

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

New York, 28-29 March 2012

ACTIVITIES OF ECLAC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES
AND ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED IN SUPPORT OF
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES
AND ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED
WITH INTEGRATION IN THE REGION



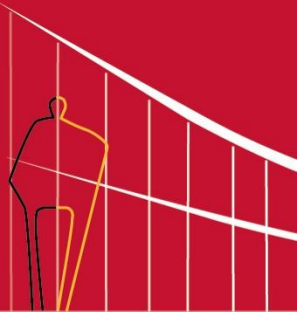
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Alicia Bárcena
Executive Secretary

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Twenty-sixth session of the Committee of the Whole



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The context



Achievements



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ECLAC and its mission

Founded in 1948

44 member States and 9 associate members

2 subregional offices

4 country offices

1 liaison office

“ECLAC should function as a **centre of excellence** charged with collaborating 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**”.

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What do we do?



Research and advisory services on public policy tailored for Governments

Technical cooperation activities for development

Promotion of **South-South cooperation**



Training and capacity-building
(*Summer school, School of innovation managers*)

Multisectoral forum for **regional dialogue** (*Regional Conference on Women, Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC and Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, among others*)



Reliable source of economic, social and environmental **statistics** based on **comparable indicators**

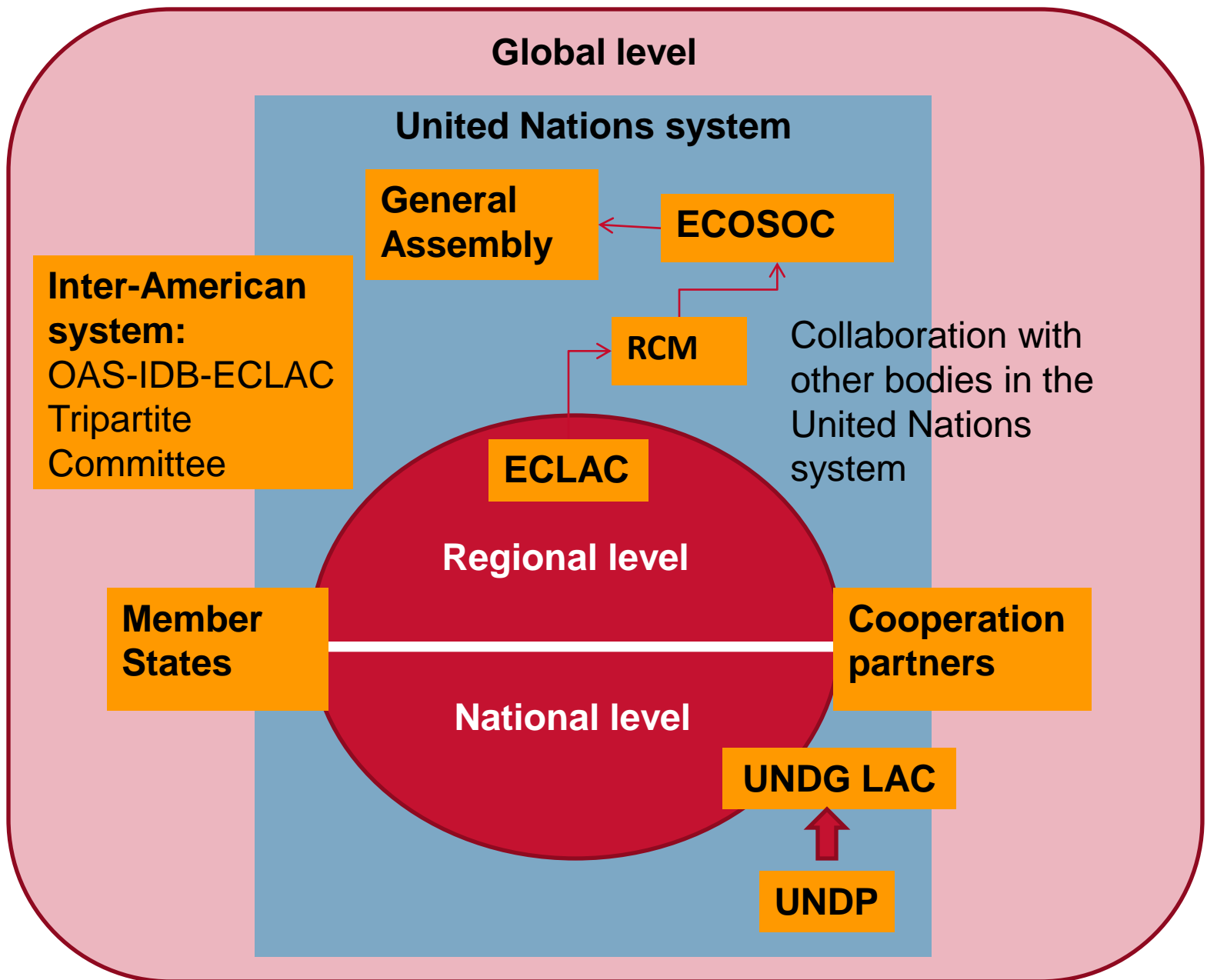
Inter-agency cooperation at the regional level



Follow-up on **global conferences**

Technical support to countries for formulating regional **positions**

With whom?

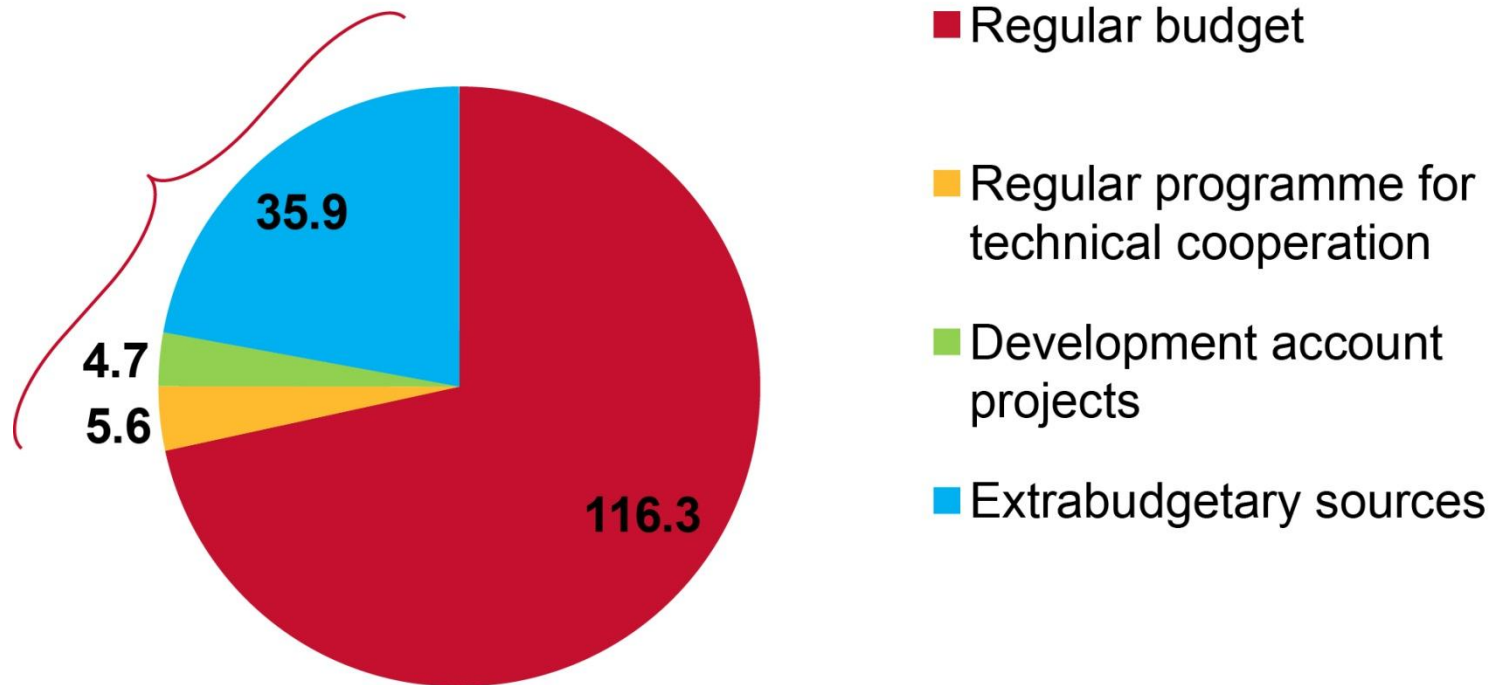


Inter-American system:
OAS-IDB-ECLAC
Tripartite
Committee

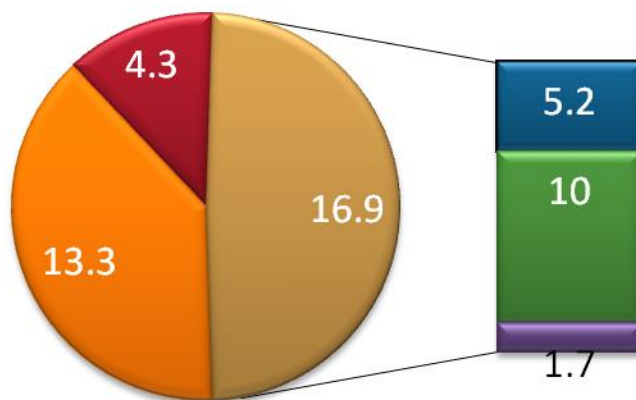
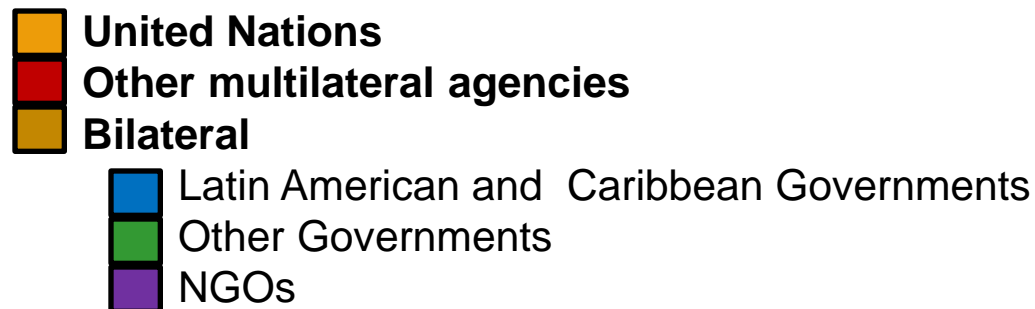


How do we do it?

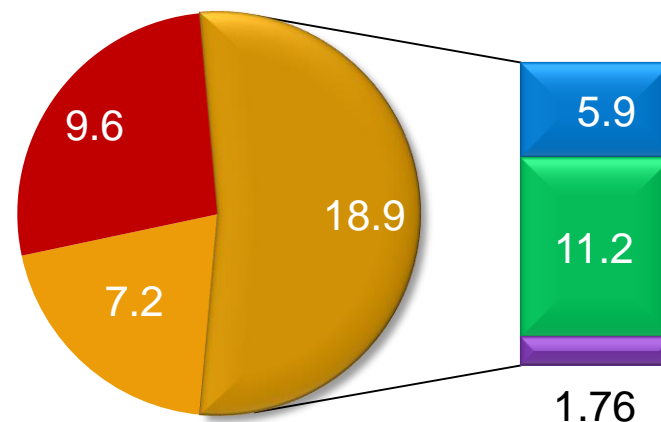
Financing (Millions of dollars)



Increase in financing from sources other than the regular ECLAC budget



2008-2009
US\$ 34.5 million



2010-2011
US\$ 35.9 million

The Commission's main cooperation partners



European Commission - EuropeAid



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

giz

German Agency for International
Cooperation



Spanish Agency for International
Development Cooperation



International Development
Research Centre



Australian Government

AusAID

Australian Agency for International
Development (AusAID)



Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Government of France



Cooperazione
Italiana

Cooperazione Italiana



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International context

International economic fragilities are worsening

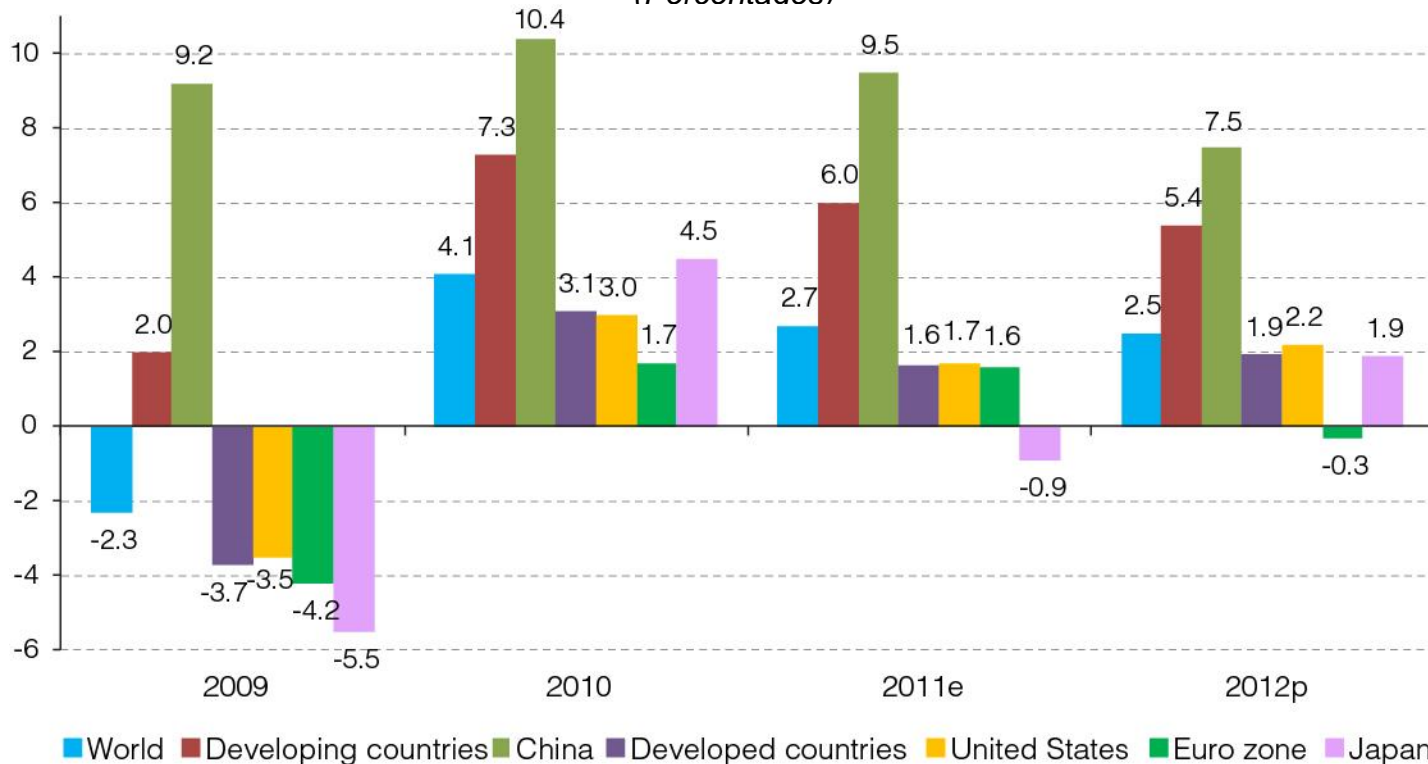
- The economic outlook for the Euro zone is scarcely encouraging
- The response to the debt crisis in several European countries is revolving around **fiscal adjustment**, with no policies to boost growth
- There are some positive growth signals in the United States, but **political gridlock** has prevented the adoption of measures to stimulate a stronger economic recovery
- Global coordination (monetary and fiscal), which was crucial during the 2008-2009 crisis, is now **weaker**



The global economy continues to show two-tier growth, with the developed countries expanding more slowly than the emerging economies

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WORLD GROWTH RATES, 2009-2012
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of data from the World Bank.

^e Estimates.

^p Projections.

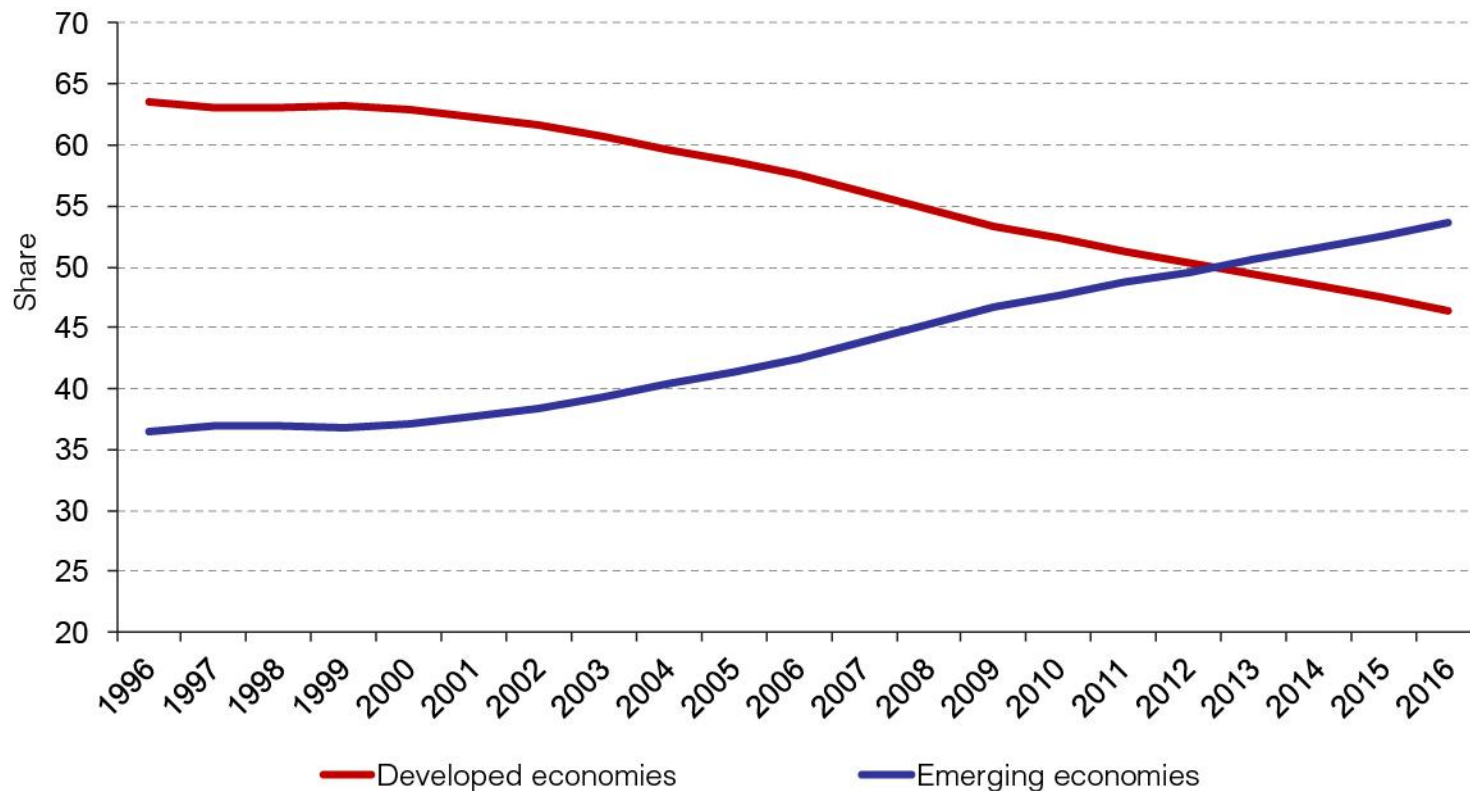


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The current global governance system does not reflect the emerging economies' rising relative share in the global economy

RELATIVE SHARE OF THE ADVANCED AND EMERGING ECONOMIES IN GLOBAL GDP, 1996-2015
(Percentages)

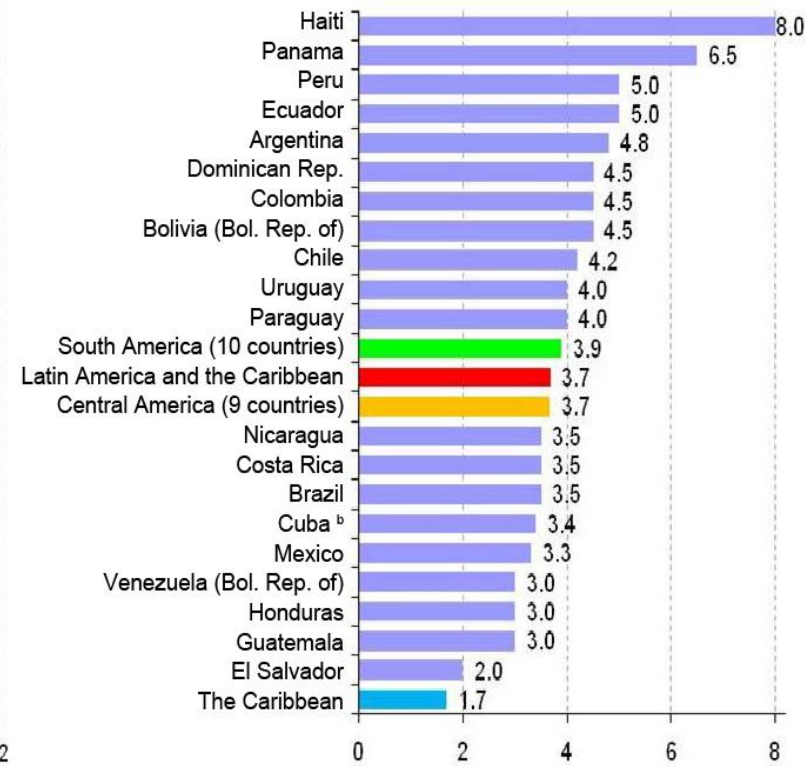
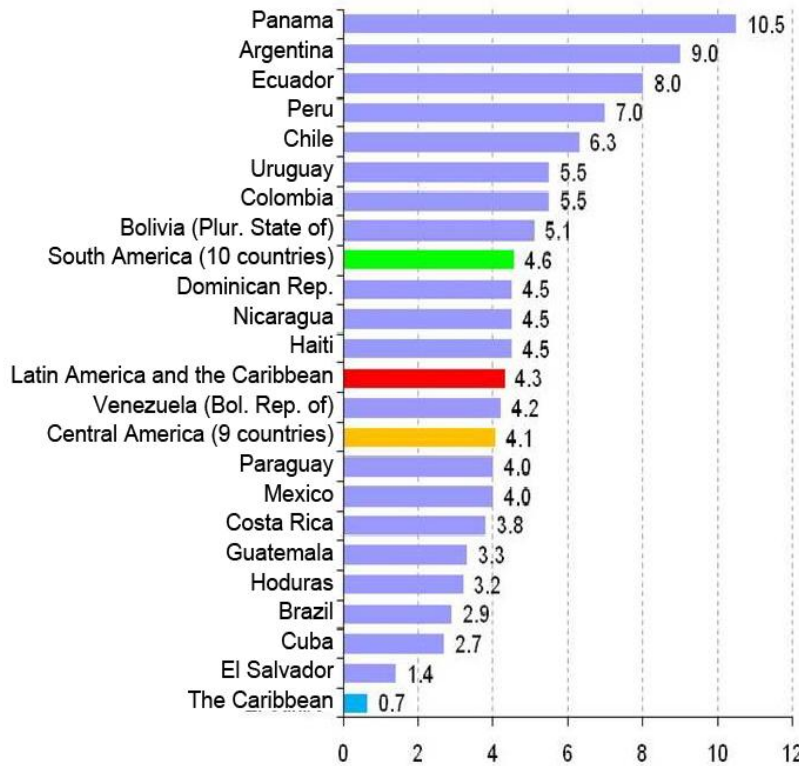


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of International Monetary Fund (2011).

Economic context in Latin America

Growth in the region has slowed, but remains above the global average

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: GDP GROWTH, 2011 AND 2012^a
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official figures.

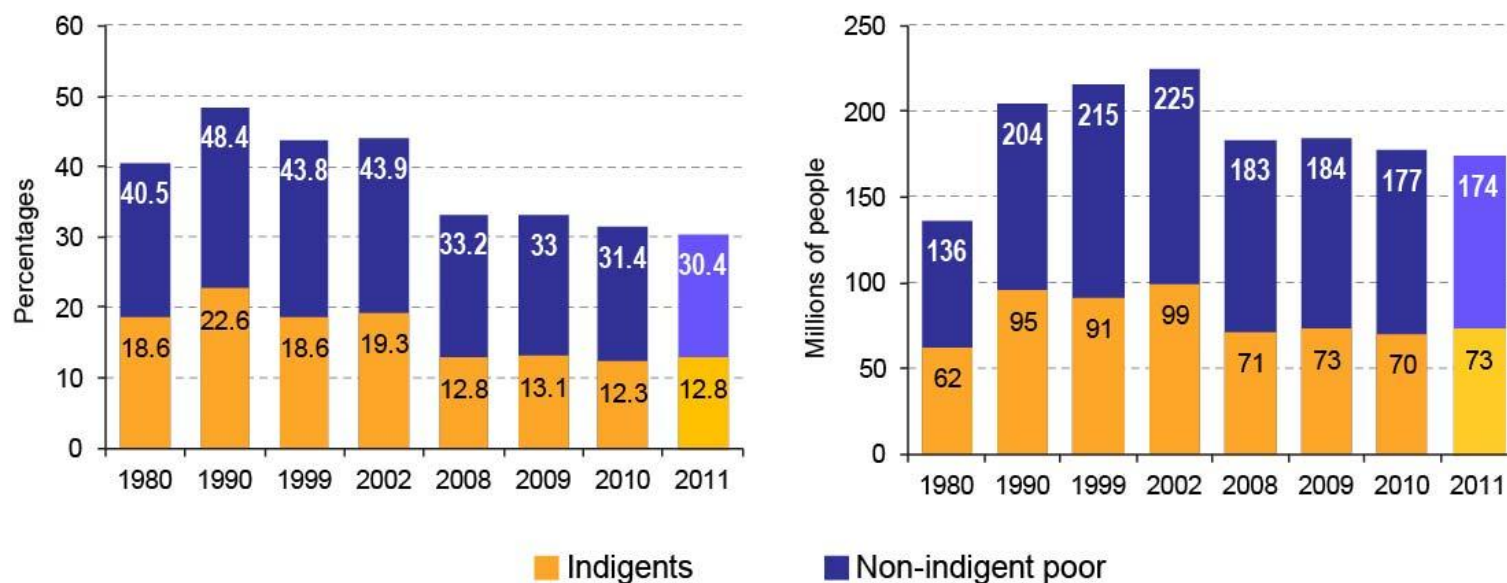
^a Some figures for 2011 are estimates and the figures for 2012 are projections.

^b Projection of the Government of Cuba.

Social context in Latin America

A step in the right direction: towards reducing poverty...

LATIN AMERICA : POVERTY AND INDIGENCE, 1980-2011^a
(Percentages and millions of persons)

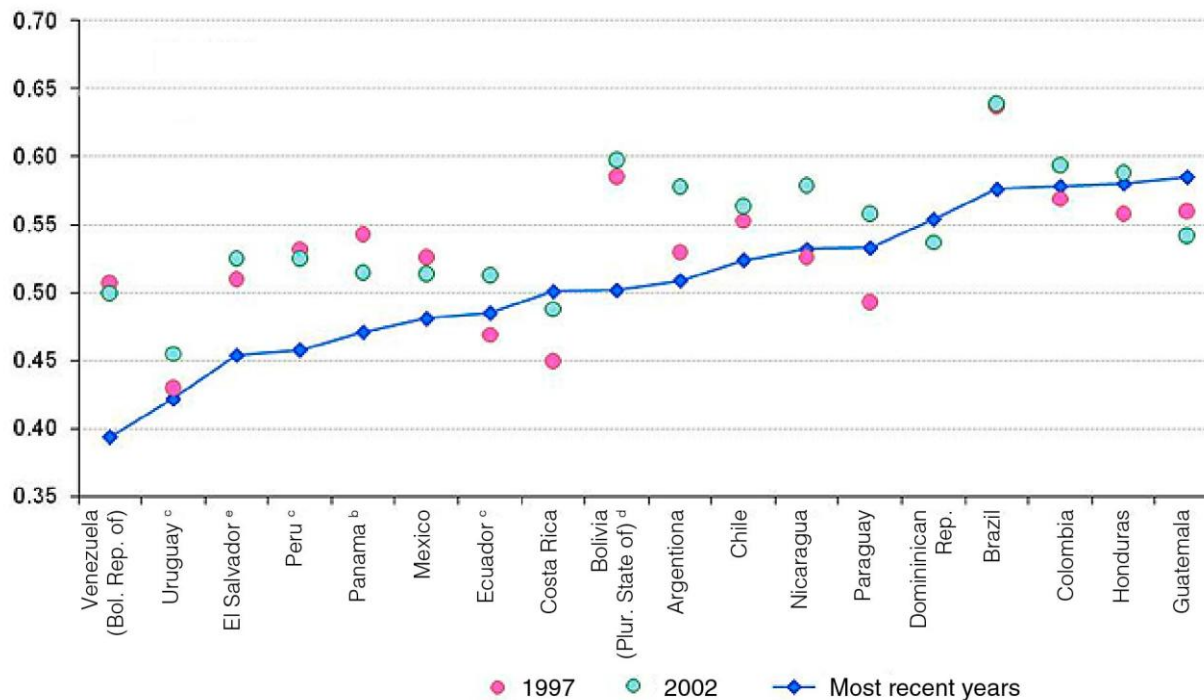


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special tabulations of household surveys conducted in the relevant countries.

^a Estimate for 18 countries of the region plus Haiti. The figures in the upper part of the bars represent the percentage and total number of poor (indigent plus non-indigent poor). The figures for 2011 are projections.

... And closing the income gap

LATIN AMERICA: GINI INDEX



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special tabulations of household surveys conducted in the relevant countries.

^a The survey year used differs from country to country. The period 1990 corresponds to the most recent ly available survey between 1989 and 1992, the period 2002 to the most recent ly available survey between 2000 and 2002, and the period 2009 to the surveys available between 2006 and 2009.

^b Greater Buenos Aires.

^c Urban areas.

^d Data for the Plurinational State of Bolivia are those published by the Economic and Social Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE). The figure for 1990 corresponds to 1996.

^e The figure for El Salvador for 1990 corresponds to 1995.



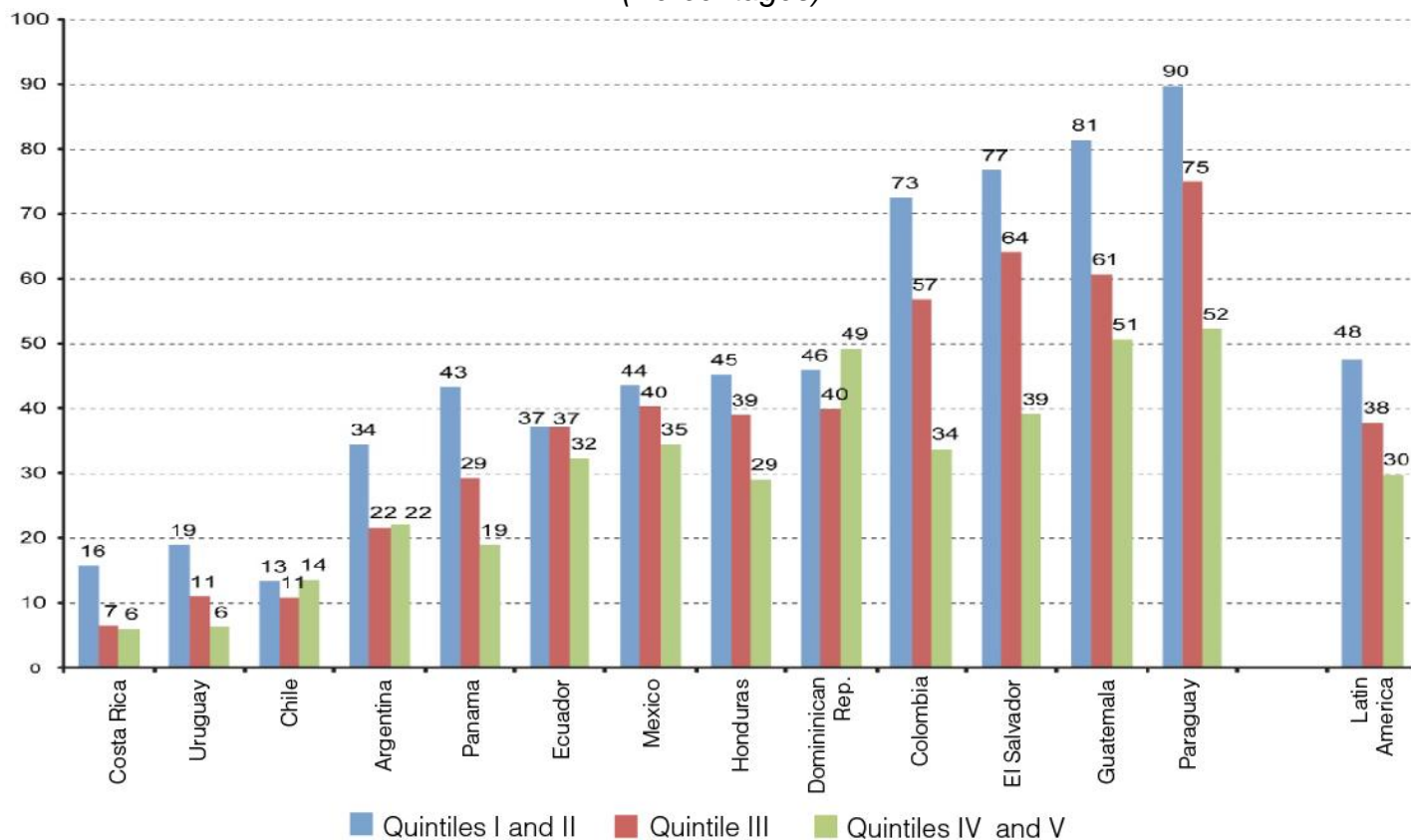
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But there are clear cracks and omissions in the region's social protection systems

LATIN AMERICA (14 COUNTRIES): PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO SOCIAL SECURITY AFFILIATION AND NOT IN RECEIPT OF PENSION PAYMENTS OR PUBLIC WELFARE TRANSFERS, BY INCOME QUINTILE, 2009

(Percentages)

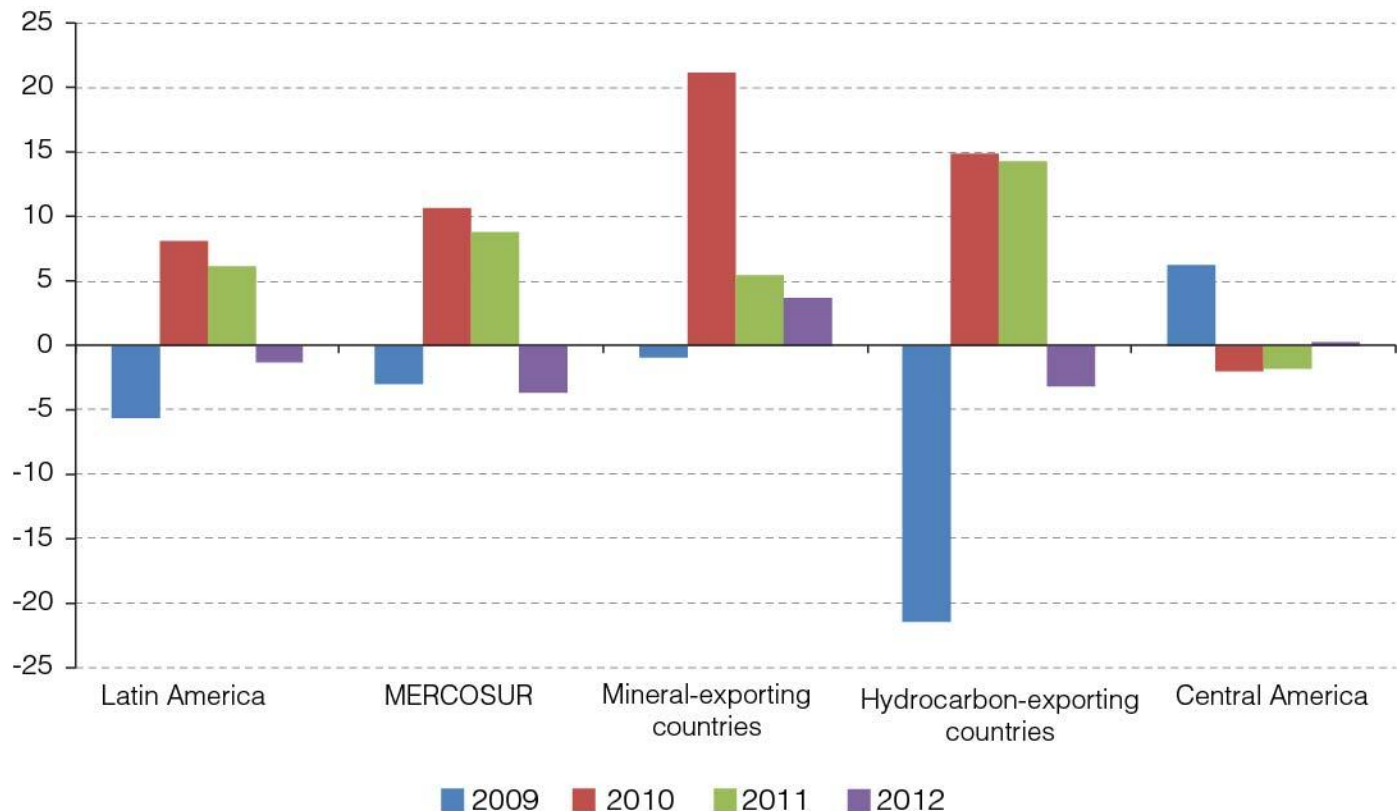


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of special tabulations of household surveys conducted in the relevant countries.

Trade context in Latin America

Despite a deterioration in the external situation, groups of countries in the region benefited to varying degrees from favourable external conditions for a large part of 2011

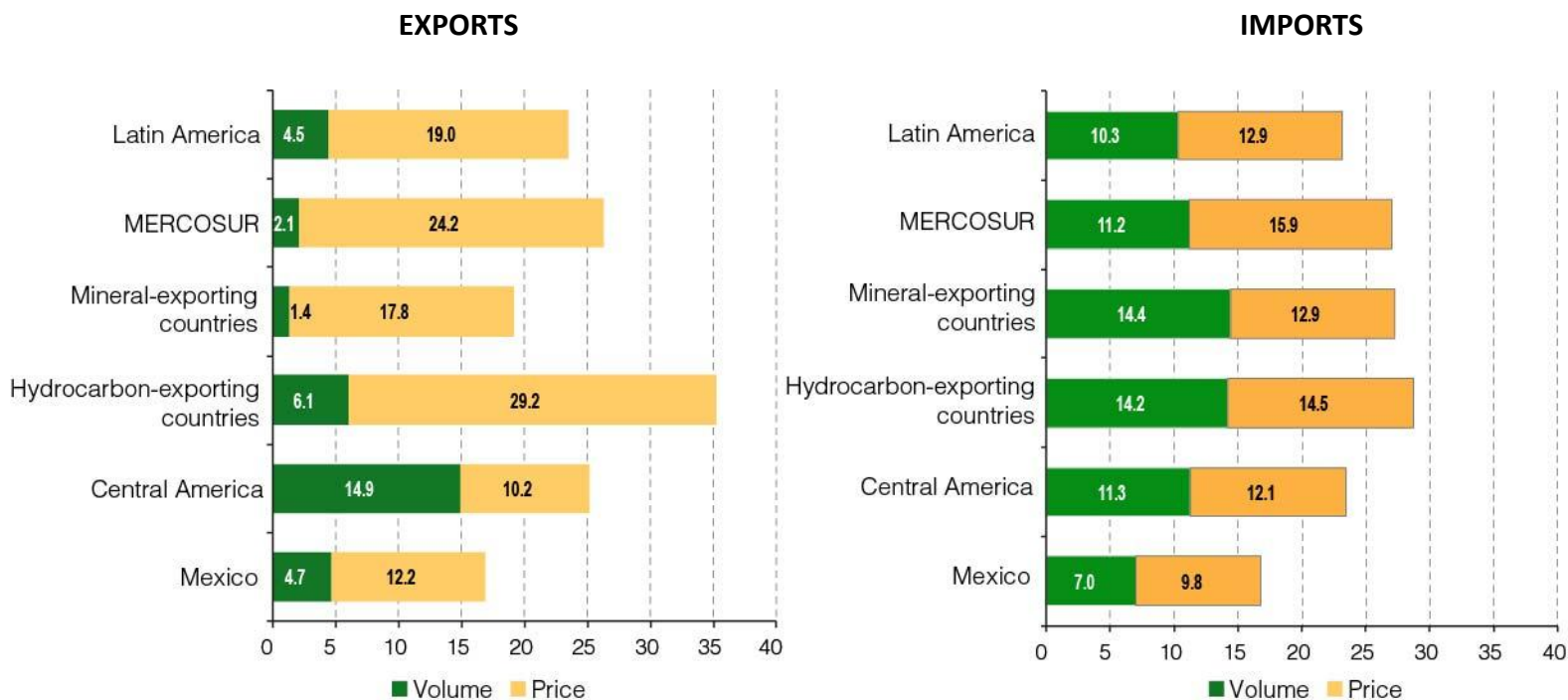
LATIN AMERICA: TERMS OF TRADE, 2005-2011
(Index: 2005=100)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official figures.

With a growth rate of 23.5%, owing primarily to the price factor, the region's exports expanded by slightly more than imports in 2011

LATIN AMERICA: ANNUAL RATES OF VARIATION IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS BY VOLUME AND PRICE, 2011^a
(Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official figures.

^a Estimates.

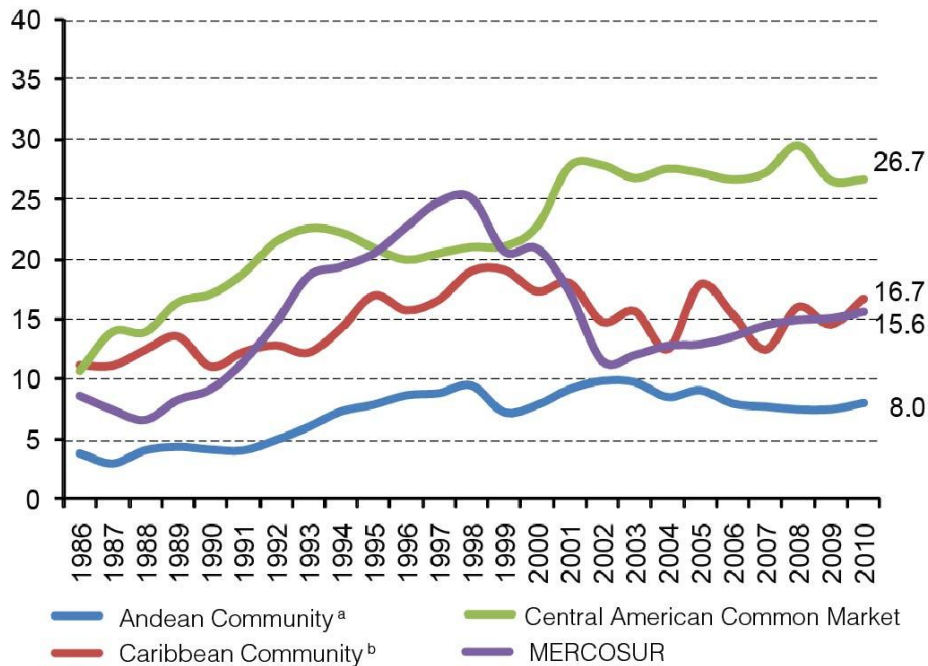


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Intra-subregional trade remains below its historic highs, with the Central American Common Market recording the highest levels

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: EXPORTS BETWEEN COUNTRIES IN REGIONAL GROUPINGS, 1986-2010
(Percentages of the total exports of each group)



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN : VOLUME OF INTRAREGIONAL EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES, 2010
(Percentages of total manufactures)

Group	Percentage
Andean Community	13.5
Caribbean Community ^a	23.0
Central American Common Market	34.7
MERCOSUR	23.0

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official figures from the regional integration groupings.

^a Excluding Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

^b Excluding Bahamas and Haiti.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of information from the United Nations Commodity Trade Database (COMTRADE).

^a The data for Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago correspond to 2009.



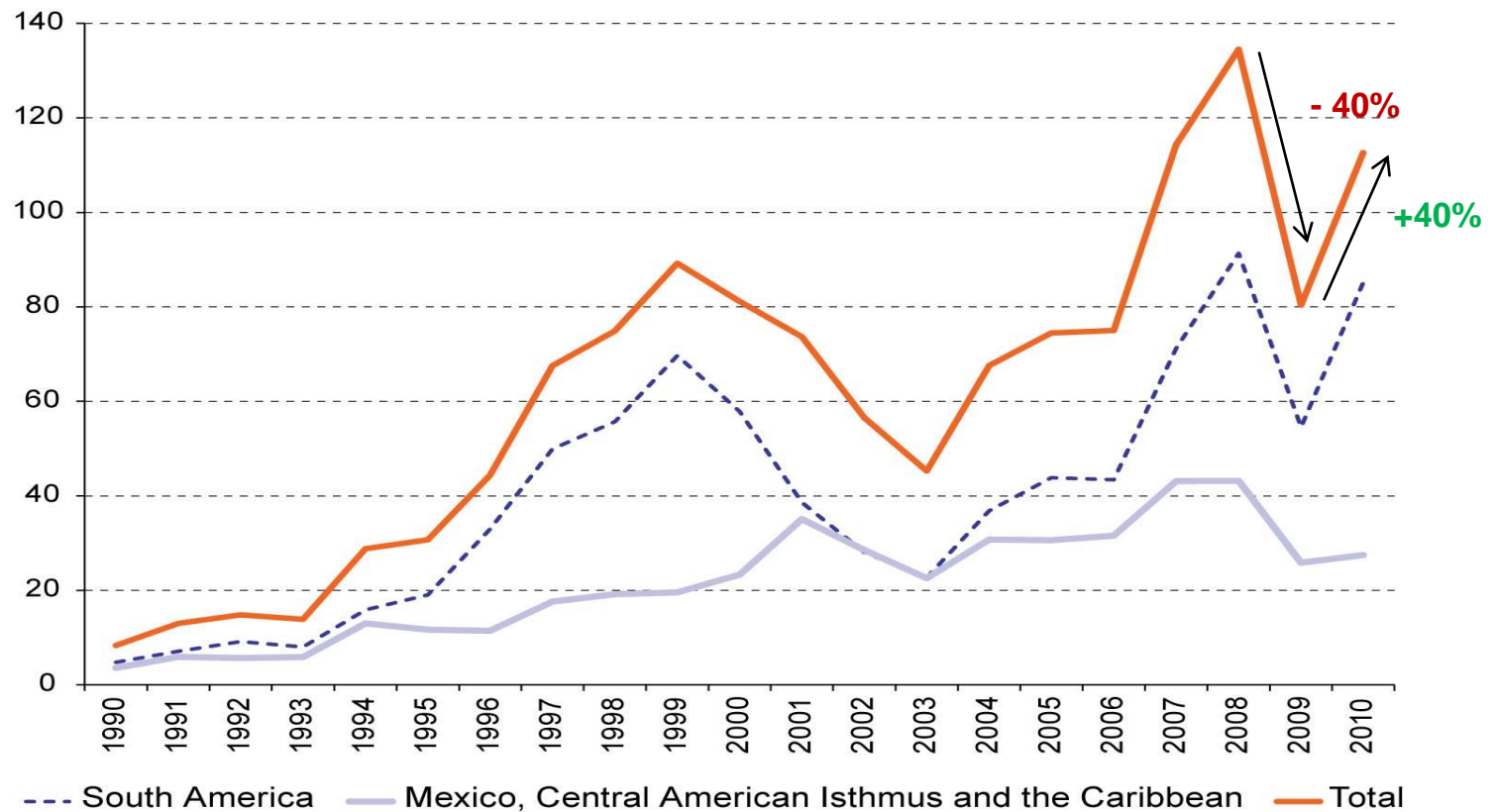
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Foreign investment context

FDI inflows increased by 40% in 2010, reaching 113 billion dollars, and they are forecast to have grown by 15%-25% in 2011

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS BY SUBREGION, 1990-2010
(Millions of dollars)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official data.



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The challenges of the new international scenario

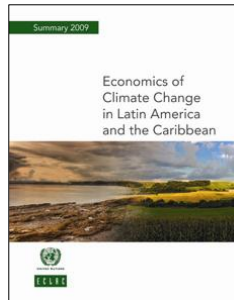


New global equilibria: the changing role of China and the rest of Asia-Pacific in world production, trade and foreign direct investment

Increased demand for **competitiveness** and **innovation** for participating in global value chains and the intensity of technological change



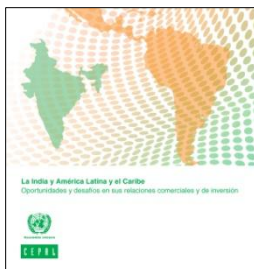
New patterns of production with a **low-carbon footprint** are required to tackle climate change



Need for new forms of **governance** and a redefinition of the **State-market-society** relationship



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



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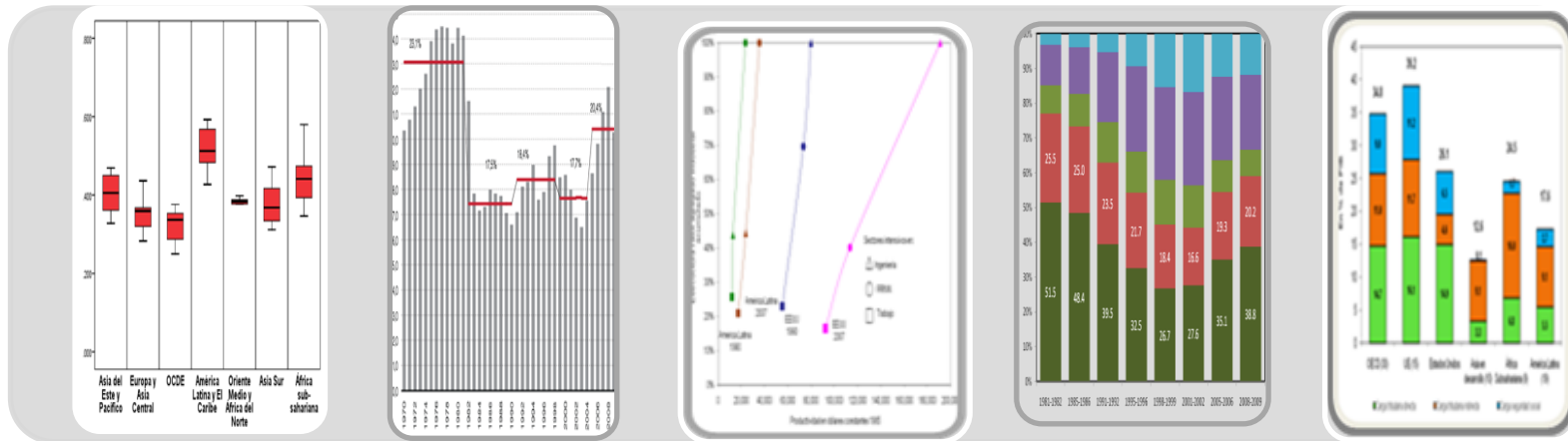
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Global challenge for development: Millennium Development Goals

- Assistance to **member States** in monitoring their progress towards the Goals
- **Methodological contributions** for comparable measurement at the regional, national and subnational levels and assessing the cost of “failing to achieve these goals”
- **Disseminating and sharing** experienciess among countries of the region and with other regions (Africa)
- Reflecting on the achievement of the Goals in a middle-income region
- Support **tools**
 - *Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, censuses, CEPALSTAT (time-series databases)*



Main gaps to be closed



Inequality

For the first time in recent history, there have been advances in combating inequality

Investment

Investment, at 23% of GDP, is insufficient for development

Productivity

Closing the external gap (with the technological frontier) and the internal gap (between sectors and stakeholders)

International integration

Risk of “reprimarization” of the export structure with low value added and little investment in technology

Taxation

Regressive tax systems; weak non-contributory pillar



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The challenges still pending in Latin America and the Caribbean

- Limited capacity to implement countercyclical policies for reducing vulnerability
- Persistent gaps in innovation and productivity for **growth with equality**
- Slow progress in reducing **poverty** and **inequality**
- **Regressive tax systems**
- Changes in **demographic trends**
- **Gender equality** agenda
- **Climate change** and the need to develop **low carbon economies**
- Increase in **energy efficiency** and use of **renewable energies**





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The context



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The 2010-2011 biennium in figures



PUBLICATIONS

- Over 280 publications were produced on social and economic development, climate change, sustainable development, and gender and population affairs

FLAGSHIPS

- Six annual publications were produced, which were downloaded from the internet over 6 million times during this period

MEETINGS

- More than 10 intergovernmental meetings were convened and coordinated; 86 experts' meetings were organized

DATABASES

- Data and statistics were disseminated via 32 online databases

TRAINING

- Over 75 training courses, workshops and seminars were organized, boosting the knowledge and capacity of over 3,000 participants (almost 1,500 of whom were women)

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

- 93% of those who benefited from technical cooperation said that it was useful to their work

POLICIES ADOPTED


- 450 actions, policies or programmes were adopted by countries in line with ECLAC recommendations




1 838 technical cooperation missions

Antigua and Barbuda	 	Haiti	   
Argentina	  	Honduras	   
Aruba		Jamaica	   
Bahamas		Mexico	   
Barbados	  	Montserrat	
Belize	  	Former Netherlands Antilles	
Plurinational State of Bolivia	   	Nicaragua	   
Brazil	  	Panama	  
British Virgin Islands	 	Paraguay	   
Chile	  	Peru	  
Colombia	  	Saint Kitts and Nevis	  
Costa Rica	  	Saint Lucia	   
Cuba	  	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Dominican Republic	  	Suriname	 
Ecuador	  	Trinidad and Tobago	  
El Salvador	  	Turks and Caicos Islands	 
Grenada	   	Uruguay	   
Guatemala	  	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	  
Guyana	  		

 Courses 31%

 Disaster assessment 4%

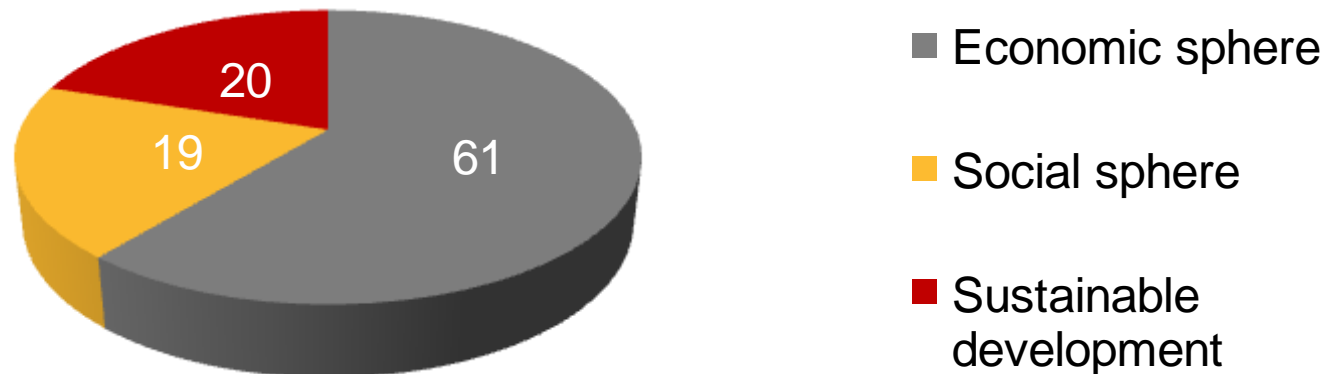
 Knowledge dissemination 25%

 Technical assistance 40%

Technical assistance

During the 2010-2011 biennium, ECLAC had **354** ongoing technical cooperation projects –some specific, others very broad. All were financed using trust funds. Many furthered South-South and triangular cooperation.

Ongoing projects



Support to high-level meetings

Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) (*Georgetown 2010; Asunción 2011*)

Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (*Mar del Plata 2010; Asunción 2011*)

Summit of the Americas (*Port of Spain 2009*)

CELAC (*Caracas 2011*)

APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting and Ministerial Meeting of the **Latin American Pacific Basin Initiative**

Preparatory meetings for world conferences (*climate change, MDGs and Rio+20, among others*)

Technical secretariat of subsidiary bodies

ECLAC Committee of the Whole

Statistical Conference of the Americas

Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

Committee on Population and Development

Regional Council for Planning

Regional implementation mechanism of the Commission on Sustainable Development

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

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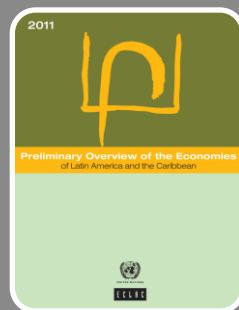
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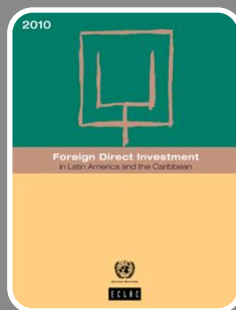
Flagships



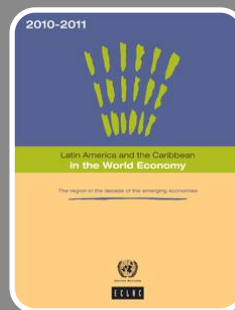
Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean



Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean



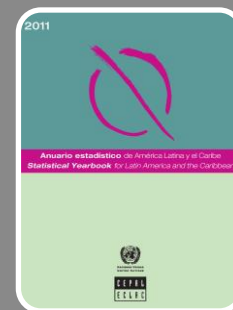
Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean



Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy



Social Panorama of Latin America



Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean



Spanish



English

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Main achievements: economic dimension

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Main achievements: economic dimension

Both the flagships and the more specific publications produced over this period on the positioning of the Latin American and Caribbean region in the world economy and in world trade have captured the attention of the countries of the region. Their recommendations have been used to formulate policies and programmes.

Seven countries have taken steps to promote long-term growth policies that facilitate macroeconomic integration, in line with ECLAC recommendations.

The Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay agreed to implement measures to expand broadband access in the region. These include internet exchange points (IXP) to incorporate fibre optic into future infrastructure development.

At least eight countries adopted trade and export strategy policies based on ECLAC recommendations.

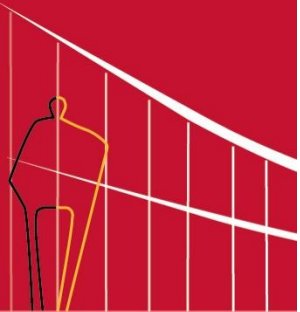
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Main achievements: **social dimension**

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Noteworthy achievements in the social sphere

Technical cooperation to ten countries to implement methodology for measuring social expenditure and analysing public policies
New institutional social policy frameworks adopted in 13 countries

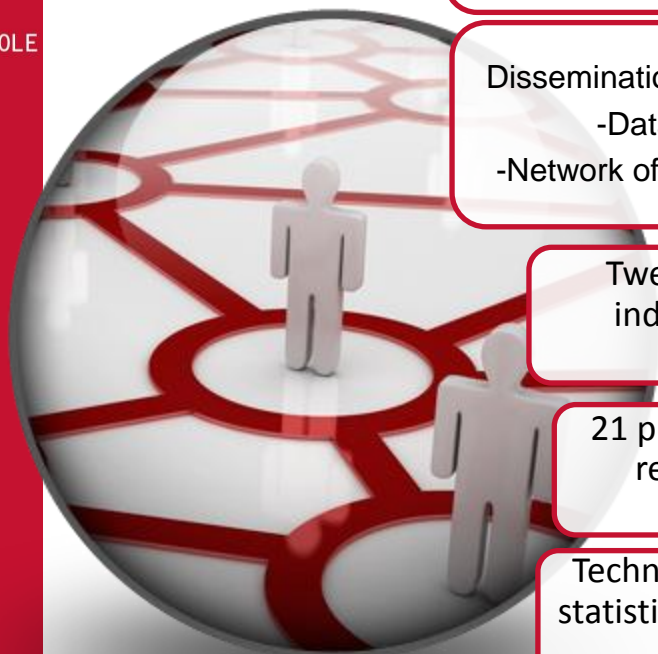
Dissemination of information on Latin American social protection programmes
-Databases on non-contributory social protection programmes
-Network of Social Institutions of Latin America and the Caribbean (RISALC)

Twelve countries in the region incorporated additional gender indicators proposed by ECLAC and six countries adopted new legislation or policies to include new indicators

21 programmes or public policies were developed in the region in response to agreements reached at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women

Technical cooperation to nine countries and capacity-building at 28 statistical offices in the region for the development of their 2010 and 2011 censuses

Support for implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing – 64 new activities by the countries of the region





Main achievements: sustainability

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Noteworthy achievements in sustainable development

10 countries increased their capacities and incorporated sustainable development policies and measures, in particular in relation to climate change and human settlements.

3 governments established action plans to mitigate and adapt to climate change based on studies of the **economic impact of climate change**.

Technical cooperation activities helped build institutional capacity to make the **sustainable management of natural resources** and the provision of **public services and infrastructure** more efficient.

ECLAC consolidated a process of **coordinating and harmonizing** subregional and regional policies on the **sustainable management of natural resources** and infrastructure, **working with 24 institutions**.

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Main achievements: public administration and statistics

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Achievements in public administration and statistics

Capacity-building in planning, budgeting and local development

- 21 international and 36 national courses
- 44 workshops
- 4,587 professionals trained

Ten countries in the region are implementing new policies or measures on planning and budgeting

Eight countries in the region are implementing new policies or measures on local development

Building technical capacity in national accounts estimates - 24 countries reported satisfactory progress in the implementation of the System of National Accounts (1993) in the region

Building national capacity to monitor the **MDGs**: 28 countries have made progress on producing **indicators**

The statistical information portal **CEPALSTAT** is continually updated
Progress has been made on developing a multidimensional method for measuring poverty and environmental statistics

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Main achievements: subregional dimension

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Achievements of the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico (Central America)

The subregional headquarters in Mexico offered advice and boosted capacity in four countries, thanks to which policies and measures were adopted in the areas of **poverty eradication** and **economic development**

Relations were consolidated with the council of finance ministers of Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic. At their request, a **strategic vision document** was drawn up regarding a Plan for Investment and Financing for Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic

85% of those who participated in ECLAC workshops rated the services as useful or very useful

Six Central American countries adopted policies and measures in the areas of **trade, integration and sustainable development**, based on ECLAC recommendations

Technical support to the Mesoamerica Project in the Inter-institutional Technical Group, regarding transport, which was recognized in the Cartagena Declaration during the summit of Heads of State and Government of the Mesoamerica Project

Supported the preparation of the draft **Tourism and Climate Change Strategy** and the report for the COP16 of the UNFCCC, which was adopted by the Central American environment ministers


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Achievements of the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Port of Spain (Caribbean)



Supported implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the **Mauritius Strategy**
Seven countries reported significant progress in establishing monitoring mechanisms

Agreements reached at the First Meeting of the Caribbean Development Round Table

26 sectoral studies in 14 countries of the region estimating the cost of climate change to 2015

Assessment of the socioeconomic impact of natural disasters and proposals to mitigate this



Main achievements: national offices

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Achievements of the national offices

The **Colombia office** worked on (i) poverty and living conditions; (ii) social protection and (iii) competitiveness. At the request of the Government, it also supported preparation of the Development Plan 2010-2014 and headed the exercise to value the socioeconomic and environmental effects of the rainy season.

The **Brazil office** contributed to several studies on progress in international negotiation processes and their impact on the Brazilian economy, in addition to a study on the effectiveness of Brazil's public sector strategy to drive faster growth and trade flows between Brazil and the Southern Cone.

The **Argentina office** provided technical cooperation to the Ministries of Health, Labour, Employment and Social Security, Trade, Finance and Foreign Affairs and to the central bank, together with the subnational governments of Chaco, Buenos Aires, Jujuy and Santa Fe.

Programme structure of the ECLAC draft strategic framework, 2014-2015

- International trade and integration
- Production, productivity and management
- Economic development
- Financing for development

Economic development



- Social development
- Women and development
- Population - CELADE

Social development



- Sustainable development and human settlements
- Natural resources and infrastructure

Sustainable development



- Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
- Statistics and Economic Projections Division

Training and statistics



- ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico (Central America)
- ECLAC subregional headquarters in Port of Spain (Caribbean)
- National offices

Activities with a subregional focus



Proposed strategic priorities, 2014-2015

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Economic development

Improve macroeconomic stability and policies aimed at reducing vulnerability and mitigating the impact of the economic and financial crises.

Boost the region's access to financing for development, and improve the financial architecture at the international, regional and national levels.

Increase the region's productive potential and narrow the gaps, placing emphasis on innovation and technology.

Improve the region's positioning in the world economy through trade, regional integration and cooperation.



Social development

Promote a social pact that will improve social equality, reduce social risks and strengthen gender mainstreaming in public policies.



Sustainable development

Improve sustainable development policies and energy efficiency and address the impact of climate change, taking into consideration the outcomes of Rio+20 to facilitate its implementation.



Training and statistics

Strengthen public administration to enhance the role of the State, in particular through progressive taxation policies.

Improve institution-building in relation to the management of cross-border matters and the provision of global public goods at the regional level.



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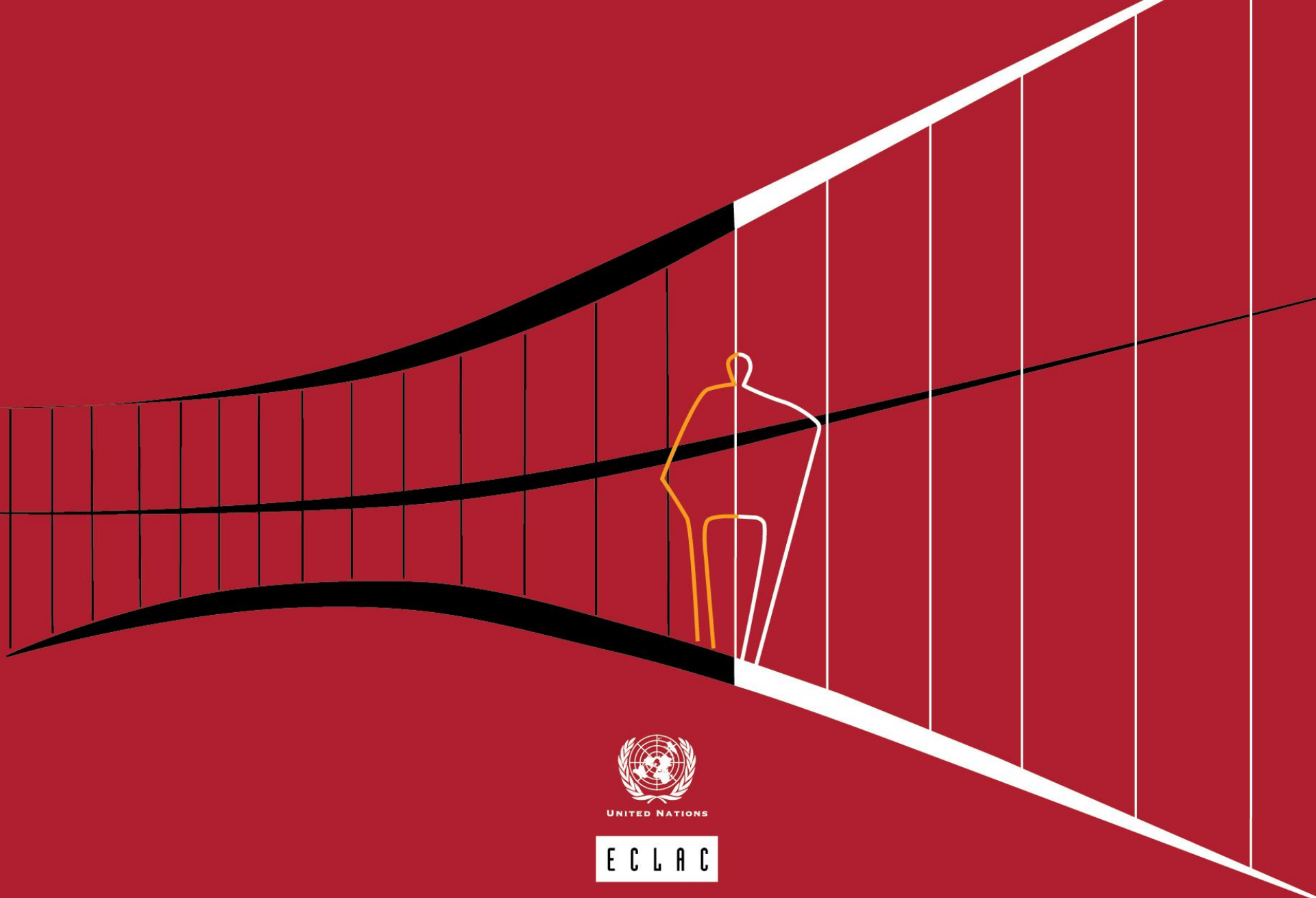
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Progress towards the THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

San Salvador, August 2012

- **Theme:** *Importance of structural change for long-term growth and how this is tied to three key problems in the region's development pattern: **unstable growth, short-lived upswings, and persistent inequality.***
- A return to the source and validity of structuralist thinking at ECLAC and its ability to adapt to changing times.
- Underline the issues raised in “Time for equality”.





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