

- 21.199 A planned result for 2019, which is improved capacity of regional and subregional mechanisms to deepen their integration processes and promote their convergence, as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the increased number of joint activities or initiatives in which various regional and subregional schemes and mechanisms participate to deepen their integration processes and promote their convergence (four joint initiatives, thus meeting the target for the biennium). Member States participated in the Committee on South-South Cooperation, the network for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean and the seventeenth Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Tuxtla Mechanism for Dialogue and Coordination, held from 21 to 23 August 2019 in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, as well as other intergovernmental and expert bodies, including the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, which is recognized by member States as an example of regional coordination among multiple stakeholders, such as Governments, the United Nations system, the private sector, academia and civil society, to implement the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Programme performance in 2019: Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean – an example of multilateralism and regional cooperation

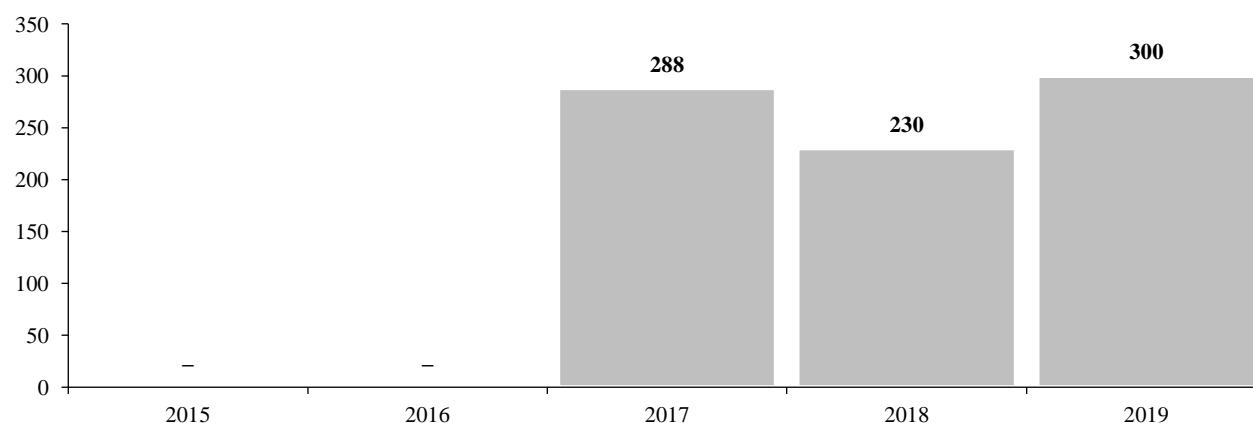
- 21.200 In 2019, the subprogramme contributed to the third meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, in accordance with ECLAC resolution 700 (XXXVI), by convening the intergovernmental integration schemes and organizations in the region and ensuring multi-stakeholder participation. The Forum brought together more than 1,000 representatives, including 153 delegates from 33 countries, 10 of which were Caribbean countries, as well as 20 representatives of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the resident coordinators of the region, 18 envoys from intergovernmental bodies and over 200 representatives from civil society organizations, providing opportunities for face-to-face meetings and participation to enhance regional and subregional integration processes. The subprogramme supported the activities of the Committee on South-South Cooperation, which held its ninth meeting back to back with the Forum.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.201 This work contributed to enhanced regional and subregional integration processes in order to foster their convergence and the participation of the region in interregional and global political dialogues through common positions in support of the 2030 Agenda, as demonstrated by the 30 per cent increase in the participation of civil society organizations, from 230 in 2018 to 300 in 2019. The Forum encourages further engagement of civil society through the Mechanism for civil society participation in the sustainable development agenda and in the Forum, adopted by civil society in the margins of the second meeting of the Forum. In fact, the Forum was able to attract a large number of participants in part because of its multi-stakeholder nature and also because of its action-oriented approach that facilitates peer learning and the development of joint initiatives, such as the network for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean, which seeks to contribute to capacity-building for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the areas of institutions, statistics and South-South and triangular cooperation. In 2019, the subprogramme supported the network at two working meetings. The first meeting, held in Havana in May 2019, was convened pursuant to the fifth agreement of the ninth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Committee on South-South Cooperation, held in Santiago on 23 April 2019, and the second meeting was held in Mexico City in November 2019.

Figure 21.XXII

Performance measure: number of participants from civil society organizations in the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development



Planned results for 2021

Result 1: 2030 Agenda: a space for regional integration (result carried over from 2020)

- 21.202 The subprogramme will continue the work related to sustainable development, in line with its mandate, and will assist countries in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which is expected to be demonstrated by the performance measure for 2021 below. For 2020, a proxy performance measure is indicated to reflect that the General Assembly, in its resolution [74/251](#), approved a programme narrative at the subprogramme level that is composed solely of the objectives approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/6](#) and the deliverables for 2020.

Table 21.29

Performance measure

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
N/A	Best practices and shared targets on regional progress and challenges in relation to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda were discussed at the second meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, with the contributions from the second annual report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda prepared by ECLAC providing a basis	End of cycle peer review and sharing of best practices within the space of the third meeting of the Forum will be supported by the quadrennial report prepared jointly by ECLAC and the United Nations Sustainable Development Group for Latin America and the Caribbean, reflecting increased collaboration	Report on progress and challenges will allow for the identification of best practices and lessons learned during the previous cycle, and will support the discussions at the fourth meeting of the Forum as a new implementation cycle begins	Increased capacity of member States through the promotion of collaborative work and horizontal cooperation to close gaps in data availability for follow-up to the 2030 Agenda, which will support the discussions at the fifth meeting of the Forum and the first year of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development

Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 2: reduced regional asymmetries and increased South-South and triangular cooperation (new result)

- 21.203 The subprogramme has been working towards reducing regional asymmetries by addressing the specificities of the region – characterized by middle-income countries, landlocked developing countries and Caribbean small island developing States – and promoting cooperation among Governments not only of Latin America and the Caribbean but also outside the region by supporting South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives. From 2018, the subprogramme placed greater emphasis on Caribbean countries with the launch of the Commission's initiative to bring the issues of the subregion into sharp focus under the Caribbean First approach. In addition, the subprogramme has also supported the implementation of the network for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the objective of strengthening the institutional and technical capacities of the Governments of the region

in the areas of: (a) inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination mechanisms; (b) statistics; and (c) cooperation contributing to capacity-building in the region, including the Caribbean subregion. This represents an enhanced strategic approach towards ensuring that the concerns of the subregion are given the widest consideration both regionally and internationally, with a view to comprehensively advancing the Caribbean agenda for sustainable development. The Caribbean First approach will also be promoted in all major intergovernmental engagements involving ECLAC in order to continuously animate and give substance to the search for solutions to the development imperatives facing the Caribbean.

Internal challenge and response

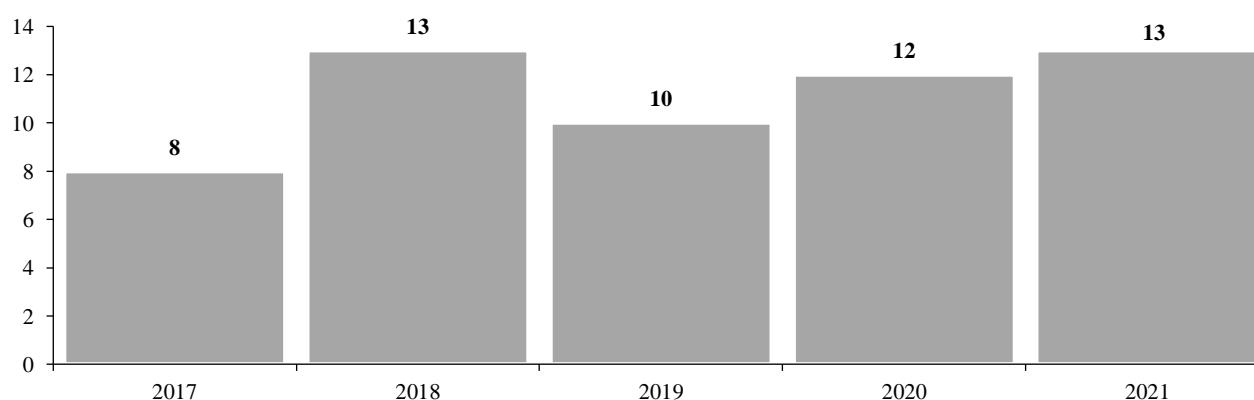
- 21.204 The challenge for the subprogramme was to strengthen the focus of its support to the Governments in the Caribbean, particularly in relation to technical cooperation, advisory services and training activities, but also to promote the sharing of knowledge and experiences and the transfer of technology. In response, the subprogramme will increase its advocacy and technical cooperation with the subregion, specifically through the network for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, by identifying South-South and triangular cooperation needed and offered in the subregion on selected topics. The subprogramme will also ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that the concerns of the Caribbean are being addressed in all technical and substantive contributions when servicing meetings and preparing publications and knowledge materials for intergovernmental meetings on integration and cooperation in and outside the region.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 21.205 This work is expected to contribute to the enhancement of regional and subregional integration processes in order to foster their convergence and the participation of the region in interregional and global political dialogues through common positions in support of the 2030 Agenda, which would be demonstrated by an increase in the number of Caribbean countries attending the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development from 12 in 2020 to 13 in 2021.

Figure 21.XXIII

Performance measure: number of Caribbean countries attending the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development



Legislative mandates

- 21.206 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

65/177	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system		quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
66/223	Towards global partnerships	73/254	Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners
71/243	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system		
71/318	Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation	73/291	Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
72/279	Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the		

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolutions

730 (XXXVII)	Committee on South-South Cooperation	731 (XXXVII)	Seventieth anniversary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
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Deliverables

21.207 Table 21.30 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2019–2021 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 21.30

Subprogramme 13: deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2019 planned	2019 actual	2020 planned	2021 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	6	6	7	6
1. Training courses and seminars, in cooperation with government entities and regional and subregional organizations, on strategies and processes for convergence and integration; and strategies relating to extraregional stakeholders and third parties	6	6	7	6
Publications (number of publications)	2	2	3	4
2. Studies on the integration of regional and subregional organizations and processes, including South-South cooperation	2	2	3	4
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	3	3	3
3. Input for the intergovernmental meeting on integration and cooperation and meetings with extraregional stakeholders and third parties	3	3	3	3
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: on topics related to the Commission's mandate, including on integration and cooperation, to regional and subregional organizations and processes; and provision, upon request, of technical cooperation services to regional and subregional processes and organizations in areas relevant to the Commission's mandate and in their relationships with extraregional stakeholders and third parties in areas relating to the work of the subprogramme.				

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2021

Overview

21.208 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021, including the breakdown of resource changes, as applicable, are reflected in tables 21.31 to 21.33.

Table 21.31

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes					2021 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2021 estimate (after recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage			
Posts	50 155.5	48 542.8	—	—	—	—	—	48 542.8	460.6	49 003.4
Other staff costs	722.8	1 001.1	—	—	—	—	—	1 001.1	23.6	1 024.7
Hospitality	16.2	11.4	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	0.1	11.5
Consultants	533.4	420.3	—	—	—	—	—	420.3	10.1	430.4
Experts	474.3	461.2	—	—	—	—	—	461.2	11.0	472.2
Travel of staff	899.6	961.3	—	—	—	—	—	961.3	18.2	979.5
Contractual services	1 785.4	1 543.3	—	—	—	—	—	1 543.3	40.0	1 583.3
General operating expenses	3 349.4	3 629.9	—	—	—	—	—	3 629.9	143.7	3 773.6
Supplies and materials	233.0	185.2	—	—	—	—	—	185.2	4.8	190.0
Furniture and equipment	1 426.4	515.5	—	—	—	—	—	515.5	12.8	528.3
Improvements to premises	—	22.0	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	4.1	26.1
Fellowships, grants and contributions	319.0	297.8	(285.8)	—	—	(285.8)	(96.0)	12.0	0.4	12.4
Total	59 914.9	57 591.8	(285.8)	—	—	(285.8)	(0.5)	57 306.0	729.4	58 035.4

Table 21.32

Post changes^a

	Number	Level
Approved for 2020	480	1 USG, 3 D-2, 12 D-1, 31 P-5, 61 P-4, 62 P-3, 47 P-2/1, 4 GS (OL), 256 LL, 3 NPO
Redeployment (within section)	—	1 P-3, Social Affairs Officer, from subprogramme 4 to subprogramme 13
Proposed for 2021	480	1 USG, 3 D-2, 12 D-1, 31 P-5, 61 P-4, 62 P-3, 47 P-2/1, 4 GS (OL), 256 LL, 3 NPO

^a Details on justifications for post changes are reflected in annex III.

Note: The following abbreviations are used in tables and figures: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

Table 21.33
Post resources

Category	2020 approved ^a	Changes				2021 proposed ^a
		Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	
Professional and higher						
USG	1	—	—	—	—	1
D-2	3	—	—	—	—	3
D-1	12	—	—	—	—	12
P-5	31	—	—	—	—	31
P-4	61	—	—	—	—	61
P-3	62	—	—	—	—	62
P-2/1	47	—	—	—	—	47
Subtotal	217	—	—	—	—	217
General Service						
Other level	4	—	—	—	—	4
Subtotal	4	—	—	—	—	4
Other						
National Professional Officer	3	—	—	—	—	3
Local level	256	—	—	—	—	256
Subtotal	259	—	—	—	—	259
Total	480	—	—	—	—	480

^a Includes three temporary posts (1 P-4 and 2 P-3).

21.209 Additional details on the distribution of the proposed resources for 2021 are reflected in tables 21.34 to 21.36 and figure 21.XXIV.

21.210 As reflected in tables 21.34 (1) and 21.35 (1), the overall resources proposed for 2021 amount to \$57,306,000 before recosting, reflecting a decrease of \$285,800 (or 0.5 per cent) compared with the appropriation for 2020. Resource changes result from technical adjustments relating to the removal of non-recurrent requirements in 2021 for the ECLAC North Building project. The proposed level of resources provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates.

Table 21.34
Evolution of financial resources by component and subprogramme

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes					2021 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2021 estimate (after recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage			
A. Policymaking organs	621.6	730.4	—	—	—	—	—	730.4	16.1	746.5
B. Executive direction and management	4 289.4	3 822.0	—	—	—	—	—	3 822.0	41.2	3 863.2
C. Programme of work										
1. International trade, integration and infrastructure	3 214.7	3 468.5	—	—	32.0	32.0	0.9	3 500.5	40.5	3 541.0
2. Production and innovation	2 836.4	2 653.8	—	—	(32.0)	(32.0)	(1.2)	2 621.8	15.3	2 637.1
3. Macroeconomic policies and growth	4 181.9	4 614.7	—	—	—	—	—	4 614.7	61.7	4 676.4
4. Social development and equality	2 254.6	2 084.7	—	—	(135.0)	(135.0)	(6.5)	1 949.7	12.8	1 962.5
5. Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development	1 082.2	1 257.6	—	—	—	—	—	1 257.6	7.0	1 264.6
6. Population and development	1 917.4	1 771.6	—	—	—	—	—	1 771.6	15.2	1 786.8
7. Sustainable development and human settlements	2 333.4	2 421.1	—	—	—	—	—	2 421.1	12.3	2 433.4
8. Natural resources	2 093.5	2 243.5	—	—	—	—	—	2 243.5	14.6	2 258.1
9. Planning and public management for development	1 500.7	1 189.9	—	—	—	—	—	1 189.9	13.2	1 203.1
10. Statistics	3 182.5	2 867.7	—	—	—	—	—	2 867.7	26.9	2 894.6
11. Subregional activities in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico	4 762.9	4 910.8	—	—	—	—	—	4 910.8	24.7	4 935.5
12. Subregional activities in the Caribbean	4 047.2	4 320.5	—	—	—	—	—	4 320.5	35.8	4 356.3
13. Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations	639.5	627.6	—	—	135.0	135.0	21.5	762.6	4.1	766.7
Subtotal, C	34 047.0	34 432.0	—	—	—	—	—	34 432.0	284.1	34 716.1
D. Programme support	20 956.8	18 607.4	(285.8)	—	—	(285.8)	(1.5)	18 321.6	388.0	18 709.6
Subtotal, I	59 914.9	57 591.8	(285.8)	—	—	(285.8)	(0.5)	57 306.0	729.4	58 035.4

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

	2019 expenditure	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
A. Policymaking organs	–	–	–
B. Executive direction and management	223.1	289.9	289.9
C. Programme of work			
1. International trade, integration and infrastructure	379.6	360.7	367.9
2. Production and innovation	880.6	780.7	788.5
3. Macroeconomic policies and growth	1 211.1	1 049.9	1 268.6
4. Social development and equality	689.4	675.6	689.2
5. Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development	541.2	530.4	514.5
6. Population and development	235.2	239.9	251.9
7. Sustainable development and human settlements	1 849.7	2 173.4	2 012.3
8. Natural resources	218.4	218.4	228.4
9. Planning and public management for development	1 521.3	1 217.0	1 099.6
10. Statistics	241.3	218.8	218.8
11. Subregional activities in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico	407.9	610.6	696.8
12. Subregional activities in the Caribbean	11.1	11.2	11.2
13. Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations	–	–	–
Subtotal, C	8 186.8	8 086.6	8 147.7
D. Programme support	771.2	986.5	986.5
Subtotal, 2	9 181.1	9 363.0	9 424.1
Total	69 096.0	66 954.8	67 459.5

Table 21.35
Evolution of post resources by component and subprogramme

(1) Regular budget

	Changes					2021 proposed
	2020 approved	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	
A. Policymaking organs	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Executive direction and management	32	—	—	—	—	32
C. Programme of work						
1. International trade, integration and infrastructure	26	—	—	—	—	26
2. Production and innovation	20	—	—	—	—	20
3. Macroeconomic policies and growth	36	—	—	—	—	36
4. Social development and equality	16	—	—	(1)	(1)	15
5. Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development	9	—	—	—	—	9
6. Population and development	16	—	—	—	—	16
7. Sustainable development and human settlements	18	—	—	—	—	18
8. Natural resources	18	—	—	—	—	18
9. Planning and public management for development	12	—	—	—	—	12
10. Statistics	27	—	—	—	—	27
11. Subregional activities in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico	49	—	—	—	—	49
12. Subregional activities in the Caribbean	36	—	—	—	—	36
13. Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations	4	—	—	1	1	5
Subtotal, C	287	—	—	—	—	287
D. Programme support	161	—	—	—	—	161
Subtotal, 1	480	—	—	—	—	480

(2) Extrabudgetary

	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
A. Policymaking organs	—	—
B. Executive direction and management	2	2
C. Programme of work		
1. International trade, integration and infrastructure	—	—
2. Production and innovation	3	3
3. Macroeconomic policies and growth	3	2
4. Social development and equality	4	2
5. Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development	3	2
6. Population and development	1	1
7. Sustainable development and human settlements	2	3

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	2020 estimate	2021 estimate
8. Natural resources	–	–
9. Planning and public management for development	10	9
10. Statistics	–	–
11. Subregional activities in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico	3	4
12. Subregional activities in the Caribbean	2	–
13. Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations	–	–
Subtotal, C	31	26
D. Programme support	7	18
Subtotal, 2	40	46
Total	520	526

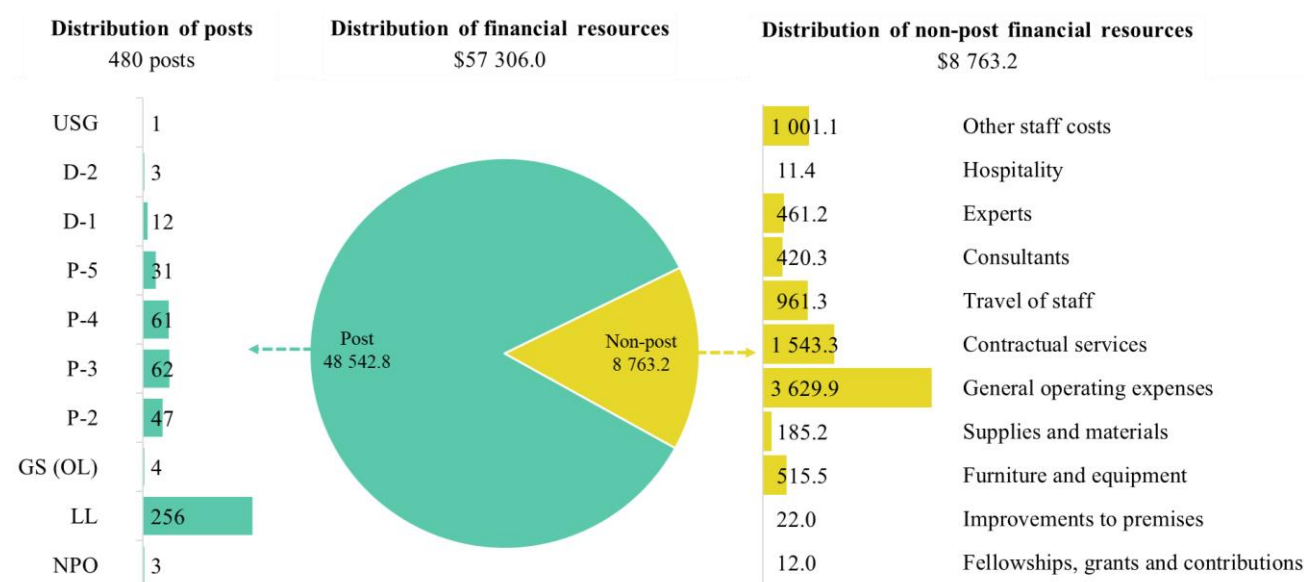
Table 21.36
Evolution of financial and post resources by main category

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes						2021 estimate (before recosting)
	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage
Financial resources by main category of expenditure							
Post	50 155.5	48 542.8	–	–	–	–	–
Non-post	9 759.4	9 049.0	(285.8)	–	–	(285.8)	(3.2)
Total	59 914.9	57 591.8	(285.8)	–	–	(285.8)	(0.5)
Post resources by category							
Professional and higher		217	–	–	–	–	–
General Service and related		263	–	–	–	–	–
Total		480	–	–	–	–	480

Figure 21.XXIV
Distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Variance analysis by component and subprogramme

Overall resource changes

Technical adjustments

- 21.211 As reflected in table 21.34 (1), resource changes reflect a decrease of \$285,800 under programme support, which relates to the removal of non-recurrent requirements for fellowships, grants and contributions for the ECLAC North Building project approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [74/263](#) (sect. XI).

Other changes

- 21.212 As reflected in tables 21.34 (1) and 21.35 (1), resource changes reflect redeployments between subprogrammes on a cost-neutral basis, as follows:
- Subprogramme 1, International trade, integration and infrastructure.** The increase of \$32,000 relates to the inward redeployment of resources from subprogramme 2, Production and innovation, to: (a) other staff costs (\$8,000); (b) consultants (\$8,000); (c) experts (\$8,000); and (d) travel of staff (\$8,000), to support logistics and infrastructure activities;
 - Subprogramme 2, Production and innovation.** The decrease of \$32,000 relates to the outward redeployment of resources from: (a) other staff costs (\$8,000); (b) consultants (\$8,000); (c) experts (\$8,000); and (d) travel of staff (\$8,000), to subprogramme 1, International trade, integration and infrastructure, to support logistics and infrastructure activities;
 - Subprogramme 4, Social development and equality.** The decrease of \$135,000 relates to the outward redeployment of one post of Social Affairs Officer (P-3) to subprogramme 13, Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations, to strengthen the social perspective in the support provided by ECLAC to member States towards regional integration in Latin America and the Caribbean;

- (d) **Subprogramme 13, Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations.** The increase of \$135,000 relates to the inward redeployment of one post of Social Affairs Officer (P-3) from subprogramme 4, Social development and equality, to strengthen the social perspective in the support provided by ECLAC to member States towards regional integration in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Extrabudgetary resources

- 21.213 As reflected in tables 22.34 (2) and 22.35 (2), ECLAC receives both cash and in-kind contributions, which complement regular budget resources and continue to be vital for the delivery of its mandates. In 2021, projected extrabudgetary resources (cash contributions) of \$9,424,100, including 46 posts, are expected to be received in support of analytical studies and technical cooperation activities, including advisory services, assistance and support for the countries of the region, and will complement field projects and training courses for policymakers aimed at strengthening their institutional capacity to address a broad range of development, economic, social and environmental issues with a regional perspective. Extrabudgetary resources represent 14.0 per cent of the total resources for this programme. Over the past decade, there has been a decreasing trend in the level of extrabudgetary resources for the Commission, owing mostly to the global trend of refocusing the main flows of development cooperation initiatives on other geographical areas, since most Latin American and Caribbean countries are categorized as middle-income economies despite the significant structural development gaps that they still face. In that regard, the estimate for 2021 illustrates a successful effort over the past two years to stabilize the level of extrabudgetary resources in certain areas, including by expanding the portfolio of projects and reaching out to non-traditional donors in order to improve the Commission's capacity to respond to the needs of member States with regard to technical cooperation.
- 21.214 The in-kind contributions received by ECLAC are under donated right-to-use arrangements. Anticipated in-kind contributions would provide for rent-free premises for the ECLAC national office in Brasilia, with an estimated value of \$115,300 for the year, and the donated right to use of land for ECLAC premises in Santiago, with an estimated value of \$645,600 for the year.

Policymaking organs

- 21.215 The resources proposed under this component would provide for requirements relating to the servicing of the meetings of ECLAC intergovernmental bodies. Table 21.37 provides information on the standing intergovernmental organs and related resource requirements under the regular budget.

Table 21.37

Policymaking organs

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Policymaking organ</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>2020 appropriation</i>	<i>2021 estimate (before recosting)</i>
Session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	The session is the most important biennial meeting of ECLAC. It serves as a forum for the consideration of pressing development issues for the countries of the region, as well as an opportunity to review the progress of the Commission's work. The session also enables the Governments of member States to examine the secretariat's report on the Commission's activities and thus apprise themselves of the work accomplished by ECLAC during the two preceding years. Furthermore, through the	Mandate: Economic and Social Council resolution 106 (VI) Membership: 60 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: – (periodicity of the session is every two years)	111.3	–

Part V Regional cooperation for development

<i>Policymaking organ</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>2020 appropriation</i>	<i>2021 estimate (before recosting)</i>
	programme of work that they adopt and the calendar of conferences they approve, the Governments also define the mandates that will guide the Commission's work in the future.			
Committee of the Whole	The Committee of the Whole was established in 1952. It normally meets at United Nations Headquarters with permanent representatives of ECLAC member States during the years in which the Commission does not hold a session.	Mandate: Economic and Social Council resolution 106 (VI), para. 3, and ECLAC resolutions 419 (PLEN.14) and 489 (PLEN.19) Membership: 60 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: 1 (periodicity of the Committee is every two years or in years in which the Commission does not hold a session)	—	83.5
Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	The Presiding Officers provide overall direction on the work of the secretariat on issues related to the integration of women into development in the region in intersessional intervals of the Conference, in accordance with paragraph 88.2 of the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean.	Mandate: Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, para. 88.2 Membership: 60 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: 2	35.4	35.4
Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning	The Presiding Officers of the Council review the progress with respect to the resolutions adopted at the Council and examine the activities of the Council.	Mandate: ECLAC resolution 340 (AC.66), adopted by the Committee of the Whole at its eighth extraordinary session Membership: 33 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: — (periodicity of the Presiding Officers of the Council is every two years or as required)	79.5	—
Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning	Established in 1975 as a technical committee, the Council acts as the senior guiding body for the activities of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning and serves as an advisory body with respect to the implementation of the work programmes of the Institute and the evaluation of their results.	Mandate: ECLAC resolutions 351 (XVI) and 553 (XXVI) Membership: 33 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: 1 (periodicity of the Council is every two years or as required)	—	79.5
Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee	The Committee was established in 1975. It coordinates economic and social development cooperation and addresses other development concerns of the Caribbean members of ECLAC. It also serves as an advisory and consultative body to the Executive Secretary of ECLAC on issues concerning the Caribbean.	Mandate: ECLAC resolution 358 (XVI) and constituent declaration, functions and rules of procedure of the Committee (E/CEPAL/1022) Membership: 29 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: — (periodicity of the Committee is every two years or as required)	89.0	—

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<i>Policymaking organ</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>2020 appropriation</i>	<i>2021 estimate (before recosting)</i>
Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee	The Monitoring Committee was established to promote and strengthen economic and social cooperation and integration among the countries of the Caribbean and to promote cooperation between them and the countries and integration processes of Latin America and the Caribbean.	Mandate: ECLAC resolutions 358 (XVI), 419 (PLEN.14), 489 (PLEN.19) and 553 (XXVI) Membership: 29 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: 1 (periodicity of the Monitoring Committee is every two years or as required)	—	89.0
Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development	A regional mechanism to follow up and review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and its means of implementation and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Finance for Development.	Mandate: ECLAC resolution 700 (XXXVI) Membership: 33 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: 1	—	25.0
Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean	A regional dialogue was launched in 2000 on the information and knowledge society in Latin America and the Caribbean, in which countries affirmed their willingness to design and implement programmes for access to and use of information and communications technology (ICT). In 2005, the Regional Preparatory Ministerial Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. On that occasion, the first version of the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC 2007) was approved as a regional vision and a political commitment to reduce the digital divide. The Conference's main objective is to design and implement programmes for access to and use of ICT in the region.	Mandate: ECLAC resolution 610 (XXX) Membership: 33 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: — (periodicity of the Ministerial Conference is every two years or as required)	50.0	—
Preparatory meeting for the eighth Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean	The preparatory meeting aims to evaluate the commitments made in the Digital Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC) ahead of the Ministerial Conference. During the meeting, delegations from member countries discuss the eLAC Digital Agenda proposal. The Digital Agenda was approved during the fifth Ministerial Conference, in 2015, with a view to developing a digital ecosystem in Latin America and the Caribbean that builds on a regional integration and cooperation process to strengthen the policies underpinning a society based on knowledge, inclusion and equity, innovation and environmental sustainability.	Mandate: ECLAC resolution 610 (XXX) Membership: 33 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: 1 (periodicity of the preparatory meeting is every two years or as required)	—	25.0
Statistical Conference of the Americas	The Conference contributes to the progress of policies on statistics and statistical activities in the countries of the region and promotes international, regional and bilateral cooperation among national statistical offices and international and regional agencies.	Mandate: ECLAC resolution 580 (XXVIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7 Membership: 60 government officials	—	109.5

Part V Regional cooperation for development

<i>Policy-making organ</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>2020 appropriation</i>	<i>2021 estimate (before recosting)</i>
		Number of sessions in 2021: 1 (periodicity of the Conference is every two years)		
Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas	The Executive Committee of the Conference supports the elaboration of technical reports on the advances and the results achieved under the programme of work defined by the Conference.	Mandate: ECLAC resolution 580 (XXVIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7 Membership: 60 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: 1	75.0	31.8
Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	The Presiding Officers meet at least once during the interval between the regular sessions of the Conference and review the progress in the implementation of the resolutions adopted during the Regional Conference and of the agreements of the previous Presiding Officers.	Mandate: ECLAC resolution 682 (XXXV) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/32 Membership: 60 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: – (periodicity of the Presiding Offices of the Conference is every two years)	99.5	–
Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	The Conference's objectives include promoting the development of national policies on social development and international, regional and bilateral cooperation in the field of social development, in order to examine multidimensional poverty and make progress on poverty measurement and addressing inequality and structural gaps.	Mandate: ECLAC resolution 682 (XXXV) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/32 Membership: 60 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: 1 (periodicity of the Conference is every two years)	–	99.5
Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	In 2012, pursuant to ECLAC resolution 670 (XXXIV), the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of ECLAC was renamed the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. It focuses on monitoring and reviewing issues relating to population and development, international migration, indigenous peoples and Afrodescendent populations, and ageing.	Mandate: Agreement 1 of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development Membership: 60 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: – (periodicity of the Conference is every two years)	86.2	–
Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	The Presiding Officers meet at least once during the interval between the regular sessions of the Conference and serve as a link between the Governments of member States and the ECLAC secretariat, in order to provide regional follow-up on decisions related to population and development adopted during the Conference.	Mandate: Agreement 1 of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development Membership: 60 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: 1 (periodicity of the Meeting of the Presiding Officers is every two years)	–	86.2
Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies	The Conference's objectives include promoting the development and improvement of national policies on science, technology and innovation and those related to the progress of the information and knowledge society.	Mandate: ECLAC resolution 672 (XXXIV) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/35 Membership: 60 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: 1	89.9	50.4

Section 21 Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean

<i>Policy-making organ</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Additional information</i>	<i>2020 appropriation</i>	<i>2021 estimate (before recosting)</i>
Committee on South-South Cooperation	The mandate of this subsidiary body derives from General Assembly resolution 58/220 on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, in which the Assembly urged countries to intensify South-South cooperation and led to the creation of the ECLAC Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions. Subsequently, pursuant to ECLAC resolution 611 (XXX), that Committee changed its name to the Committee on South-South Cooperation. One of the Committee's main objectives is to strengthen international cooperation for development, including South-South, North-South, triangular and multilateral cooperation.	Mandate: General Assembly resolution 58/220 and ECLAC resolution 611 (XXX) Membership: 60 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: 1	4.2	5.2
Committee of High-level Government Experts	The Committee acts as a forum for analysing the factors involved in implementing and evaluating the objectives of the International Development Strategy in Latin America (ECLAC resolution 310 (XIV), para. 5).	Mandate: ECLAC resolutions 310 (XIV), 419 (PLEN.14), 422 (XIX), para. 204, 425 (XIX), 489 (PLEN.19) and 553 (XXVI) Membership: 33 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: 1	5.2	5.2
Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	The Committee serves as a consultative and advisory forum for Central American integration.	Mandate: ECLAC resolutions 9 (IV) and 553 (XXVI) Membership: 7 government officials Number of sessions in 2021: 1	5.2	5.2
Total			730.4	730.4

21.216 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$730,400 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2020. Additional details are reflected in table 21.38 and figure 21.XXV.

Table 21.38

Policy-making organs: evolution of financial resources

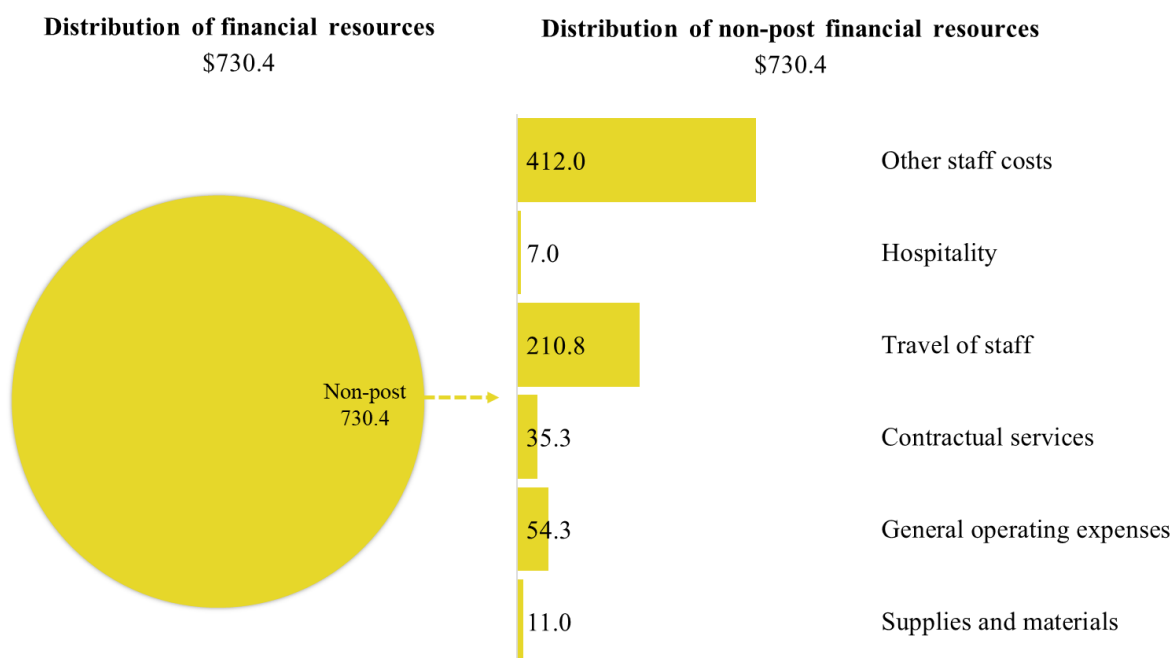
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>2019 expenditure</i>	<i>2020 appropriation</i>	<i>Changes</i>					<i>2021 estimate (before recosting)</i>
			<i>Technical adjustments</i>	<i>New/expanded mandates</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
Non-post	621.6	730.4	—	—	—	—	—	730.4
Total	621.6	730.4	—	—	—	—	—	730.4

Figure 21.XXV

Policymaking organs: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)



Executive direction and management

- 21.217 The Executive Secretary, at the Under-Secretary-General level, is responsible for the overall direction, supervision and management of the Department in the implementation of its mandates and its approved programme of work. She is responsible for the coordination of the preparation of the institutional document on the main substantive topics to be discussed at the biennial session of the Commission, as well as for the publication of the *CEPAL Review*. The Office of the Executive Secretary is also responsible for the coordination of the preparation of the progress report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the report on the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, convened annually under the auspices of ECLAC. The Executive Secretary is assisted by the Deputy Executive Secretary (D-2).
- 21.218 The Office of the Executive Secretary provides leadership and policy orientation and establishes the criteria to coordinate follow-up in the region on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as well as the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues, such as gender and sustainability perspectives, throughout ECLAC substantive programmes. It is also responsible for coordinating its programme of work with other funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system in the region. The Office includes the Office of the secretariat of the Commission, which is responsible for maintaining political relations with the Governments and authorities of ECLAC member States and for performing diplomatic and protocol functions and is entrusted with servicing intergovernmental meetings.
- 21.219 The Programme Planning and Operations Division, headed by the Deputy Executive Secretary for Management (D-2), will continue to provide overall coordination, guidance and advice to the ECLAC subprogramme managers with respect to the formulation of the proposed annual programme plan and priorities and its revisions; the preparation of the draft programme of work and the report on the activities of the Commission for consideration and adoption at the biennial session of the

Commission; and the preparation of the annual proposed programme budget and subsequent reports. The Division also monitors the implementation of the work programme and coordinates, organizes and reports on the implementation of the ECLAC evaluation plan. Additionally, the Deputy Executive Secretary for Management carries out duties as Director of Management in the coordination and oversight of management and programme support functions. The incumbent oversees programme support activities at ECLAC and is responsible for administrative functions both at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago and in the ECLAC subregional and country offices.

- 21.220 The Division will continue to: (a) monitor and evaluate the implementation of the programme of work, including the mandatory self-assessment exercise and discretionary internal evaluations; (b) enhance the evaluation work by undertaking selected project, subprogramme and thematic evaluations according to the risks and needs of the organization; (c) carry out budget planning following the results-based budgeting methodology and further expand the results-based management practices of ECLAC; and (d) coordinate and provide guidance and supervision for the ECLAC technical cooperation programme and the relevant fundraising activities, carried out in the Project Management Unit.
- 21.221 The Public Information Unit at ECLAC headquarters is a component of executive direction and management. The Unit is accountable to the Executive Secretary and works in close coordination with the Department of Global Communications of the Secretariat.
- 21.222 In accordance with the 2030 Agenda, in particular target 12.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals, in which organizations are encouraged to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycles, and in compliance with the cross-cutting mandate set out in paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution [72/219](#), ECLAC is integrating environmental management practices into its operations. In 2020, a highlighted result is the reduction in water consumption through the drilling of a water well for water usage and the installation of a complete system of nozzles and dripping, placed throughout the gardens at the headquarters compound to optimize water irrigation and landscaping.
- 21.223 By the end of 2021, the Commission is expected to work towards water well optimization through water sanitization, chlorination and recirculation, making it safe for drinking. ECLAC has included in its strategic capital review plan for its premises a plan to provide a “net zero” building and put in place an overall water management strategy, and is considering advanced industry technology for partial upgrades to keep to its target of reducing energy consumption while improving environmental and functional working conditions. For its forthcoming projects, ECLAC has also considered the implementation of a number of building technical reviews and retrofit projects, in accordance with the objectives of its long-term strategy for reducing energy and utility consumption.
- 21.224 Recognizing that increasing staff responsiveness on enterprise service management practices and initiatives, as well as monitoring and reporting, is very important, the Commission is raising awareness of air travel impacts and meetings’ logistics, as well as of effective waste segregation and energy and water consumption. ECLAC will therefore seek to minimize the climate impact of future meetings and events and in-house operations. Measures to be taken include reducing and mitigating the environmental impact of conferences and meetings over the course 2021, putting into practice several initiatives to lead by example by increasing energy efficiency, reducing bottled water consumption and the use of paper and plastic cutlery, and minimizing waste through a recycling programme. Finally, the most comprehensive objective is to implement environmental terms of reference and an inclusive local environmental policy embracing the operational side along with the work performed through several of the Commission’s substantive divisions relating to sustainable development programmes within the region, which actively raise awareness and assist member States in implementing policies and practices through technical cooperation.
- 21.225 The executive direction and management component is expected to achieve its intended results on the assumptions that: (a) regional, subregional and national counterparts continue to commit to and prioritize regional collaboration on socioeconomic development issues; and (b) entities within the

United Nations system remain committed and allocate adequate resources to enhancing system-wide policy coherence.

- 21.226 Information on compliance with regard to the timely submission of documentation and advance booking for air travel is reflected in table 21.39. The compliance rate at ECLAC was heavily affected by the liquidity crisis. All too often travel requests could not be approved owing to a lack of available funds. In addition, the creation of a unit focused on travel and events, which would assist with end-to-end event organization, including travel compliance, was delayed. The measures put in place to manage the liquidity crisis, which included delaying all recruitment processes, hampered the ability of ECLAC to establish the unit.

Table 21.39
Compliance rate
(Percentage)

	<i>Planned 2019</i>	<i>Actual 2019</i>	<i>Planned 2020</i>	<i>Planned 2021</i>
Timely submission of documentation	100	100	100	100
Air tickets purchased at least 2 weeks before the commencement of travel	60	28	65	100

- 21.227 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$3,822,000 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2020. Additional details are reflected in table 21.40 and figure XXVI.

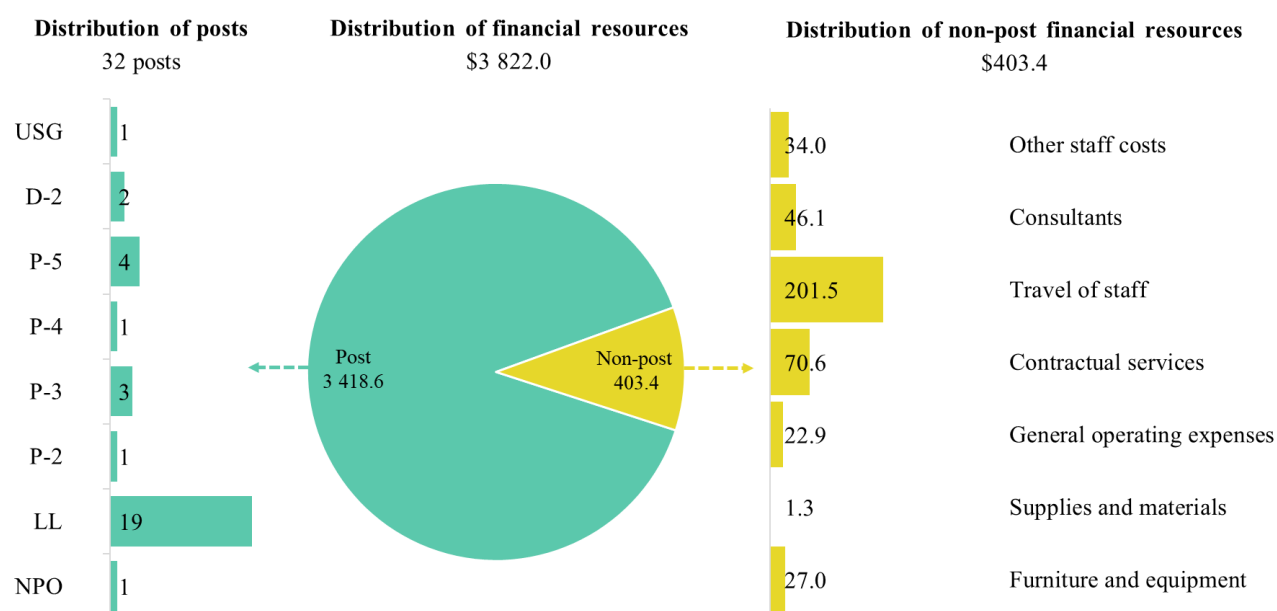
Table 21.40
Executive direction and management: evolution of financial and post resources
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes					2021 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	3 793.7	3 418.6	—	—	—	—	—	3 418.6
Non-post	495.7	403.4	—	—	—	—	—	403.4
Total	4 289.4	3 822.0	—	—	—	—	—	3 822.0
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		12	—	—	—	—	—	12
General Service and related		20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Total		32	—	—	—	—	—	32

Figure 21.XXVI

Executive direction and management: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)

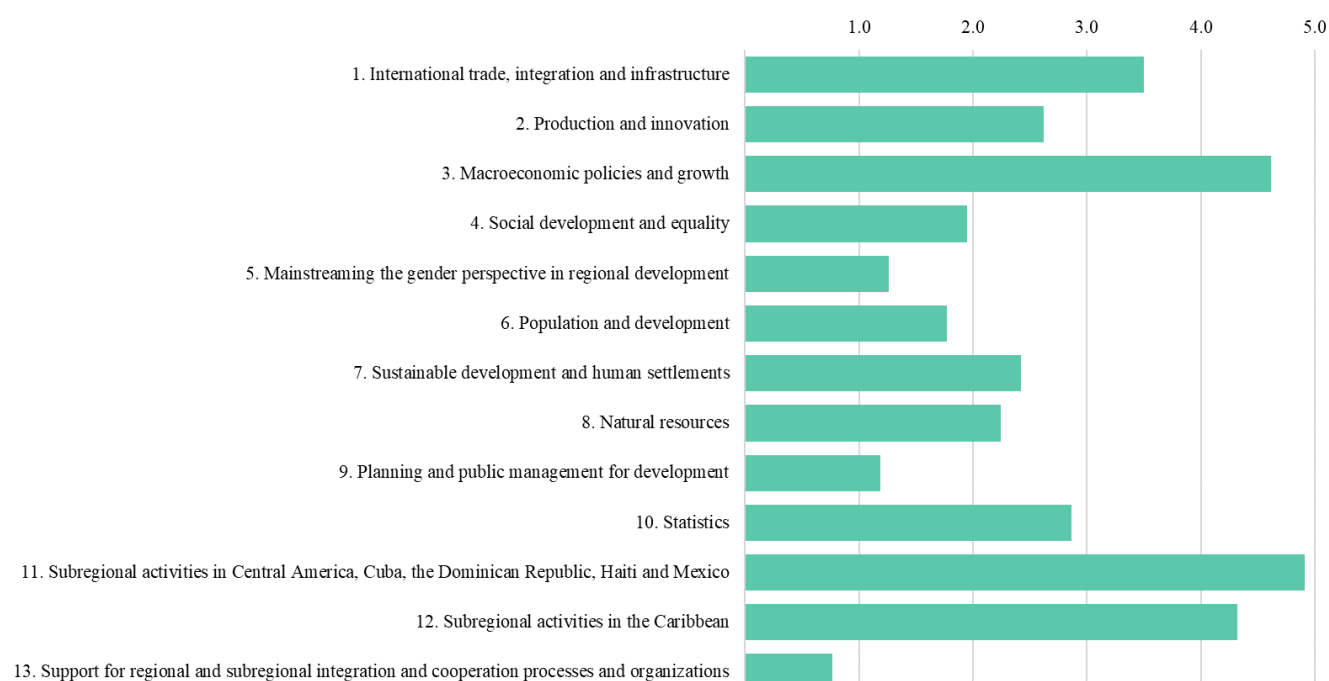

Programme of work

- 21.228 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$34,432,000 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2020. The distribution of resources by subprogramme is reflected in figure 21.XXVII.

Figure 21.XXVII

Distribution of proposed resources for 2021 by subprogramme

(Millions of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 1

International trade, integration and infrastructure

21.229 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$3,500,500 and reflect an increase of \$32,000 compared with the appropriation for 2020. The proposed increase of \$32,000 is explained in paragraph 21.212 (a). Additional details are reflected in table 21.41 and figure 21.XXVIII.

Table 21.41

Subprogramme 1: evolution of financial and post resources

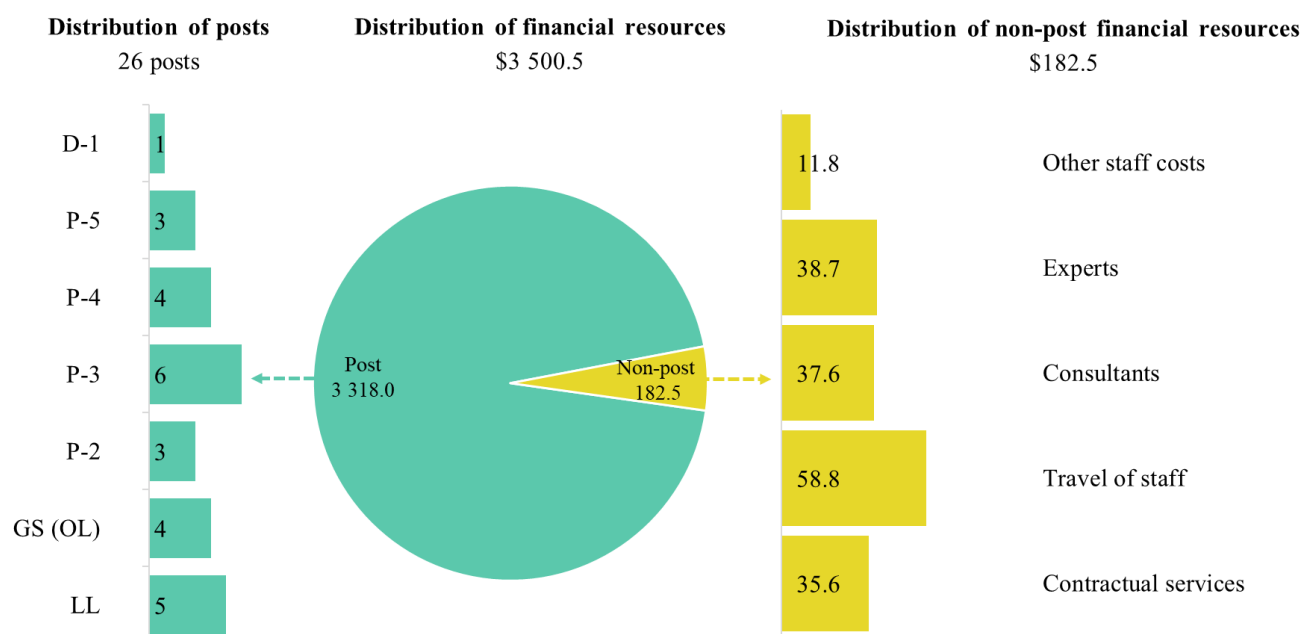
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes					2021 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	3 093.3	3 318.0	—	—	—	—	—	3 318.0
Non-post	121.4	150.5	—	—	32.0	32.0	21.3	182.5
Total	3 214.7	3 468.5	—	—	32.0	32.0	0.9	3 500.5
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		17	—	—	—	—	—	17
General Service and related		9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Total		26	—	—	—	—	—	26

Figure 21.XXVIII

Subprogramme 1: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 2 Production and innovation

21.230 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$2,621,800 and reflect a decrease of \$32,000 compared with the appropriation for 2020. The proposed decrease of \$32,000 is explained in paragraph 21.212 (b). Additional details are reflected in table 21.42 and figure XXIX.

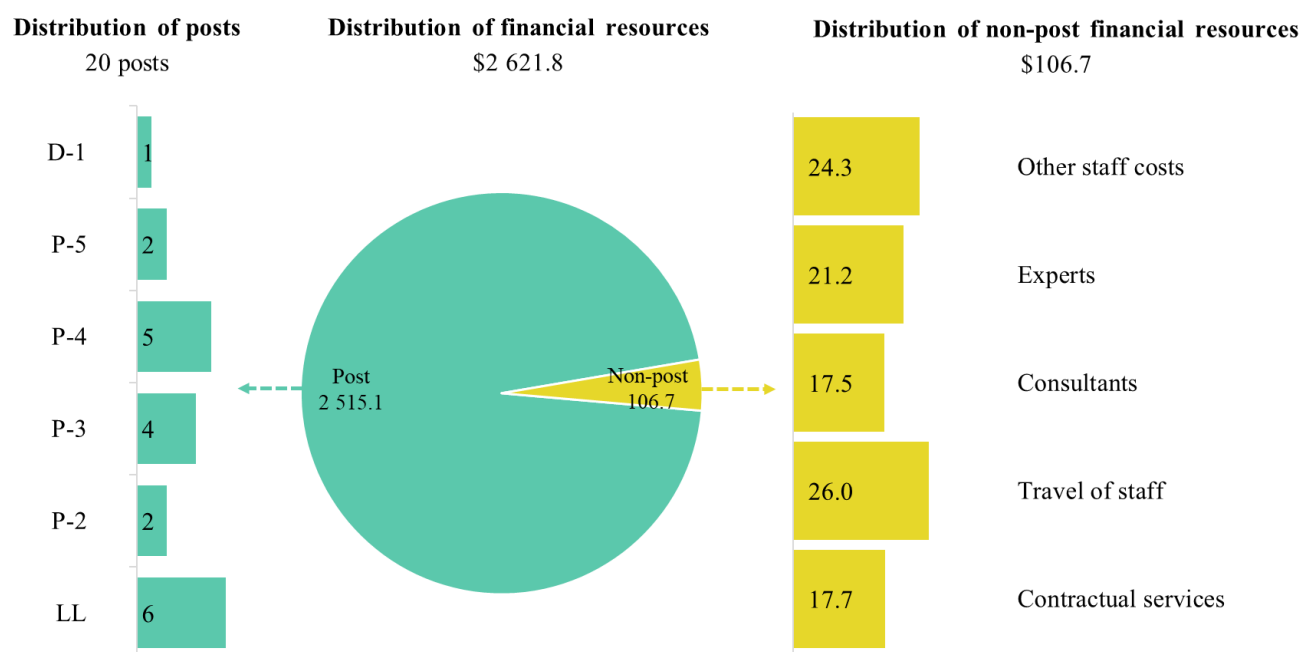
Table 21.42
Subprogramme 2: evolution of financial and post resources

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes					2021 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 680.9	2 515.1	—	—	—	—	—	2 515.1
Non-post	155.5	138.7	—	—	(32.0)	(32.0)	(23.1)	106.7
Total	2 836.4	2 653.8	—	—	(32.0)	(32.0)	(1.2)	2 621.8
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		14	—	—	—	—	—	14
General Service and related		6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total		20	—	—	—	—	—	20

Figure 21.XXIX
Subprogramme 2: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 3 Macroeconomic policies and growth

21.231 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$4,614,700 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2020. Additional details are reflected in table 21.43 and figure 21.XXX.

Table 21.43

Subprogramme 3: evolution of financial and post resources

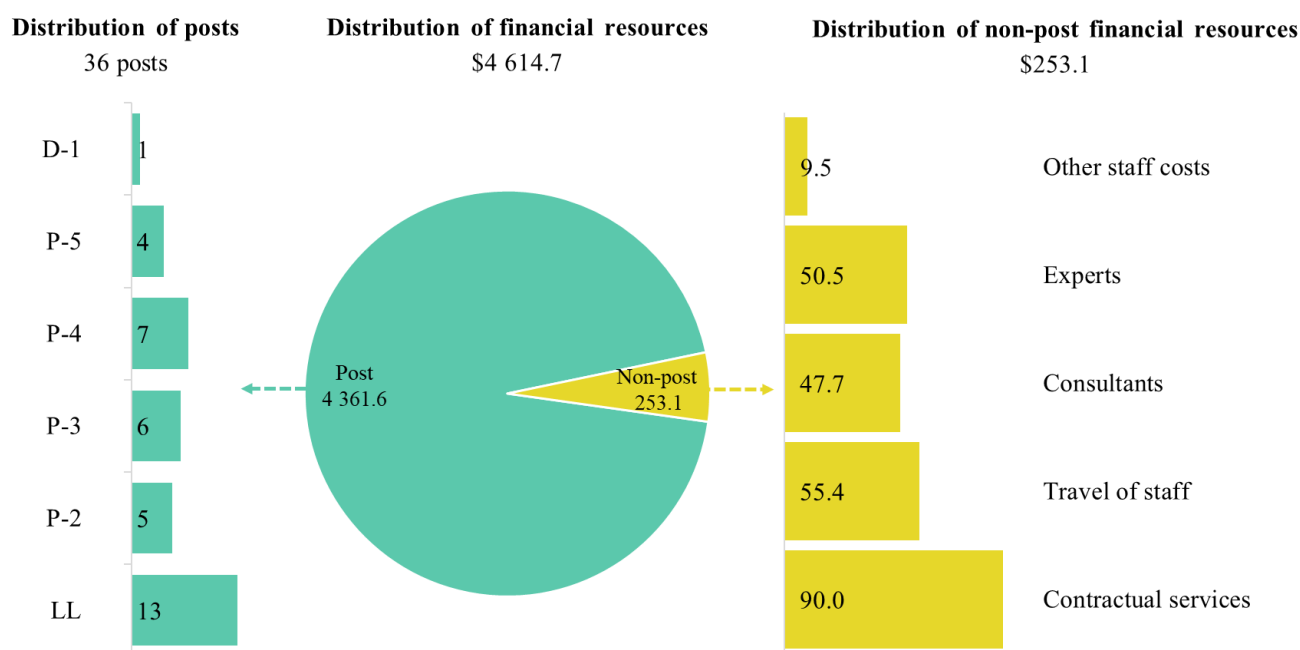
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes					2021 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	3 845.2	4 361.6	—	—	—	—	—	4 361.6
Non-post	336.7	253.1	—	—	—	—	—	253.1
Total	4 181.9	4 614.7	—	—	—	—	—	4 614.7
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		23	—	—	—	—	—	23
General Service and related		13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Total		36	—	—	—	—	—	36

Figure 21.XXX

Subprogramme 3: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 4

Social development and equality

21.232 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$1,949,700 and reflect a decrease of \$135,000 compared with the appropriation for 2020. The proposed decrease of \$135,000 is explained in paragraph 21.212 (c). Additional details are reflected in table 21.44 and figure 21.XXXI.

Table 21.44

Subprogramme 4: evolution of financial and post resources

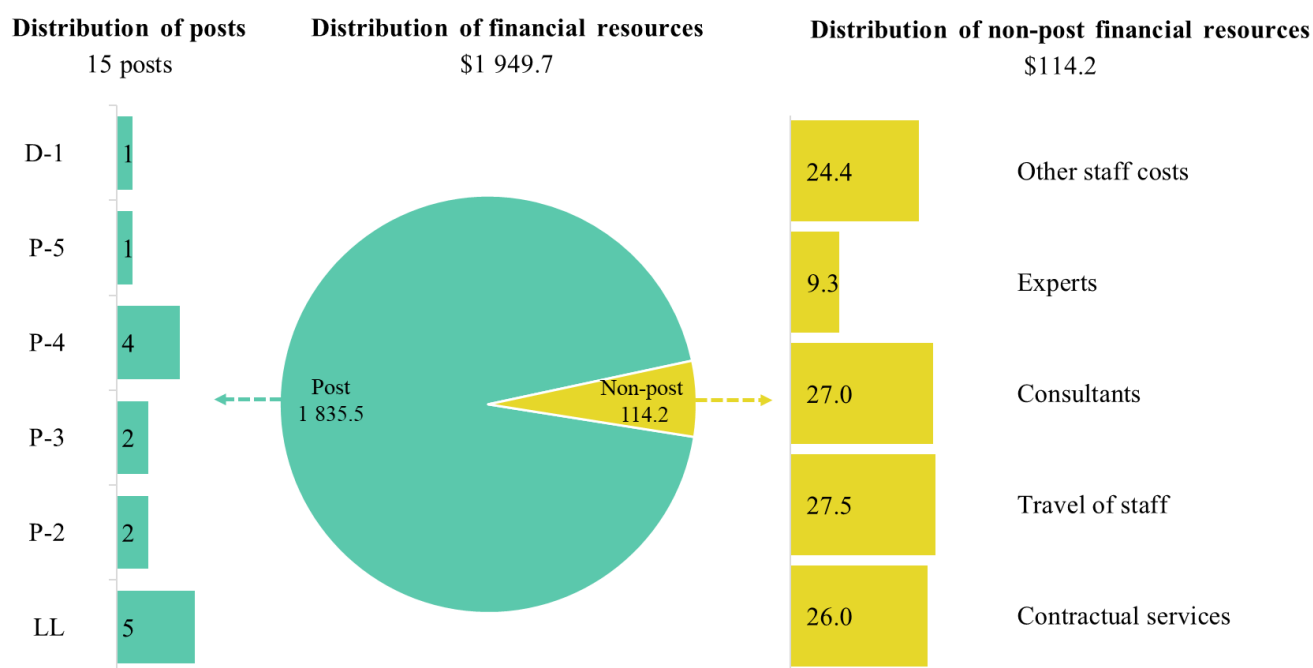
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes					2021 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 128.6	1 970.5	—	—	(135.0)	(135.0)	(6.9)	1 835.5
Non-post	126.0	114.2	—	—	—	—	—	114.2
Total	2 254.6	2 084.7	—	—	(135.0)	(135.0)	(6.5)	1 949.7
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		11	—	—	(1)	(1)	(9.1)	10
General Service and related		5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total		16	—	—	(1)	(1)	(6.3)	15

Figure 21.XXXI

Subprogramme 4: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 5

Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development

21.233 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$1,257,600 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2020. Additional details are reflected in table 21.45 and figure 21.XXXII.

Table 21.45

Subprogramme 5: evolution of financial and post resources

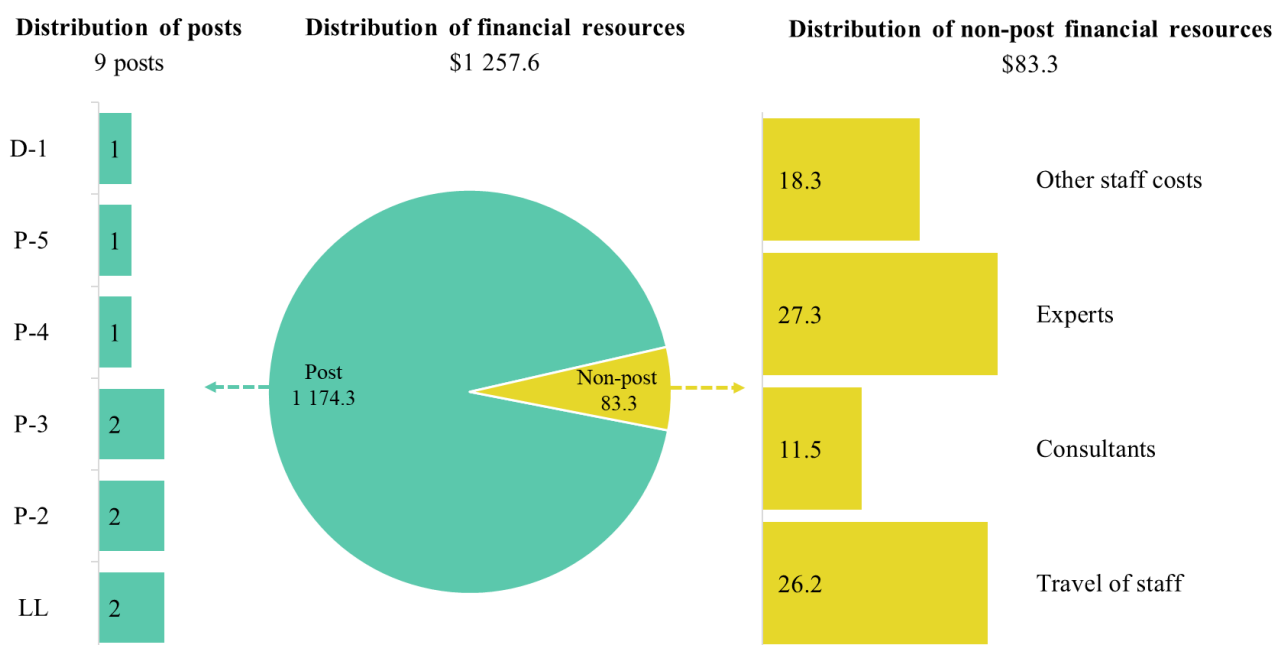
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes					2021 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	915.3	1 174.3	—	—	—	—	—	1 174.3
Non-post	167.0	83.3	—	—	—	—	—	83.3
Total	1 082.2	1 257.6	—	—	—	—	—	1 257.6
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		7	—	—	—	—	—	7
General Service and related		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total		9	—	—	—	—	—	9

Figure 21.XXXII

Subprogramme 5: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 6 Population and development

21.234 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$1,771,600 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2020. Additional details are reflected in table 21.46 and figure 21.XXXIII.

Table 21.46

Subprogramme 6: evolution of financial and post resources

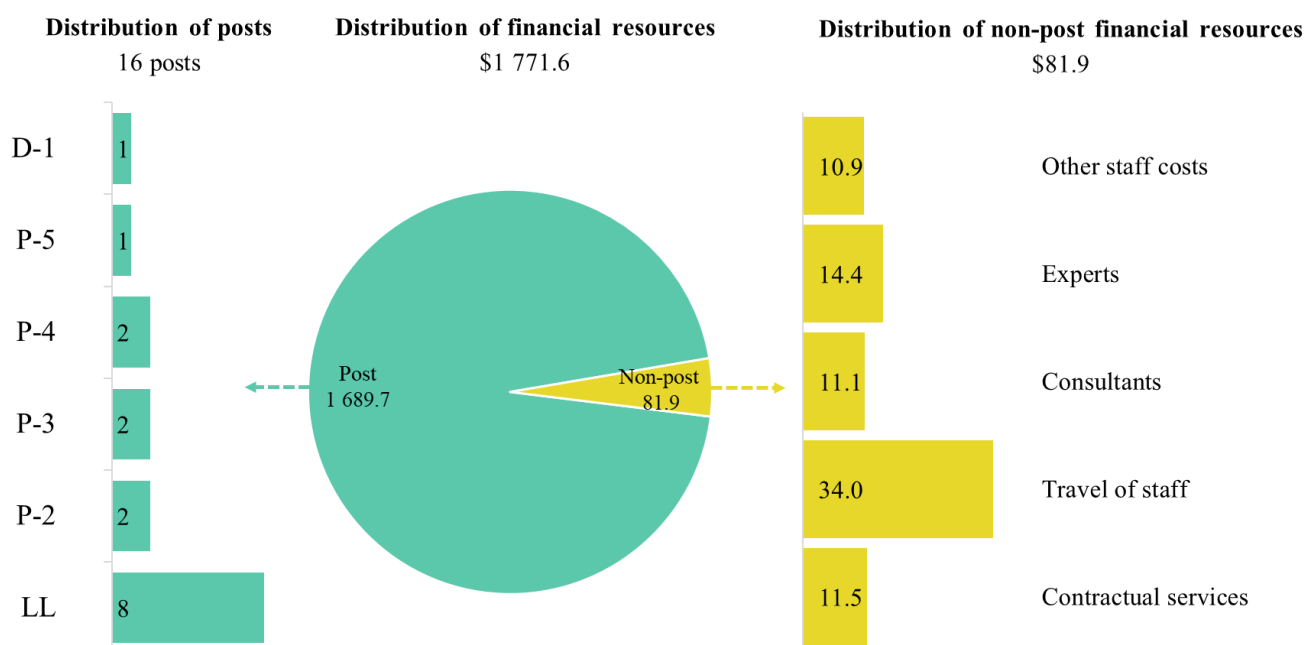
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes					2021 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 817.6	1 689.7	—	—	—	—	—	1 689.7
Non-post	99.8	81.9	—	—	—	—	—	81.9
Total	1 917.4	1 771.6	—	—	—	—	—	1 771.6
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		8	—	—	—	—	—	8
General Service and related		8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total		16	—	—	—	—	—	16

Figure 21.XXXIII

Subprogramme 6: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 7

Sustainable development and human settlements

21.235 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$2,421,100 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2020. Additional details are reflected in table 21.47 and figure 21.XXXIV.

Table 21.47

Subprogramme 7: evolution of financial and post resources

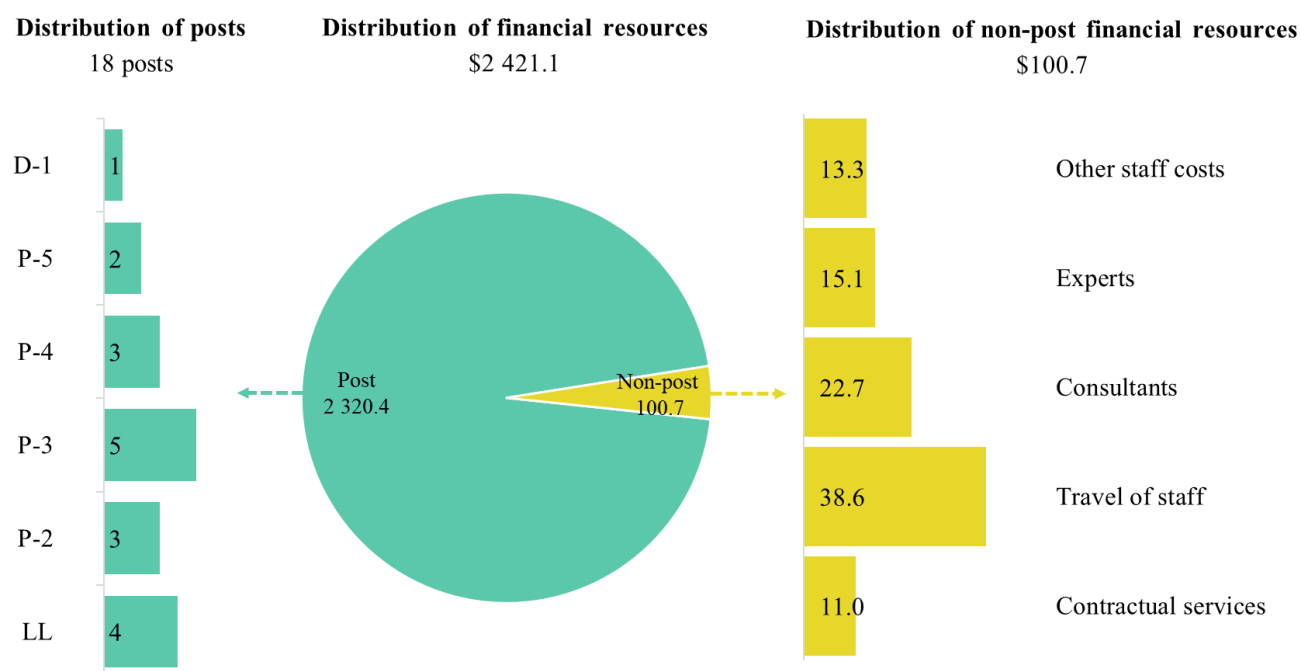
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2021 estimate (before recosting)
	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	2 237.3	2 320.4	—	—	—	—	—	2 320.4
Non-post	96.1	100.7	—	—	—	—	—	100.7
Total	2 333.4	2 421.1	—	—	—	—	—	2 421.1
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		14	—	—	—	—	—	14
General Service and related		4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total		18	—	—	—	—	—	18

Figure 21.XXXIV

Subprogramme 7: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 8

Natural resources

21.236 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$2,243,500 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2020. Additional details are reflected in table 21.48 and figure 21.XXXV.

Table 21.48

Subprogramme 8: evolution of financial and post resources

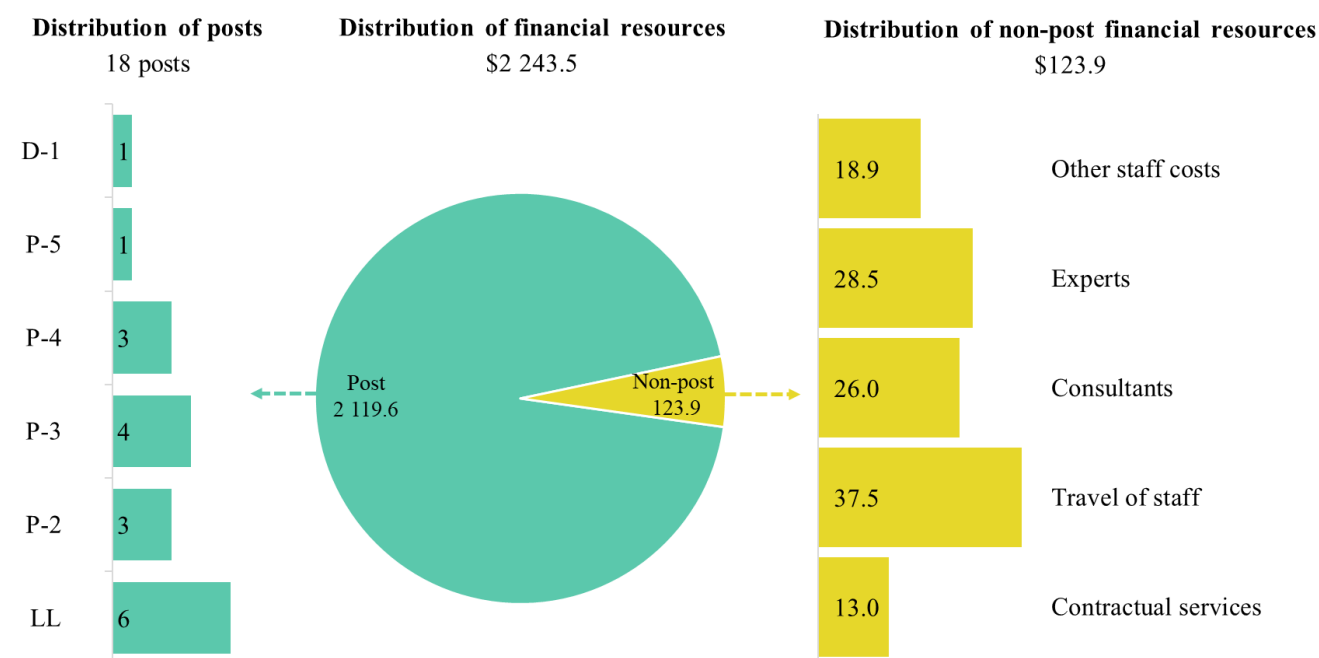
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2021 estimate (before recosting)
	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 946.9	2 119.6	—	—	—	—	—	2 119.6
Non-post	146.6	123.9	—	—	—	—	—	123.9
Total	2 093.5	2 243.5	—	—	—	—	—	2 243.5
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		12	—	—	—	—	—	12
General Service		6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total		18	—	—	—	—	—	18

Figure 21.XXXV

Subprogramme 8: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 9

Planning and public management for development

21.237 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$1,189,900 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2020. Additional details are reflected in table 21.49 and figure 21.XXXVI.

Table 21.49

Subprogramme 9: evolution of financial and post resources

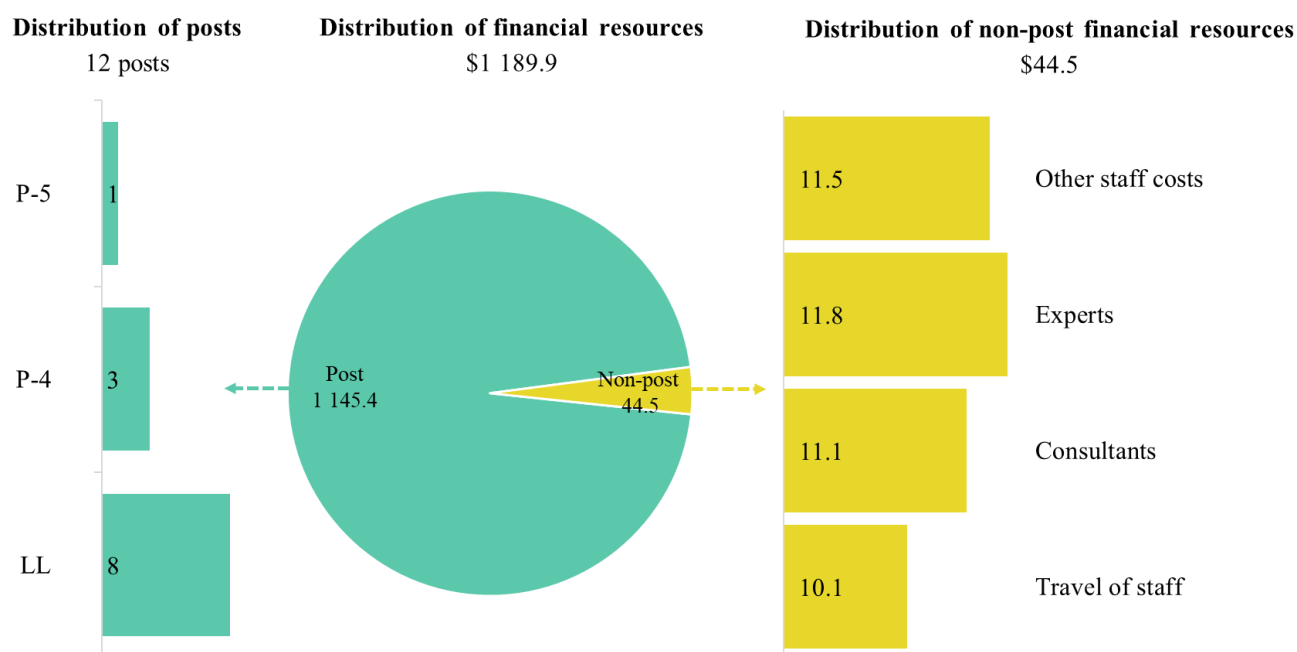
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2021 estimate (before recosting)
	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	1 436.3	1 145.4	—	—	—	—	—	1 145.4
Non-post	64.3	44.5	—	—	—	—	—	44.5
Total	1 500.7	1 189.9	—	—	—	—	—	1 189.9
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		4	—	—	—	—	—	4
General Service and related		8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total		12	—	—	—	—	—	12

Figure 21.XXXVI

Subprogramme 9: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



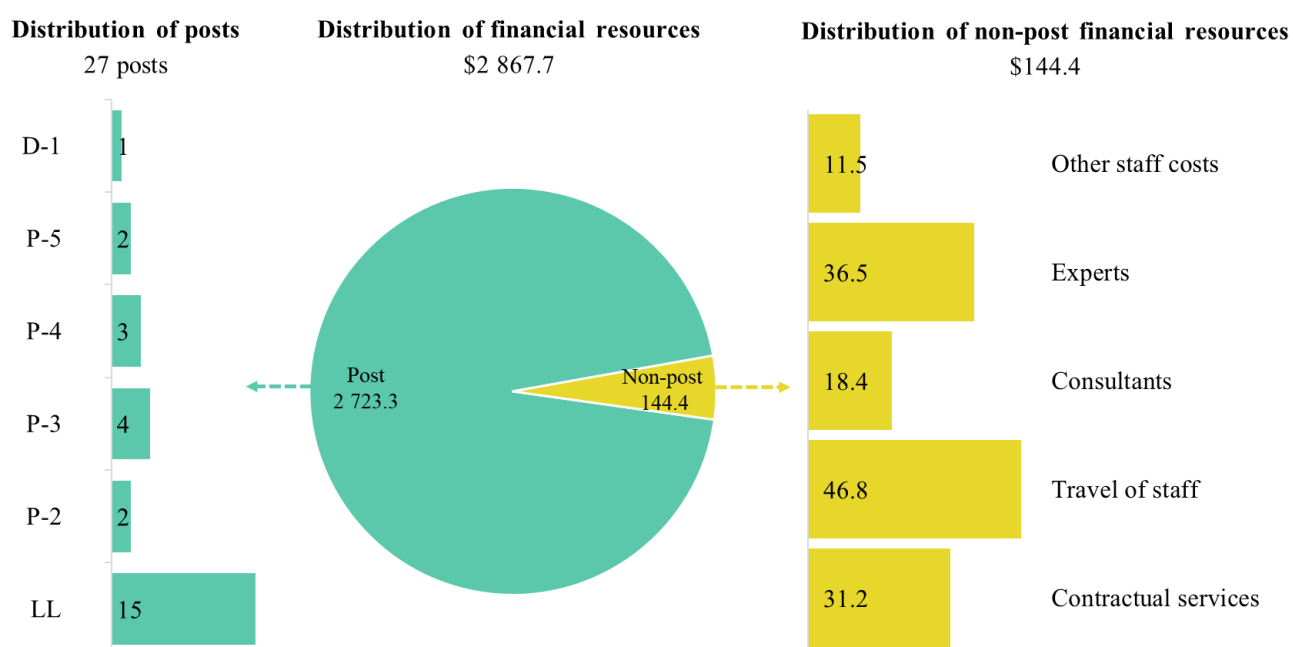
Subprogramme 10 Statistics

21.238 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$2,867,700 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2020. Additional details are reflected in table 21.50 and figure 21.XXXVII.

Table 21.50
Subprogramme 10: evolution of financial and post resources
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes					2021 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	3 061.5	2 723.3	—	—	—	—	—	2 723.3
Non-post	121.0	144.4	—	—	—	—	—	144.4
Total	3 182.5	2 867.7	—	—	—	—	—	2 867.7
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		12	—	—	—	—	—	12
General Service and related		15	—	—	—	—	—	15
Total		27	—	—	—	—	—	27

Figure 21.XXXVII
Subprogramme 10: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)
(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 11 Subregional activities in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico

21.239 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$4,910,800 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2020. Additional details are reflected in table 21.51 and figure 21.XXXVIII.

Table 21.51

Subprogramme 11: evolution of financial and post resources

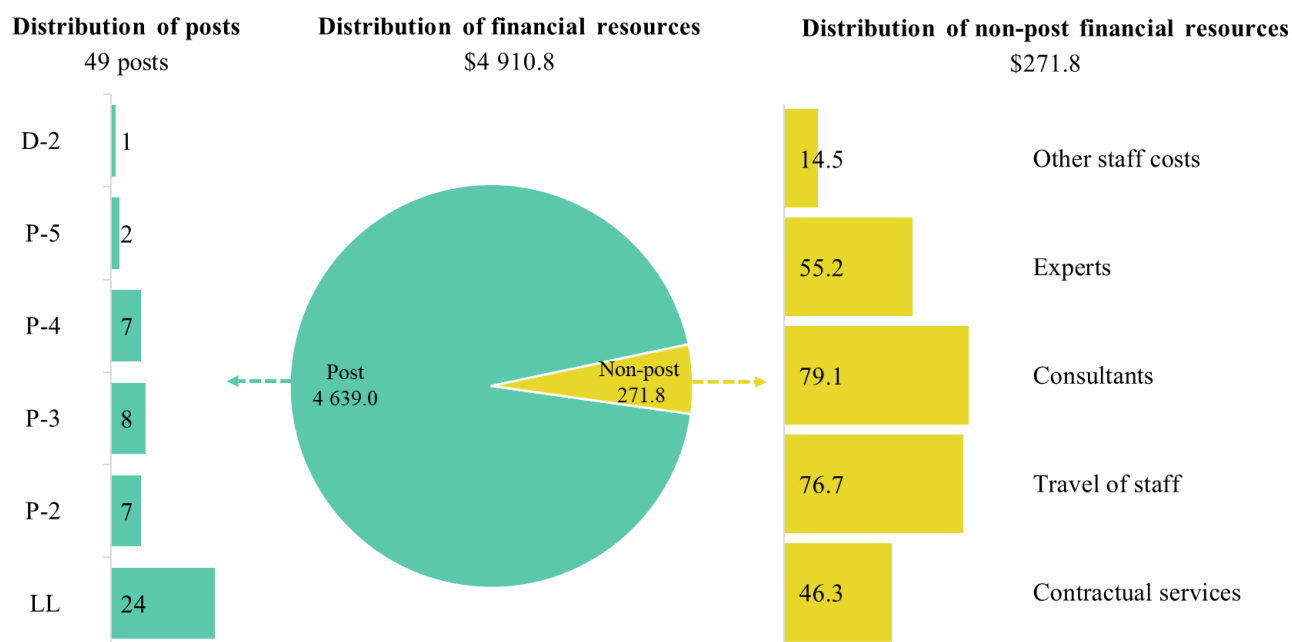
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2021 estimate (before recosting)
	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	4 538.9	4 639.0	—	—	—	—	—	4 639.0
Non-post	224.1	271.8	—	—	—	—	—	271.8
Total	4 762.9	4 910.8	—	—	—	—	—	4 910.8
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		25	—	—	—	—	—	25
General Service and related		24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Total		49	—	—	—	—	—	49

Figure 21.XXXVIII

Subprogramme 11: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 12

Subregional activities in the Caribbean

21.240 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$4,320,500 and reflect no change in the resource level compared with the appropriation for 2020. Additional details are reflected in table 21.52 and figure 21.XXXIX.

Table 21.52

Subprogramme 12: evolution of financial and post resources

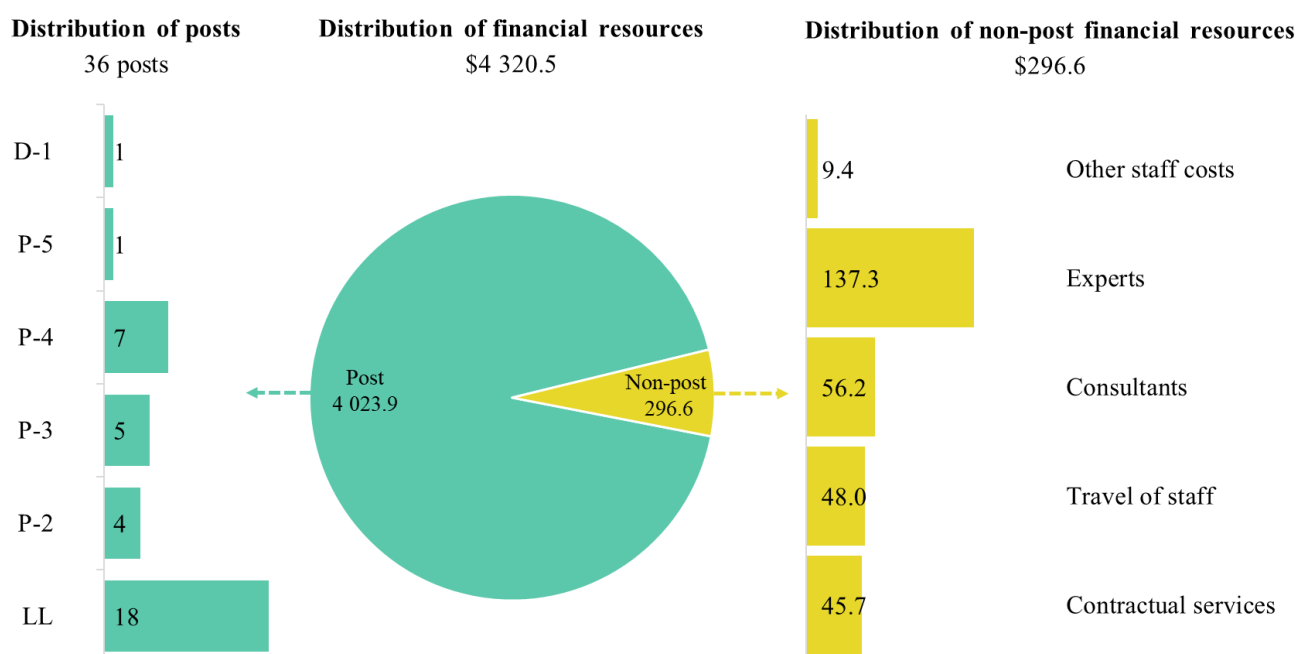
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Changes					2021 estimate (before recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	3 817.6	4 023.9	—	—	—	—	—	4 023.9
Non-post	229.6	296.6	—	—	—	—	—	296.6
Total	4 047.2	4 320.5	—	—	—	—	—	4 320.5
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		18	—	—	—	—	—	18
General Service and related		18	—	—	—	—	—	18
Total		36	—	—	—	—	—	36

Figure 21.XXXIX

Subprogramme 12: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Subprogramme 13

Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations

21.241 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$762,600 and reflect an increase of \$135,000 compared with the appropriation for 2020. The proposed increase of \$135,000 is explained in paragraph 21.212 (d). Additional details are reflected in table 21.53 and figure 21.XL.

Table 21.53

Subprogramme 13: evolution of financial and post resources

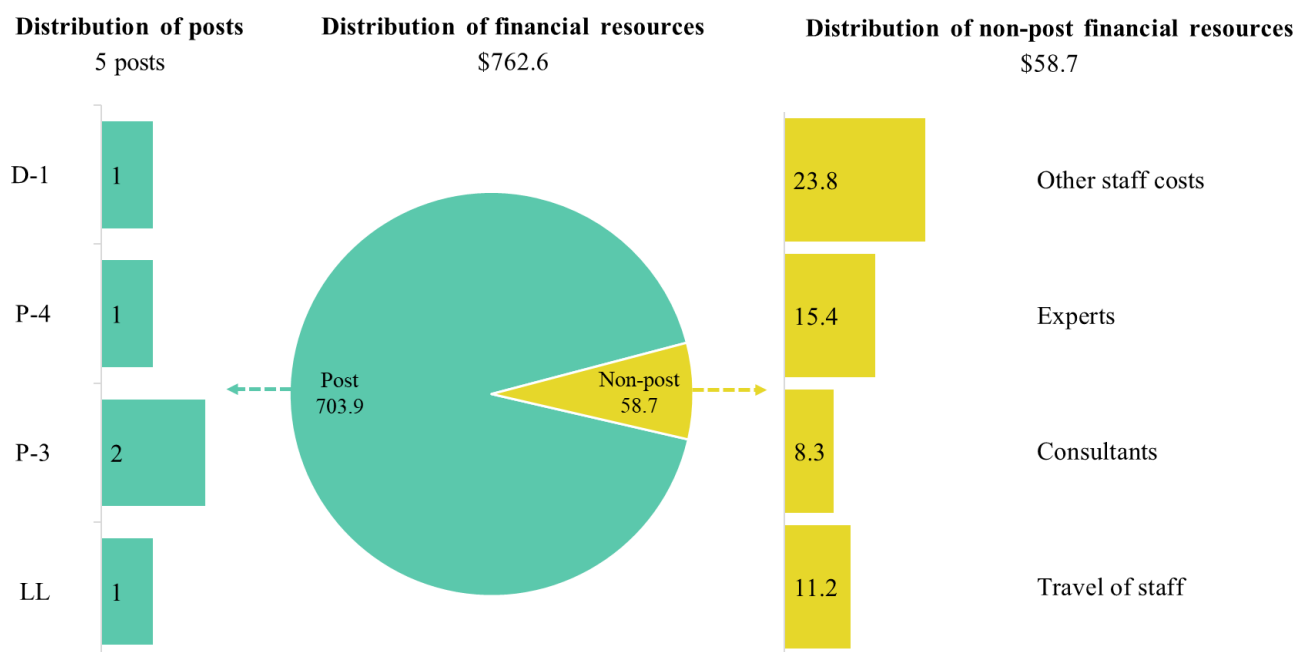
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2021 estimate (before recosting)
	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	582.0	568.9	—	—	135.0	135.0	23.7	703.9
Non-post	57.4	58.7	—	—	—	—	—	58.7
Total	639.5	627.6	—	—	135.0	135.0	21.5	762.6
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		3	—	—	1	1	33.3	4
General Service and related		1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total		4	—	—	1	1	25.0	5

Figure 21.XL

Subprogramme 13: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Programme support

- 21.242 The activities carried out under programme support comprise conference and documentation services, library services, management of technical cooperation activities and administration and common services for the ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico, the ECLAC subregional headquarters in the Caribbean, the ECLAC liaison office in Washington, D.C., and ECLAC country offices in Buenos Aires, Brasilia, Bogotá and Montevideo.
- 21.243 Programme support activities include:
- Conference and documentation services, whose functions relate to the provision of substantive services for the meetings of the intergovernmental organs of ECLAC, the provision of conference and documentation services to ECLAC, and the publications programme and the distribution of ECLAC and United Nations Headquarters publications;
 - Library services providing information services to ECLAC staff members and external users, the publication of bulletins and bibliographies on a periodic basis and the provision of services to remote users through the Internet. Furthermore, the ECLAC Library acts as the United Nations repository library in Chile, concentrating all the official documentation produced by the Organization;
 - Management of technical cooperation activities formulated to complement the regular budget resource allocation. This component is geared to strengthening and expanding the economic, social and environmental research agenda and the application of research findings to the provision of advisory services and training activities for the benefit of ECLAC member States;
 - Administration and common services providing the overall management and coordination of administrative services, human resources management, financial management, general support services, language training, electronic information activities and support to implementation of corporate initiatives, such as the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and Umoja implementation.
- 21.244 The proposed regular budget resources for 2021 amount to \$18,321,600 and reflect a decrease of \$285,800 compared with the appropriation for 2020. The proposed decrease of \$285,800 is explained in paragraph 21.211. Additional details are reflected in table 21.54 and figure 21.XLI.

Table 21.54

Programme support: evolution of financial and post resources

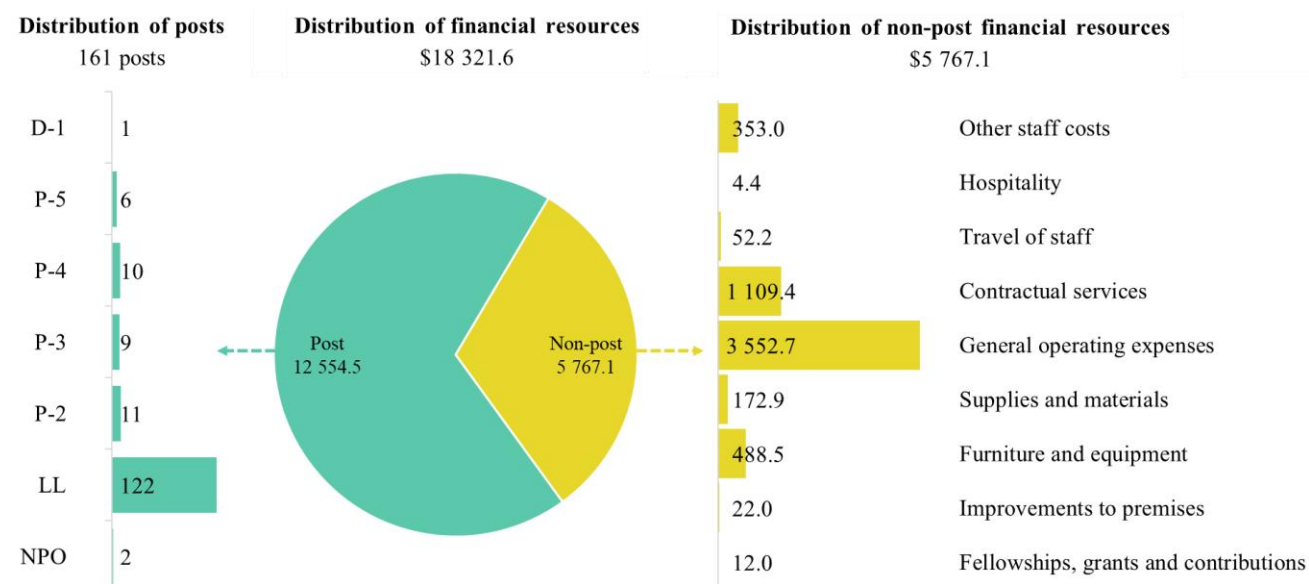
(Thousands of United States dollars/number of posts)

	Changes							2021 estimate (before recosting)
	2019 expenditure	2020 appropriation	Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total	Percentage	
Financial resources by main category of expenditure								
Post	14 260.2	12 554.5	—	—	—	—	—	12 554.5
Non-post	6 696.6	6 052.9	(285.8)	—	—	(285.8)	(4.7)	5 767.1
Total	20 956.8	18 607.4	(285.8)	—	—	(285.8)	(1.5)	18 321.6
Post resources by category								
Professional and higher		37	—	—	—	—	—	37
General Service and related		124	—	—	—	—	—	124
Total		161	—	—	—	—	—	161

Figure 21.XLI

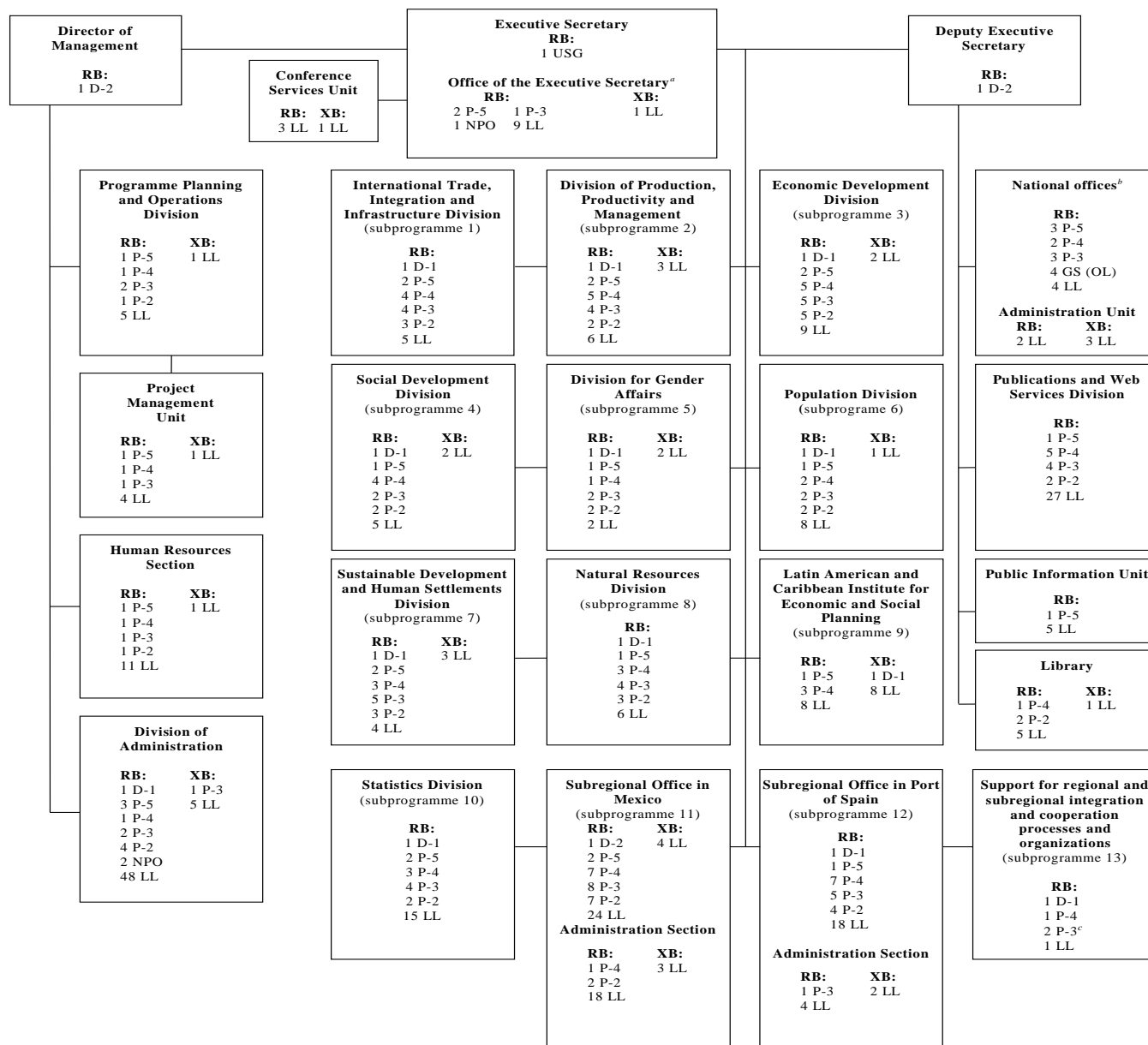
Programme support: distribution of proposed resources for 2021 (before recosting)

(Number of posts/thousands of United States dollars)



Annex I

Organizational structure and post distribution for 2021



Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; RB, regular budget; USG, Under Secretary-General; XB, extrabudgetary.

^a Includes the Office of the Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

^b Includes ECLAC offices in Bogotá, Brasília, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Washington, D.C.

^c Redeployment.

Annex II

Summary of follow-up action taken to implement relevant recommendations of the oversight bodies

Brief description of the recommendation

Action taken to implement the recommendation

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/74/7)

The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly encourage the regional commissions to continue to pursue efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination among themselves and with the resident coordinator system and that it request the Secretary-General to include an update on any related activities and achievements in his next budget submission (para. V.59).

Since the creation of the regional office of the Development Coordination Office in Latin America and the Caribbean and the appointment of its Regional Director in April 2019, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has established very close collaboration with the Office at the regional level. Two visits of the Regional Director to ECLAC headquarters have taken place (April 2019 and January 2020) in order to establish strategic cooperation priorities between ECLAC and the Office and joint initiatives with resident coordinators and resident coordinator offices. In addition, ECLAC has participated in global and regional workshops organized by the Development Coordination Office on the roll-out of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Key areas of collaboration for 2020 between ECLAC and the Office include: the participation of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC in global and regional meetings of resident coordinators organized by the Office; participation of the Office in regional intergovernmental meetings for which ECLAC serves as the technical secretariat; the organization of joint regional seminars by ECLAC and the Office and familiarization visits to ECLAC by all resident coordinators, in particular those newly appointed, in line with the recommendations of the first phase of the regional review (the first regional seminar has been scheduled for May 2020 at ECLAC headquarters); the organization of a joint regional seminar by ECLAC, the Office and the United Nations Development Programme for the economists of resident coordinator offices (scheduled for June 2020); the participation of ECLAC in the Peer Support Group led by the Office to strengthen the Commission's support for the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework processes in their different stages at the country level (including common country analyses, financing landscapes and formulation and review of frameworks); coordination by ECLAC of the United Nations inter-agency special coordination mechanisms of the comprehensive development plan for the northern triangle of Central America and Mexico, in which the Office and the four resident coordinators of the countries involved actively participate (jointly with 20 United Nations

Brief description of the recommendation

Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the reasons for the low compliance rate at ECLAC included the following: (a) late confirmation by experts and/or meeting participants; (b) the need to receive confirmation of meetings and of the availability of national and/or local government counterparts before purchasing tickets for staff travel, which may not occur within the two-week window for advance purchase; and (c) the inclusion of data for travel paid for by the sponsoring organization (approximately 300 trips per year). The Committee was further informed that ECLAC had developed a plan to improve its performance and had set its targets for compliance with the advance purchase policy to 60 per cent for 2019 and 65 per cent for 2020. The plan included: (a) assigning one Team Assistant, on a part-time basis, to review upcoming planned trips and remind staff to submit their requests on time; (b) creating a small dedicated team to deal exclusively with travel for conferences and events; (c) issuing monthly subprogramme scorecards on travel compliance; (d) including provisions for changes of travel at no cost when renegotiating agreements with commercial airlines to allow for the purchase of tickets in advance with the possibility of changing travel dates if necessary; and (e) including provisions for negotiating group ticket purchases (with no traveller's name assigned) for major events of policymaking organs. The Advisory Committee welcomes the efforts being made to develop concrete plans and strategies to proactively address this issue, as well as to set realistic and achievable targets for the improvement of compliance rates. The Committee looks forward to receiving further information on the impact of the aforementioned measures in the next budget submission (para. V.74).

Action taken to implement the recommendation

agencies, funds and programmes) through regular in-person and virtual meetings; analysis by ECLAC, with support from the Office, of the regional trends on progress made in the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals; organization of a regional workshop by ECLAC to support resident coordinators and resident coordinator offices in the preparation and systematic dissemination of ECLAC knowledge and analytical products to the Office and resident coordinator offices.

The compliance rate at ECLAC was heavily affected by the liquidity crisis. All too often travel requests could not be approved owing to a lack of available funds. In addition, the creation of a unit focused on travel and events, which would assist with end-to-end event organization, including travel compliance, was delayed. The measures put in place to manage the liquidity crisis, which included delaying all recruitment processes, hampered the ability of ECLAC to establish the unit.

Brief description of the recommendation

The Advisory Committee welcomes the Commission's initiative to digitize its library and documentation systems, as well as the approach taken to increase the electronic distribution of its publications while ensuring the availability of alternatives in areas with limited Internet access. The Committee also welcomes the progress made in expanding outreach and increasing the dissemination of ECLAC publications. The Committee is of the view that an analysis should be conducted to determine whether the ECLAC systems and strategies can be replicated or reused at other regional commissions and in United Nations departments and offices and trusts that an update on the matter will be provided in the next budget submission (para. V.76).

Action taken to implement the recommendation

The ECLAC digital repository reached close to 7 million downloads in 2019, which is almost a 100 per cent increase compared with 2018. The ECLAC Library also began to add important institutional collections of multimedia (photos and videos) to its repository. At the most recent annual meeting of the United Nations Library and Information Network for Knowledge Sharing, held at the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in October 2019 and chaired by the ECLAC Library, it was agreed to establish strategic collaboration and ensure technical interoperability between United Nations Secretariat repositories. Moreover, all Secretariat libraries agreed to build a single access point (public interface) for all existing repositories. Finally, the ECLAC Library has provided technical assistance to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and ESCWA in building their respective institutional repositories. However, progress has been very slow, owing to a lack of budget provisions to implement a common solution for the regional commissions.

Annex III

Summary of proposed changes in established and temporary posts, by component and subprogramme

	<i>Post</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Reason for change</i>
Subprogramme 4, Social development and equality	(1)	P-3	Redeployment of 1 post of Social Affairs Officer to subprogramme 13	To strengthen the social perspective in the support provided by the Commission to member States towards regional integration in Latin America and the Caribbean
Subprogramme 13, Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations	1	P-3	Redeployment of 1 post of Social Affairs Officer from subprogramme 4	To strengthen the social perspective in the support provided by the Commission to member States towards regional integration in Latin America and the Caribbean