• Introduction
• ECLAC mandates for technical cooperation in the 2012-2013 biennium
• Cooperation modalities
  - Support for regional integration
  - Capacity-building
  - Direct advisory services
  - Exchange of experiences and strengthening of networks
• ECLAC cooperation partners
• Resources for cooperation activities
• The technical cooperation programme is an important complement to the biennial programme of work of the ECLAC system: it draws upon the Commission’s multidisciplinary analytical work which underpins an integrated approach to development.

• Technical cooperation is guided by the mandates and substantive priorities established by the member States of ECLAC in the programme of work.

• It provides an important element of flexibility for undertaking work in emerging areas, operationalizing analytical and normative work through cooperation services, and broadening the institution’s capacity to respond to the requests of the countries, with a view to devising public policy options that are suitable for their particular situations and needs.

• It leverages forums and strengthens opportunities to drive forward processes of exchange and learning, and to generate win-win alliances (countries, institutions and the cooperation partners themselves).
ECLAC MANDATES FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION UNDER RESOLUTION 666 (XXXIV), SAN SALVADOR

- Conduct studies and formulate public policy proposals
- Build national capacities for economic and social development
- Frame suitable responses to the challenges arising from the development agenda beyond 2015
- Monitor fulfilment of the MDGs and the implementation of the outcomes of international conferences in economic and social areas
- Support the work of the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC
TECNICAL COOPERATION MODALITIES

- Support for regional integration
- Capacity-building
- Direct advisory services
- Exchange of experiences and strengthening of networks
Support for regional integration
SUPPORT FOR INTEGRATION BODIES

- **CELAC**: Technical documents prepared, at the request of the Pro Tempore Chair, on equality, illiteracy, financial cooperation, natural resource governance and recent socioeconomic developments.

- **UNASUR**: Technical studies for the Working Group on Financial Integration, on trade integration, natural resources and infrastructure.

- **SICA**: Technical studies on climate change, food security and energy.

- **CARICOM**: Support for promoting cooperation between the Caribbean and Latin America regarding trade and investment and among the Caribbean countries on food security.

- **Andean Community**: Support for the process of re-engineering the Andean Integration System.
- Natural resources governance positioned on the political and policy agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean

- ECLAC facilitated interregional dialogue on equality

- The Latin American and Caribbean countries moved towards creating a regional instrument for strengthening access rights in environmental matters
Capacity-building
- **259** courses organized or co-organized in **35** countries in 2012-2013

- **24** subjects, including climate change, censuses and social statistics, trade, production development, planning and public management, ICTs and innovation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publications and other documents</th>
<th>2012-2013</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECLAC headquarters in Santiago</td>
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<td>Subregional headquarters in Mexico</td>
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<td>Subregional headquarters for the Caribbean</td>
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<td>Office in Buenos Aires</td>
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<td>Office in Brasilia</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
- Sustainable energy in the Caribbean: advances in reducing the carbon footprint by promoting energy efficiency and renewable energies

- The Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean of ECLAC is a regional benchmark for women’s rights and empowerment and gender equality

- School for Policymakers in Science, Technology and Innovation: encouraging scientific, technological and productive capacity-building in the region’s countries
Direct advisory services
230 projects under way during the 2012-2013 biennium to support regional technical cooperation initiatives.

### Projects under way regarding the three pillars of sustainable development

#### Economic area

- Transport: 2
- Environment: 15
- Environmental statistics: 7
- Energy: 2
- Natural disasters: 5
- Urban development and planning: 10
- Climate change: 22
- Water and mining: 2

#### Social area

- Erradicación de la pobreza: 2
- Protección social: 22
- Migración: 10
- Genero, Fecundidad, Salud reproductiva y VIH: 7
- Educación, salud y nutrición: 2
- Dinámica de la población y políticas públicas: 2
- Cohesión social y grupos vulnerables: 1
- Censo y estadísticas sociales: 1

#### Sustainable development area

- Comercio: 0
- Políticas Macroeconómicas: 14
- Planificación y administración pública: 7
- Mercado laboral: 7
- Estadísticas Económicas: 10
- Desarrollo productivo: 2
- Crecimiento y Financiamiento del desarrollo: 13
- Comercio: 2
- Desastres naturales: 2
- Desarrollo rural y planificación urbana: 2
- Cambio climático: 2
- Agua Mineria: 2
1,080 TECHNICAL COOPERATION MISSIONS SPANNING THE ENTIRE REGION
TECHNICAL COOPERATION MISSIONS
(by thematic area)
- Promoting quality employment for women

-Four countries embarked upon fiscal policy reforms, taking ECLAC recommendations into consideration

-ECLAC spurred the debate on middle-income countries and ODA by adopting an innovative approach based on structural gaps
Exchange of experiences and strengthening of networks
Networks
- Latin American and Caribbean Network of Social Institutions (RISALC)
- Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE)

Observatories
- Gender Equality Observatory
- Demographic Observatory
- ECLAC contributed to the quest for solutions to climate change issues.

- The countries of the region established the Latin American Network of Public Policies for Regional Development.

- ECLAC contributed to capacity-building and the formation of networks and communities of practice between civil servants in the countries in the region.
BILATERAL PARTNERS

Latin American and Caribbean countries

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Government of Spain

Government of France

Government of Japan

Government of the Republic of Korea
BILATERAL PARTNERS

Government of Australia

Government of Italy and the City of Milan

Government of Norway

International Development Research Centre
MULTILATERAL PARTNERS

European Commission
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
Latin American Development Bank
World Bank
Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
International Labour Organization (OIT)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
World Food Programme (WFP)

UN-Women
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ford Foundation

W.K. Kellogg Foundation

Rockefeller Foundation

Fundación Telefónica
FUNDING FOR ECLAC TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES
FUNDING RECEIVED IN THE BIENNIUM 2012-2013

MULTILATERAL FUNDS
- United Nations
- Other multilateral agencies
- ECLAC system

BILATERAL FUNDS
- Bilateral
- Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean
- Governments from outside the region
- NGOs
- Academic institutions
- Other

2012-2013
US$ 31.66 million
FUNDING FOR ECLAC TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES
RESOURCES EXECUTED (EXPENDITURE) IN THE 2012-2013 BIENNIAL

MULTILATERAL FUNDS
- United Nations
- Other multilateral agencies
- ECLAC system

BILATERAL FUNDS
- Bilateral
- Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean
- Governments from outside the region
- NGOs
- Academic institutions
- Other

2012-2013
US$ 33.31 million
International cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean should act as a catalyst for change, shifting development away from its current direction and placing equality at the centre.

The priorities of the development agenda of Latin America and the Caribbean as a middle-income region with its own special challenges should orient and guide the modalities, mechanisms and operating criteria of international cooperation.

ECLAC has proposed an approach based on structural gap analysis as an alternative to per capita GDP as the appropriate criterion for allocating ODA and guiding technical cooperation for development in the region.