





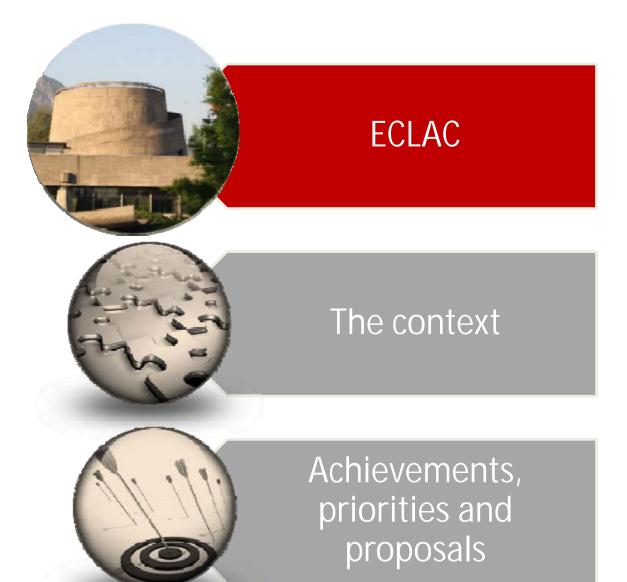
Report of activities 2010-2011 Draft programme of work 2014-2015

Thirty-fourth session of ECLAC

2012

Thirty-fourth session of ECLAC





/ 2012

Thirty-fourth session of ECLAC

San Salvador, 27 - 31 August

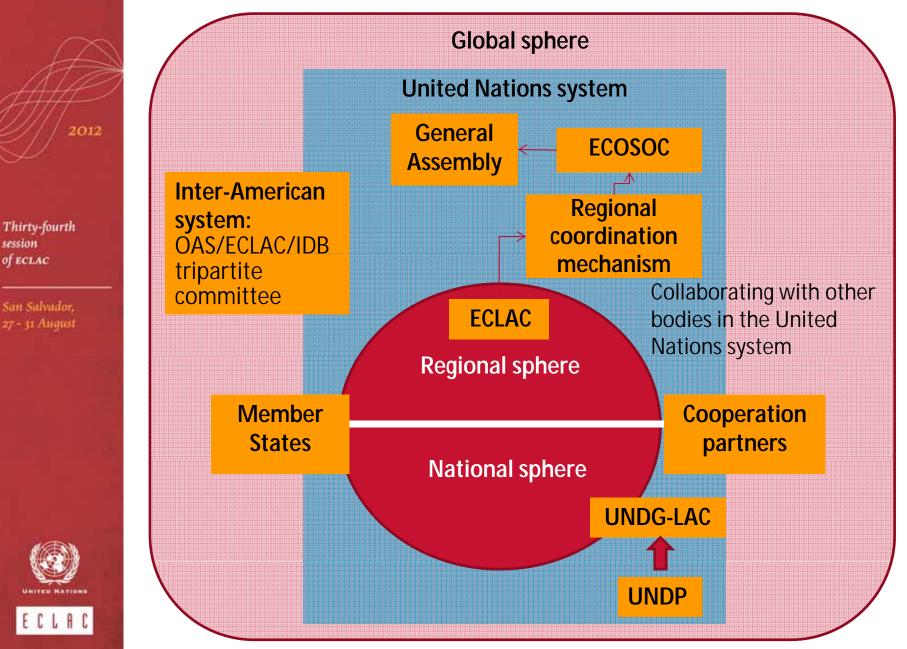


Founded in 1948 44 member States and 9 associate members 2 subregional offices 4 national offices 1 liaison office

with member States in a comprehensive analysis of development processes geared to 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."

"Function as a centre of excellence charged with collaborating

#### **Multilateral partners**



### The ECLAC tradition

2012

Thirty-fourth session of ECLAC





## What do we do?

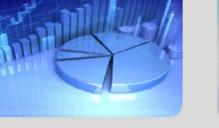


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2012

San Salvador.





Analysis and technical assistance

- Source of comparable statistics and indicators
- Research and advisory services
- Capacity-building
- Cooperation and technical support
- Economic, social and environ-mental obser-vatory (flagships)



#### **Regional forums**

- Multisectoral forum for dialogue and cooperation
- Regional reports
- Sharing experiences and good practices
- Inter-agency cooperation (RCM)



#### Linkage with the global agenda

- Monitoring regional implementation of MDGs and the agenda beyond 2015
- Monitoring regional imple-mentation of the Rio + 20agreements
- Follow-up of international conferences (ICPD + 20, Beijing + 20, Monterrey, etc.)

## How do we do it?

#### Subsidiary bodies

Committee of the Whole of ECLAC

Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC

Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

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San Salvador, 27 - 31 August



Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

**Committee on Population and Development** 

**Regional Council for Planning** 

Regional Mechanism for Implementation of the Committee on Sustainable Development

Plan of Action of the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean

# Main counterparts

- Latin American and Caribbean
  member States
- Extraregional States (including donors)

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2012

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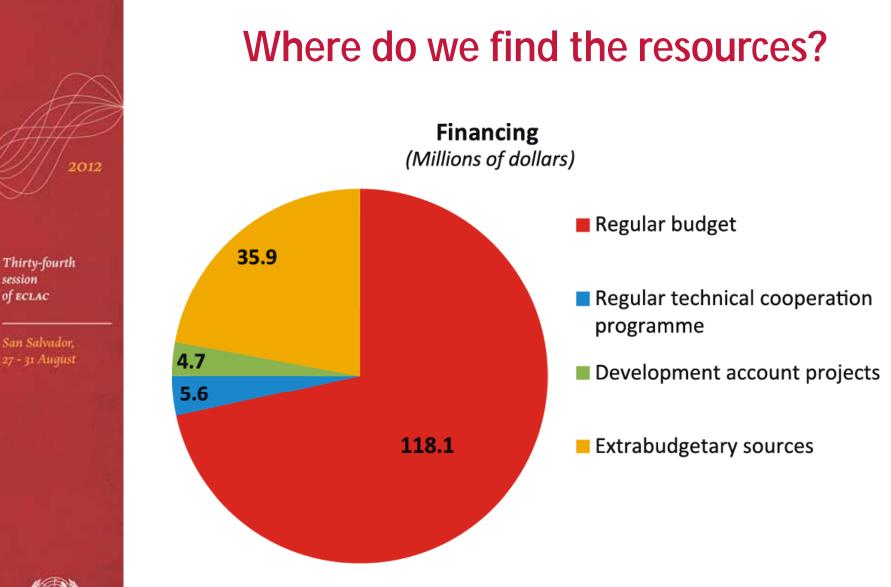


Civil society organizations

- Regional and subregional organizations
- Other bodies in the United Nations system
- Academic institutions
- Private sector









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2012

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San Salvador, 27 - 31 August

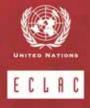




Achievements priorities and proposals 2012

Thirty-fourth session of ECLAC

San Salvador, 27 - 31 August



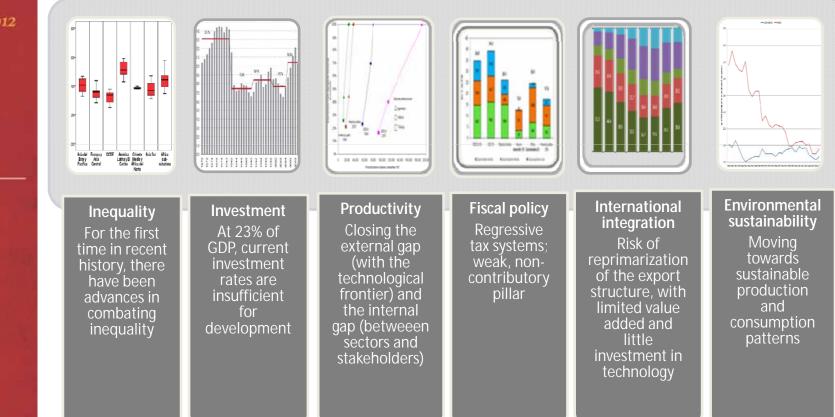
# What is the position of Latin America and the Caribbean today?

- Learning from the past
- More prudent in handling macroeconomic issues
- Socially progressive and with advances in reducing inequality
- Economies that have been growing albeit with a slowdown in 2012
- Urgently needs to formulate a new equality-centred development agenda
- Must close production and social gaps
- Must face up to its historical and more recent liabilities

# Main gaps to be closed



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# The region has a wealth of assets but also weaknesses

#### Assets

- Abundant natural resources:
  - One-third of arable land and fresh water resources
  - 31% of world **biofuel** production and 13% of **petroleum** production
  - 47% of world production of **copper**, 28% for **molybdenum** and 23% for **zinc**
  - 48% of world production of soya, 31% of that of beef, 23% in the case of milk and 16% in the case of maize
  - 20% of natural forest cover and a rich biodiversity

#### Weaknesses

- Production and export structure based on static comparative advantages:
  - In many cases (South America), associated with natural resources
  - In others, linked to low-paid, labour-intensive manufactures or services
  - A persistent lack of dynamic competitive advantages
- Low investment rates and lags in innovation, science and technology, education and infrastructure
- A high degree of informality and insufficient training in the labour market

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2012

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of ECLAC

UNITED NATIONS

#### **Global development challenge:** Millennium Development Goals

- Accompanying member States in monitoring advances towards the Goals
- Methodological contributions for comparable measuring at the regional, national and subnational levels
  - Dissemination and exhange of experiences
- Support tools
  - Gender observatory, censuses, CEPALSTAT (Data bases with time-series)















COMBAT HIV / AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

6

ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

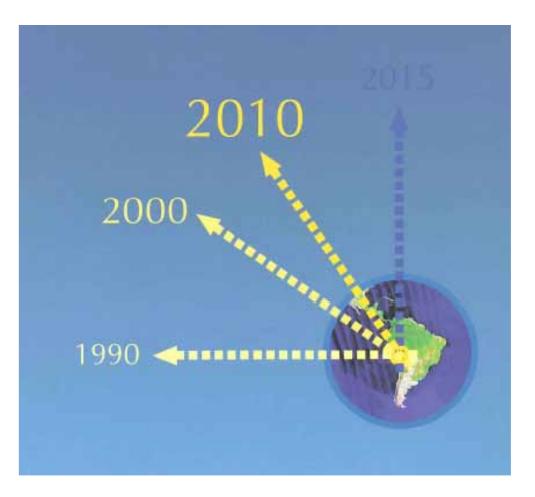
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

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#### Global development challenge: Agenda beyond 2015



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2012



## Outstanding challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean

- Limited capacity to implement countercyclical policies in order to reduce vulnerability
- Continuous gaps in innovation and productivity for growth with equality
- Low-knowledge intensive production structures and risk of specialization in resource-based exports
- Insufficient headway in reducing poverty and inequality
- Regressive tax systems
- Changing demographic trend
- Gender equality agenda
- Environmentally unsustainable development paths and need to develop low carbon economies
- Increase in energy efficiency and use of renewable energies

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2012

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2012

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#### Social equality, economic growth, convergence in productivity levels and environmental sustainability are not mutually exclusive

- Growing to equalize and equalizing to grow
  - With a macroeconomic position that attenuates volatility, boosts productivity and fosters inclusion
  - With **production dynamics** that will support structural change towards more knowledge-intensive and environmentally sustainable sectors in the context of an industrial revolution
  - Equalizing by actively building human capacities and reversing disparities:
  - Universalize rights and social benefits
  - Use convergence in productivity to foster greater labour-market inclusion and capacity-building
  - Achieve greater territorial convergence
- Harnessing a better and more efficient State in order to redistribute, regulate and control

## Challenges of the new international context



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New global equilibria: the role of China and Asia-Pacific in world production, trade and foreign direct investment calls for a new look at existing forms of integration and cooperation

The industrial revolution is redefining the foundations of international competitiveness: placing greater demands in terms of competitiveness, innovation and technology for participating in global value chains

The enormous burden on the environment has placed the issue of **sustainability** at the top of the agenda: new low-carbon production patterns are needed

> Need for new forms of governance and for a redefinition of the State – market – society equation

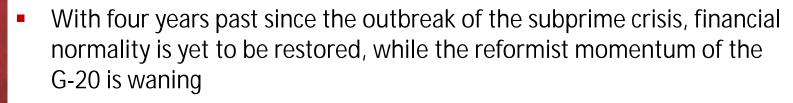
More selective conditions for access to external financing and possible restructuring of the national and international financial architecture





#### Economic power is shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from North to South... with a reshuffle of political power at the global level

- In the last decade, stronger economic ties were forged with China and Asia-Pacific as a whole and South-South linkages have been growing
  - Growth in the developing countries is increasingly dependent on the emerging economies, especially China
  - By 2017, South-South trade may exceed North-North trade
  - South-South investments have continued to soar
  - The number of trans-Latins and trans-Asians is growing overall
- The BRICS will account for two thirds of the middle class
- Global economic governance requires adjustments in their main operating mechanisms



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# The legitimacy of global governance calls for an agenda that prioritizes development

- The multilateral institutions need to broaden their agenda to encompass not just global financial and economic issues but also areas of special interest for the developing countries and, in particular, Latin America and the Caribbean
  - These include protection of the emerging markets against foreign capital flows and in particular the need to improve the growth potential of the developing countries
- The development agenda must be consistent with policy objectives at the international, regional and national levels
- Regional and subregional institutions are complementary to global multilateral institutions and help significantly to ensure proper global governance:
  - United Nations regional commissions
  - Development banks and regional reserve funds
  - Advances in regional and subregional mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation: CELAC, UNASUR, LAIA, ALBA, CAN, CARICOM, MERCOSUR, SICA

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### The biennium 2010 - 2011 in figures

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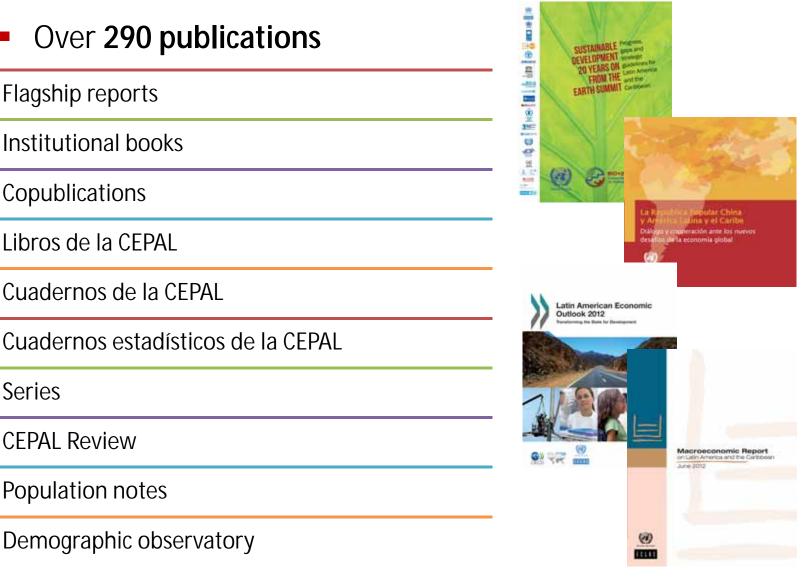


Technical cooperation

1,330 missions



## **Publications**



#### Over 290 publications

Flagship reports

Institutional books

Copublications

Libros de la CEPAL

Cuadernos de la CEPAL

Cuadernos estadísticos de la CEPAL

Series

**CEPAL Review** 

Population notes



2012

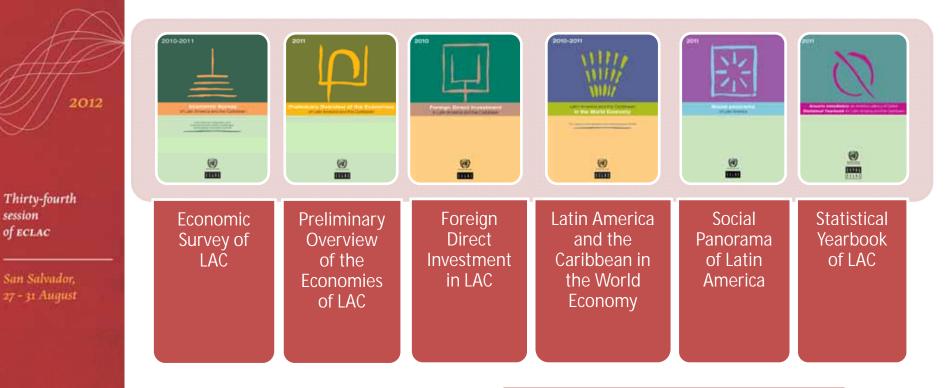
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2012: 24 completed, 80 in process

www.cepal.org/publicaciones/

## Flagships



#### **Other flagships**



_105	_105	No. 491-0 The survey work sharing	challenges
		<b>2</b> @	The right to an identity borth regatization in Latin America and the Car
	Annual Annual III		100
Spanish	Telephonen	FCLAC/ILO	
Spanish Spanish	English	Bulletin	-

ECLAC/UNICEF Challenges Bulletin

# ECLAC in the media

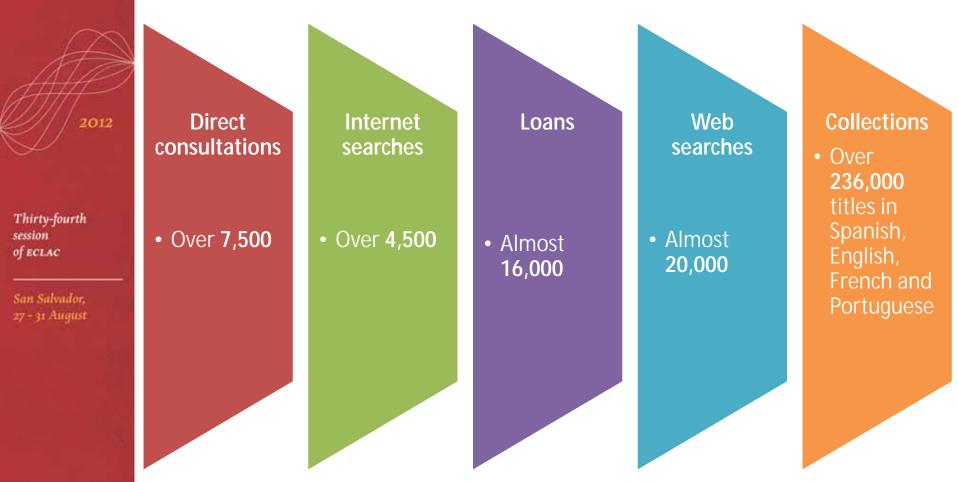
- More than 1,500 information notes were published on the website
- More than 5,000 references in the mass media
- Some 40 journalists on average attend the launch of each flagship
- More than 640 interviews with specialized media

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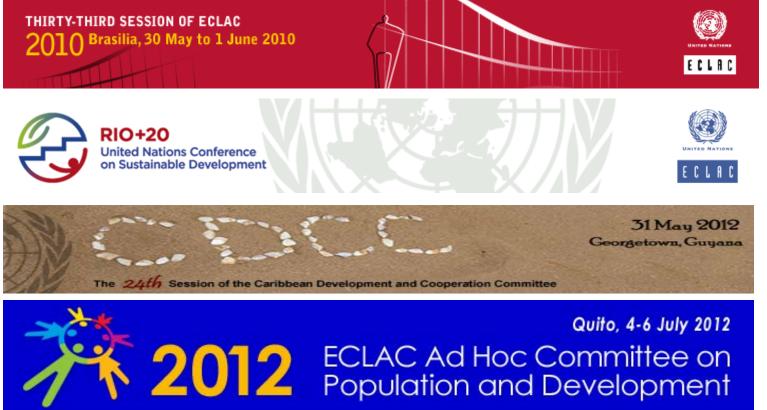
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idor, igust	(11,685 followers on Twitter	
	<b>7,213</b> fans on <b>Facebook</b>	
	5,288 vists on Youtube	
BN	18,339 visits at the Flickr site	

### Hernán Santa Cruz Library



Launch of the online catalogue (more efficient searches) Retrospective digitization under way Prebisch project www.cepal.org/biblioteca

### Intergovernmental meetings of the Commission









para as Mulheres

ECLAC

- **Regional level**
- **Technical documents**

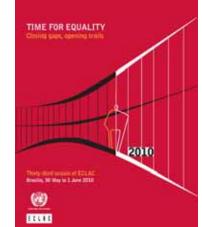
2012

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## Time for equality



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session

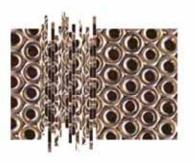
of ECLAC











Eslabones de la desigualdad Heterogeneidad estructural, empleo y protección social







El Estado frente a la autonomía de las mujeres



Colección "La hora de la igualdad"

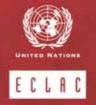


# Contributions to other intergovernmental meetings



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San Salvador, 27 - 31 August





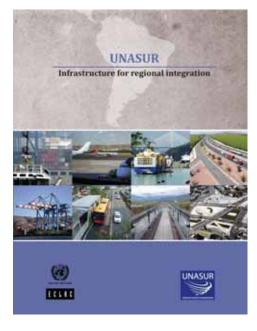
Latin American Economic

Outlook 2012 Transforming the State for Development



Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union: striving for a renewed partnership







Latin America through the Lens of Social Cohesion Selected indicators





#### Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC)

New biregional trade and investment relations in a changing world economic environment



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### 1,330 technical cooperation missions

Antigua and Barbud	Haiti 💧 👗 👗
Argentina 💧 💧	Honduras
Aruba	Jamaica
Bahamas	Mexico
Barbados 💧 💧	Montserrat A Courses
Belize	Curaçao offered 23%
Plurinational State of Bolivia	Nicaragua AAAA Disaster
Brazil 💧 💧	Panama A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
Virgin Islands	Paraguay
Chile 💧 💧	
Colombia 💧 💧 💧	
Costa Rica	Saint Kitts and Nevis dissemination
Cuba	Saint Lucia 29%
Dominican Republic	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Ecuador 💧 💧	Suriname advisory
El Salvador 💧 🍐 🍐	Trinidad and Tobago
Grenada 💧 💧	Turks and Caicos Islands
Guatemala 🛛 👃 🍐 🍐	Uruguay
Guyana 👃 💧	Bolivarian Republic of A

2012

Thirty-fourth session of ECLAC



# How are the results of these activities measured?

2012

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San Salvador, 27 - 31 August



 Policies in tune with ECLAC thinking and recommendations

• Over 450



• User satisfaction

• More than 93% (technical cooperation)



- Evaluations
- 12 obligatory 4 optional



# **High-level lectures delivered at ECLAC**

- President of Panama, Ricardo Martinelli
- President of the Republic of Colombia, Juan Manuel Santos Calderón
- Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, Wen Jiabao
- Vice-President of Uruguay, Danilo Astori
- Vice- President of the People's Republic of China, Xi Jinping
- Vice-President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Álvaro García Linera
- President of the sixty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, Joseph Deiss
- OAS Secretary-General, José Miguel Insulza









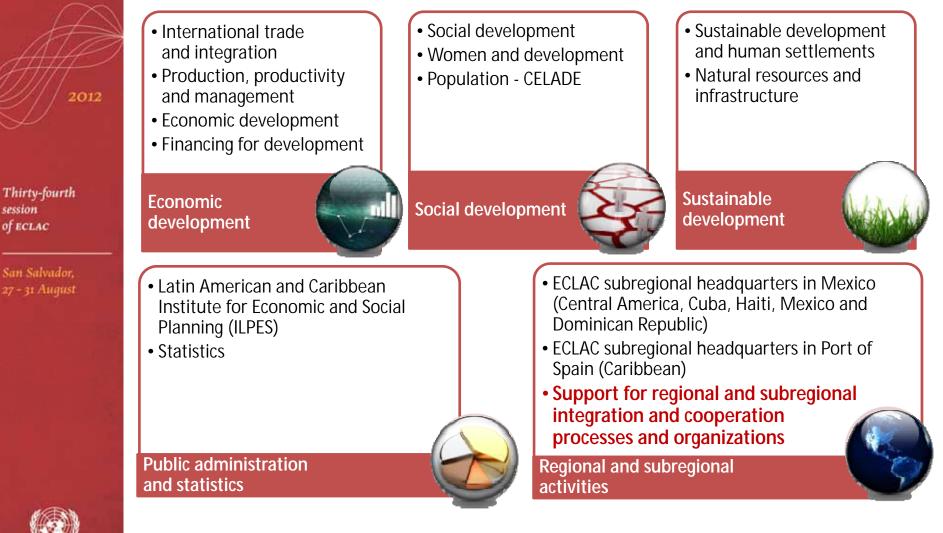


2012

session of ECLAC

Thirty-fourth

#### ECLAC programme structure 2014-2015



CLAC

session

of ECLAC

Thirty-fourth session of ECLAC

2012

San Salvador, 27 - 31 August



# Principal achievements, priorities and proposals:

# **Economic dimension**



#### **Highlights of ECLAC achievements**

#### **Economic dimension**

Bar income of the lateration o

#### Forums and meetings

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#### Areas for regional convergence and cooperation

• Relations between Latin America and Asia (Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation, FEALAC)

Analysis and policy

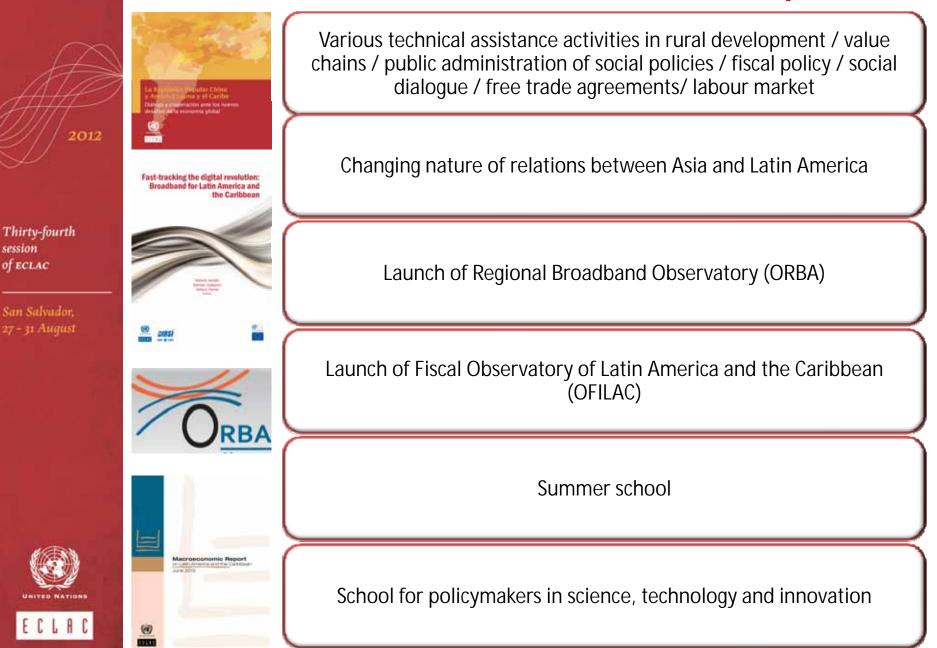
proposals

- Relations with ASEAN, Africa and the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council
- LAC trade links with China, the United States, the European Union and India
- Outlook for agriculture and rural development in the Americas
- Inclusive political dialogue and exchange of experiences
- Launch of Macroeconomic Report of LAC (quarterly)
- Collaboration with the Financial Integration
  Group of UNASUR
- Middle-income countries in international cooperation
- Innovation and financial inclusion for production financing

• Preparatory meeting for the Third Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (Lima Declaration – eLAC2015)

- Regional seminar on the United Nations in global governance
- Conference on Latin American and Caribbean labour markets and the global economy
- Workshop on trade and climate change
- Fiscal policy for the consolidation of democracy in Latin America
- After the Bicentenary: institutionalism and economic development in independent Latin America
- Regional financial architecture
- Regional dialogue on broadband

### Other achievements in the economic sphere



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## Proposals for strategic action: Trade and integration

Strengthening institutional capacities in trade policy, negotiation and implementation of agreements, early warning mechanisms to alert to protectionism

Building capacities for trade diversification and enhancing international competitiveness for exporting manufactures, services and natural-resource-based products

Deepening integration processes and promoting South-South cooperation, with an emphasis on Asia-Pacific, the BRIC countries and other emerging economies, and on participation in global value chains

## Proposals for strategic action: Production structure, technology and innovation

2012

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Strengthening national capacities to achieve convergence in the production structure, reduce structural heterogeneity and close productivity gaps

Promoting integrated strategies on innovation and technology, particularly by developing national innovation systems

Sector strategies: SMEs, agro-industry, foreign investment, translational corporations, new technologies

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### Proposals for strategic action: Macroeconomics

Promoting growth and good-quality employment, and measures for income redistribution

Greater progress towards implementing and fiscal and social covenant

Increasing domestic saving in order to reduce dependence on external savings for investment financing

Reducing vulnerability to fluctuations in commodity prices and capital markets; reducing the debt burden and improving its structure

Designing consistent and sustainable frameworks for financing social policies, and strengthening linkages between the export sector and the rest of the production apparatus, to maximize the value added content of exports

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## Proposals for strategic action: Financing for development

Countercyclical financial instruments at the global, regional and national levels

Development of financial systems for inclusion and innovation for production, social, and environmental financing

Innovative financing mechanisms

Regional integration and cooperation in the financial sphere



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# Main achievements, priorities and proposals:

## **Social dimension**



## **Highlights of ECLAC achievements**

#### Social dimension



Social



Gender



Population

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2012

San Salvador, 27 - 31 August



• Development of social and institutional frameworks for social protection and national care systems

- Improvement of sources and parameters for measuring social spending social
- Consolidation of the Latin American and Caribbean Network of Social Institutions (RISALC)
- Consolidation of the database on transfer programmes
- Multidimensional measurement of poverty
- Cost-of-hunger methodology

- Continuity and consolidation of the Regional Conference on Women in LAC
- Consolidation of the Gender Equality Observatory for LAC
- Online courses on gender statistics and policy
- Support for implementation of care systems and household satellite accounts
- Projects for women's
  economic empowerment

- Advice to national statistical offices for taking population censuses
- Follow-up to the Cairo Programme of Action and the Brasilia Declaration on Ageing
- Promoting inclusion of the ethnic perspective in population statistics and studies
- International migration and human rights
- Analysis of the social and economic impacts of population dynamics

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## Proposals for strategic action: Social development

Implementing social protection systems with an approach based on human rights, gender and equality

Policies for breaking transmission of poverty and inequality between and within generations

Integrated development schemes to support the progress of all groups of society, with special emphasis on women, children, young people, ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities

Better coordination between institutions involved in social protection networks, to form a social covenant between the various parties

/ 2012

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## Proposals for strategic action: Gender equality

Building the capacities of national machineries for the advancement of women to mainstream the gender perspective in sustainable development policy, with an emphasis on women's economic autonomy

Developing capacities to measure the value of unpaid work

Progress in mainstreaming the gender perspective in all the Commission's subprogrammes, with emphasis on production development and ICTS

> Preparing and developing gender indicators in accordance with Rio+20

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## Proposals for strategic action: Population and development

Promoting the analysis and use of population censuses using REDATAM

Providing training in demographic analysis

Advising the countries on the implementation of the Brasilia Declaration and the San José Charter on the rights of older persons

The Cairo Programme of Action beyond 2014

Incorporating population dynamics into economic and social planning

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# Main achievements, priorities and proposals :

## **Sustainability dimension**



## Main achievements of ECLAC

#### Sustainability dimension



Sustainable development and climate change

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San Salvador, 27 - 31 August



 Rio+20 preparatory process (facilitating the regional position through dialogue and exchange of experiences, preparation of documents setting forth inter-agency position)

- Socioeconomic impacts of climate change
- Presentation of document *The* economics of climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean Summary 2010 at COP17
- Climate change and technology transfer
- Vulnerability of coastal areas to climate change
- 15 countries have set up networks to share experiences on reducing emissions (REDD)



Disaster impact assessment

- Haiti, 2010
- Chile, 2010
- El Niño in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, 2010
- AH1N1 in Mexico, 2010
- Hurricane Agatha en Guatemala and El Salvador, 2010
- Flooding in Colombia, 2011

### Main achievements of ECLAC

#### Sustainability dimension



Transport and infrastructure

- Quantifying the region's infrastructure gap and its impact on sustainable development
- Tuxtla Declaration-Mesoamerica
  Project
- Disseminating integrated and sustainable transport policies
- Economic analysis of infrastructure and progress in physical integration in South America (IIRSA-COSIPLAN, UNASUR document)



#### Natural resources

- Training in management of water resources, energy efficiency and planning, biofuels, and sustainable transport
- Seminar on governance of natural resources
- Harmonization of policies on sustainable management of natural resources and infrastructure at the regional and subregional levels (24 institutions)



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session of ECLAC

## Proposals for strategic action: Sustainable development and human settlements

2012

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Platform for follow-up to processes agreed upon at Rio+20

Support for preparing and conceptualizing sustainable development objectives

Technical secretariat for the adoption of a regional instrument for implementing Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration

Support for implementing the programmes of action relating to the Mauritius Strategy and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Public policy integration and institution-building for environmental management, including urban and land use matters

Assessments of progress on sustainable development and environmental performance: generating indicators for externality valuation and policy modeling

Policies on climate change mitigation and adaptation: fiscal policy, low-carbon development and risk mitigation / 2012

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### Proposals for stategic action: Natural resources and infrastructure

Support for sustainable management and embedding in natural resources for maximize their contribution to development

Increasing security of energy supply and access through policies to promote **efficiency**, **diversification** of the energy matrix and regional integration in the sort and medium terms

Promoting sustainable and efficient development of infrastructure services, including by upgrading regulatory frameworks and **low-carbon-economy** requirements

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# Main achievements, priorities and proposals:

## Public administration and statistics



## Main achievements of ECLAC

#### Public administration and statistics

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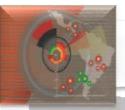




 21 international courses, 36 national courses, 44 workshops (over 4,500 professionals trained)

**II PFS** 

- 13 e-learning courses (1,200 participants)
- Annual regional seminars on fiscal policy (XXIV)
- Technical cooperation for 12 countries
- Strategic assistance on building national planning systems and national visions
- Incorporating MDGs in local development strategies



#### **Statistics**

- 8 countries improved the design, implementation and analysis of their household surveys
- 24 countries made progress in implementing the 1993 System of National Accounts
- 28 countries made satisfactory progress in producing indicators for follow-up to the MDGs
- Constant updating of the statistics
  portal, CEPALSTAT
- 2011 round of the International Comparison Programme
- Sixth meeting of SCA-ECLAC (2011)

## Proposals for strategic action: Public administration Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning Senior government programme in planning and public policies

Long-term prospective vision at the national and regional levels

Strategies for infrastructure development and investment at the local level

New instruments for formulating and evaluating policies and programmes

Creating and strengthening networks for dialogue between public officials

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## Proposals for strategic action : Statistics

Support for building, strengthening and harmonizing statistical information and systems for making decisions that underpin the formulation, follow-up and evaluation of development policies

Increasing the coverage, quality and dissemination of economic, social, demographic and environmental statistics and those relating to subsidiary accounts

Supporting statistical systems in adopting new international standards

Harmonizing statistical information: gradual convergence towards the goal of regional excellence, aided by exchanges of experiences and good practices

Developing and updating statistical methodologies

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Main achievements, priorities and proposals :

## **Regional or subregional activities**



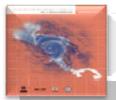
## Main achievements of ECLAC

Subregional dimension: Central America, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico and the Dominican Republic



#### Institutional support

- Plan for Investment and Financing for Central America, Panama and Dominican Republic (PIFCARD)
- Focal point of the Interinstitutional Technical Group of the Mesoamerican Project
- Support for the Central American Sustainable Energy Strategy 2020
- Value chain analysis: the case of the automobile industry and the cinema industry in Mexico
- Mexican banking system stress test exercise
- Comparative study of the economies of Canada and Mexico
- Social accounting matrix in Mexico
- Public spending on public safety, justice and defence in Central America
- Study on smart grids for Mexico
- Evaluation of the strategic food security project "Guerrero without Hunger"



## Cooperation and technical assistance

- Regional initiative to examine the impacts of adopting Basle III criteria on the banking and financial systems of Mexico and Central America
- Participation in the joint programme on effective and democratic governance of water and sanitation in Mexico
- Strengthening capacities to formulate and implement sustainable energy policies for producing and using biofuels in Central America
- Project: The economics of climate change in Central America (with SICA and CCAD)
- Monthly indicator of economic activity in Haiti (with INEGI)
- Technical assistance for evaluating social and environmental damages and losses resulting from Tropical Depression 12-E, from the eruption of the Pacaya Volcano, Hurricane Agatha, Hurricane Ida, heavy rainfall in Tabasco and the earthquake in Mexicali
- Courses and workshops on the DaLA methodology

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## Main achievements of ECLAC

#### Subregional dimension: The Caribbean

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30 May 2012

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2012

San Salvador, 27 - 31 August



Caribbean Development Roundtable corgetown, Guyana

• Twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (March 2010, May 2012)

- First and second meetings of the Caribbean Development Round Table (September 2011 and May 2012)
- Five-year Caribbean regional review of the Mauritius Strategy (Saint George's, March 2010)
- Six workshops for building capacity in statistics and provision of key tools ahead of the 2010-2011 round of population censuses
- Expert forum examining new sustainable development approaches and challenges



Technical assistance and advice

- Report on progress towards achievement of the MDGs in the Caribbean
- Evaluation of damage cause by Hurricane Tomas in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia
- 26 sectoral studies in 14 countries, with projections of climate change impacts up to 2050
- Secretariat to the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action
- Specialized support for mainstreaming the gender perspective

### **Proposals for strategic action:** Central America, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico and the Dominican Republic



New policies on **production development** policies and competitiveness for new products

**Social policies**, integration policies and their link with achievement of the MDGs, especially for vulnerable populations

Policy options for the agricultural sector and food security; employment, poverty and labour productivity in rural areas

Strengthening open regionalism for promoting economic and social convergence

Broadening the sustainable development strategy, enhancing efficiency, developing renewable sources and responding to climate change

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2012

San Salvador, 27 - 31 August



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### Proposals for strategic action: The Caribbean

Tackling threats to human security that would place an additional burden on limited resources and social infrastructure

Repositioning the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean to take better advantage of its capacities

Promoting policies and strategies to mitigate the effects of extreme natural phenomena and adaptation to climate change

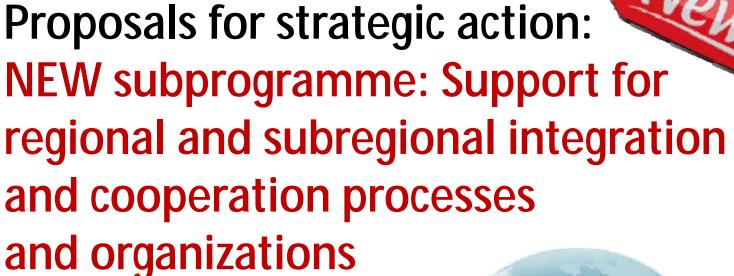
Providing advisory services aimed at enhancing the position of the Caribbean economies in the global economy

Analysing progress towards achievement of the MDGs and the Mauritius Strategy

Supporting the building of statistical capacity in the Caribbean

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# Growing demand for support for regional and subregional processes and orgnizations



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#### Proposals for strategic action: New subprogramme- Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations

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#### Objetives

- Support States in their efforts to achieve convergence through deeper regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes
- Support regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes in the political, economic and social dialogue conducted with third parties and actors from outside the region

#### Activities

- Technical support, updated information, statistics and indicators, analytical work and logistical support
- Facilitation of consensus-building to tackle integration challenges.
- Assistance in strengthening follow-up to agreements and their implementation
- Advisory and technical cooperation services



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## Main achievements: National offices



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#### **ECLAC office in Bogota**

- Technical cooperation for the preparation of the National Development Plan 2010-2014
- Assessment of damage and loss arising from "La Niña" phenomenon (2010-2011)
- Support for the second phase of the poverty statistics mission, to review and update the methodology
- Analysis and studies on: conditional transfers, financing and reform of the social security system, competitiveness and regional development

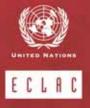


#### **ECLAC office in Brasilia**

- Assistance in the preparation of Rio+20 and cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Partnership with IPEA for studies, seminars and training
- Creation of the Economic
  Development Teaching Network
- Training in science, technology and innovation with the Ministry
   of Science and Technology
- Technical assistance (fighting deforestation in the Amazon and extreme poverty)
- Project on inclusive development and structural heterogeneity in Brazil (jointly with IPEA)

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#### **ECACL office in Buenos Aires**

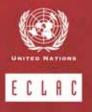
- Technical assistance for G20
- Technical assistance for the Financial Integration Group and the South American Council of Economy and Finance of UNASUR
- Technical cooperation for Industrial Strategic Planning 2020 (11 production chains)
- 16 cooperation and technical assistance agreements (ministries of foreign affairs, economy, labour, industry, agriculture and science and technology)
- Collaboration with provincial governments (Chaco, Jujuy, Santa Fe, La Pampa, San Juan)
- Study on inclusive development in Argentina

#### ECLAC office in Montevideo

- Cooperation with LAIA
  and MERCOSUR
- Technical cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (including duty-free zones and foreign trade, investment matrix, policies for reducing labour informality)
- Technical support for government bodies (Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining, Central, Bank, National Institute of Statistics, Centre for Tax Studies)

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### ECLAC office in Washington, D.C.

- Joint Summit Working Group/ contributions to the Sixth Summit of the Americas, Cartagena de Indias (April 2012)
- Liaison with Tripartite Committee ECLAC/ OAS/ IDB
- Monitoring access to capital markets, particularly in the aftermath of the financial crisis
- Preparation of periodic economic reports
- Studies on trade relations, barriers to trade, customs matters and medical tourism
- Corporate social responsibility (workshops, publications, capacity-building)
- Participation in or organization of over 250 conferences and seminars

# Supporting programmes and improving results-based management

2012

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96% of biennium outputs completed 85% of the 55 targets set for the biennium were reached or exceeded

Budget execution 100% for the biennium

- Enhancing strategic planning and monitoring of the plan of work
- Improving accountability
- Making strategic use of project and programme evaluations
- Strategy of continuous improvements

## ECLAC proposes a development agenda based on eight pillars

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Macroeconomic policy for inclusive development to lessen volatility, stimulate productivity and promote inclusion

Reducing structural heterogeneity and productivity gaps by increasing innovation, creating and disseminating knowledge and supporting SMEs

Improving international integration, with more diversified exports, fewer imports and enhanced competitiveness

Narrowing territorial gaps which constrain productive, institutional and social development capacities, and hinder the formation of national production linkages

## ECLAC proposes a development agenda based on eight pillars

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San Salvador, 27 - 31 August Creating more and better employment to progress towards equality of opportunities and social inclusion

> Policies for equitable governance of natural resources

**Closing social gaps** by steadily increasing social spending and building more solid institutions



Building social and fiscal covenants with a renewed role for the State in integrating policies for sustainable development

# ...and to achieve it the region must improve its linkages with the global economy

#### Re-evaluating strategies for global and regional alliances

- Tapping opportunities for South-South trade and investment
- Adopting a shared approach to Asia-Pacific (China)

#### Diversifying production and achieving inclusive growth

- Diversifying products and markets
- Clusters, supported by value chains
- Governance of natural resources
- Innovation and value added
- Internationalization (trans-Latins)
- Support for SMEs (certification, traceability, carbon footprint)

#### Bargaining power

- Leveraging regional assets (natural resources, population, markets, economy)
- Shared positions on global agendas (RSFI; Doha; climate change; crisis)

#### Integration for generating regional public goods

- Infrastructure; energy, transport, logistics
- Trade facilitation; financial support for intraregional trade
- Innovation and regional value chains (critical mass and scaling up)
- Portability of rights and social security benefits

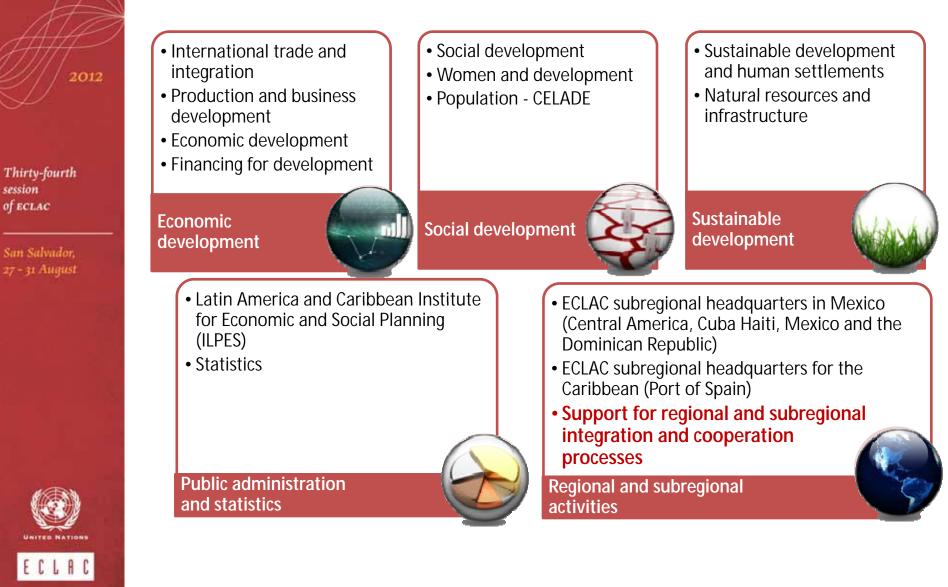
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## Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2014-2015 - LC/G.2526(SES.34/5)



session



