



Distr.
LIMITED
LC/CEA.10/5
2 January 2020
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH
19-01199

Tenth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas
of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Santiago, 19–21 November 2019

**BIENNIAL PROGRAMME OF REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
ACTIVITIES, 2020–2021, OF THE STATISTICAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAS
OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	3
I. Guide to the implementation of a quality assurance framework for the production of official statistics.....	4
II. Document on guidelines for the processing, validation and consistency of census data	7
III. Document on a harmonized methodological framework for measuring disaster-related indicators pertaining to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.....	9
IV. Methodological guide on time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	12
V. Protocol for the collection and dissemination of data from studies involving children and adolescents	15
VI. Document of recommendations for generating environmental statistics and indicators for the SDGs with geospatial information and using non-traditional sources	18
VII. Assessment of the capacities of statistical systems to measure international migration.....	20
VIII. Guide on conceptualization and measurement of prices and volumes in the services sector.....	23
IX. Methodological document on conceptual aspects and statistical use of administrative economic records.....	26
X. Manual on the design of security and criminal justice statistical systems	29
XI. Document of best practices for the adoption of international recommendations on statistics on work relationships.....	32

INTRODUCTION

This document sets forth the programmes of regional and international cooperation activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) to be carried out by the working groups of the Conference in the biennium 2020–2021.

In accordance with resolution 2000/7 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations,¹ the Statistical Conference of the Americas is mandated to promote the development and improvement of national statistics and work to ensure that they are comparable internationally; to promote international, regional and bilateral cooperation among national offices and international and regional agencies; and to draw up a biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities to meet the demands of the countries of the region.

Accordingly, in 2019 the secretariat spearheaded a consultation among the national statistical offices in the region in order to identify the themes of greatest relevance for regional statistical development. On the basis of the themes identified, all offices were asked to submit proposals for outputs to be developed over the next biennium, which were then offered for a vote. Thus, the proposals prioritized by the countries yielded a set of 11 outputs, which are presented here. The working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas for the biennium 2020–2021 will carry out the activities needed to produce these outputs, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference (Santiago, 19–21 November 2019). Unlike in previous periods, therefore, the working groups in this biennium will each focus on a single output, in order to target efforts more strongly and optimize resources and efforts.

The outputs selected come under the following themes: statistical quality, censuses, disasters, gender, childhood and adolescence, environment, migration, the services sector, administrative records, public security and justice, and work. The programmes for each output are presented below, including the objectives, coordinating countries, technical secretariat and plan of activities in each case.

¹ See [online] https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/16383/S02176_en.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

I. GUIDE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A QUALITY ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK FOR THE PRODUCTION OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS

Theme: statistical quality

1. Background

At its fiftieth session, held in 2019, the United Nations Statistical Commission adopted the *United Nations National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics (UN NQAF Manual)*. This process of developing this manual began in 2010, when the United Nations Statistical Commission formed the Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks, which made the first proposal for a template for a generic national quality assurance framework, as well as guidelines for its further elaboration.

The Group conducted a mapping exercise, using the quality assurance frameworks existing in its member countries' respective regions, and tracked compliance with reference frameworks, such as the European Statistics Code of Practice, the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Quality Assurance Framework of Statistics Canada, and the Code of Good Practice in Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean. On the basis of this work, it is proposed that the countries of the region should generate a guide to the implementation of a quality assurance framework for official statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean and apply tools to assess compliance with the principles of quality assurance for the production of official statistics.

General guidelines for implementing the different methods of quality assurance in official statistics are essential in order to enable the countries of the region to adopt, adapt and replicate quality assurance methods in a manner that avoids inconsistencies and yields statistical information that is comparable, relevant, timely and coherent. It would also benefit the region if the countries were to implement quality assurance methods and frameworks and to share their experiences with a view to contributing to the preparation of these frameworks.

Furthermore, implementing the quality assurance framework for official statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean requires a verification scheme to evaluate the implementation of recommendations, in the form of a self-assessment checklist.

2. Objectives

(a) General objective

To adopt and adapt for Latin America and the Caribbean the international recommendations of the United Nations, in order to implement a quality assurance framework for the production of official statistics in the region.

(b) Specific objectives

- (i) To generate regional guidelines for the implementation of a quality assurance framework for the production of statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, based on the *United Nations National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics (UN NQAF Manual)*.
- (ii) To generate a questionnaire adapted to the regional context for self-assessment of implementation of the quality assurance framework for official statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- (iii) To present the outcomes, opportunities and challenges regarding the implementation of the quality assurance framework.
- (iv) To share experiences on progress in implementing quality assurance methods, to enable the region to apply lessons learned regarding the particular implementation of quality frameworks in each country.

3. Expected impact

The outputs generated will contribute to the adoption, adaptation and implementation of quality assurance frameworks applicable to each country, in a harmonized and coherent manner.

4. Budget and financing sources

The outputs are expected to be produced mainly by the human resources of the national statistical institutions participating in the working group that will be formed to prepare them.

It will also be necessary to seek the support of international agencies for advice and guidance for the implementation of the quality assurance framework, especially through regional experts on the implementation of quality assessment methods in several countries. It would be useful to have at least one consultant, financed by an international agency, actively participating in the activities and outputs of the working group. Funding will also be required for holding two meetings of the working group over the duration of the project.

5. Coordinating countries

- Colombia: National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE).
- Mexico: National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI).
- Ecuador: National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC).

6. Technical secretariat

- Statistics Division of ECLAC.

7. Plan of activities

No.	Intermediate activities	Start date	End date
1	Translation into Spanish of the <i>United Nations National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual for Official Statistics (UN NQAF Manual)</i>	January 2020	April 2020
2	Review of the translated document and comments by the Latin American and Caribbean countries; receipt of recommendations for its contextual adaptation	May 2020	July 2020
3	Hold regular online joint review meetings with the countries, using web tools such as blogs and video conferences (while work on adapting the document is ongoing)	January 2020	July 2020
4	Translation of the self-assessment checklist being prepared by the United Nations Expert Group on National Quality Assurance Frameworks	January 2020	April 2020
5	Review of the self-assessment checklist and comments by the Latin American and Caribbean countries; receipt of recommendations for its contextual adaptation	May 2020	July 2020
6	Adaptation and adoption of the checklist for statistical quality assurance, so that it will serve as a reference tool for the region	March 2020	June 2020
7	Hold online joint review and discussion sessions with the countries on the adaptation of the checklist and elements that it should or should not contain	March 2020	June 2020
8	Pilot test of the self-assessment checklist on statistical quality assurance in some national statistical institutes in the region ^a	August 2020	October 2020
9	After the pilot test, hold joint sessions to review the results obtained and identify shared failings, needs and opportunities for improvement in the region	October 2020	November 2020
10	Construction of a flexible set of regional guidelines for implementation of a quality assurance framework for official statistics, to enable each country to generate its own statistical quality assurance framework	June 2020	August 2021
11	Adjustments and preparation of the final version of the regional guidelines for implementation of a quality assurance framework for official statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean	August 2021	October 2021
12	Workshop on methods of implementation of quality assurance frameworks and evaluation methods at the regional level	July 2021	August 2021
13	Reports and analysis of the experiences in each country, for the preparation of individual reports	August 2021	October 2021
14	Preparation of a consolidated report on regional experiences	November 2021	December 2021

^a The checklist may be piloted in three countries, depending on the level of progress achieved.

II. DOCUMENT ON GUIDELINES FOR THE PROCESSING, VALIDATION AND CONSISTENCY OF CENSUS DATA

Theme: population and housing censuses

1. Background

Each census round requires the revision of a wide range of topics, taking into account national needs and demands, historical comparability in the country and international standards, among other aspects. In that regard, the countries of the region have a long history of sharing experiences and working together to produce recommendations consistent with the Latin American reality, particularly within the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC.

Given that the 2020 census round is already underway, it is essential to understand the different experiences of past and recent censuses on census data processing, which occurs after the data have been collected. The review and systematization are undertaken to provide guidelines for processes to validate and ensure the consistency of data, as well as for other aspects that will help to improve statistical quality.

This should ensure that knowledge of the best practices implemented in the region in previous censuses (in the 2010 round and more recent ones) is cross-cutting, which, together with international recommendations, will help to improve census quality standards in the region.

2. Objectives

(a) General objective

To strengthen the technical capacities of the national statistical offices in the census data processing, consistency and validation stages, within the framework of the preparation of the 2020 census round, as well as to promote coordination and cooperation among the countries of the region in this area.

(b) Specific objectives

- (i) To prepare a working document on the processing, validation and consistency of census data to be discussed with the countries of the region.
- (ii) To hold a regional seminar to debate the guidelines and methodology proposed in the working document, and to share the experiences and good practices developed by the countries at this stage of the census round.
- (iii) To prepare the final document on the processing, validation and consistency of census data, including the results, recommendations and agreements product of the regional seminar.
- (iv) To present and disseminate the final document on the processing, validation and consistency of census data to all the countries of the region.

3. Expected impact

The expected short-term result is that national experiences, general guidelines and recommendations on the census data processing, validation and consistency stages will be systematized and available to the countries of the region. In the medium and long term, this will help to close the gaps between regional and international standards on the quality, timeliness and accessibility of census information. In addition,

inter-institutional partnerships will be strengthened, leading to true regional integration in the area of population and housing censuses.

4. Budget and financing sources

In order to implement the plan of activities, the possibility of receiving funding from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is being explored.

5. Coordinating country

- Chile: National Institute of Statistics (INE).

6. Technical secretariats

- Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)–Population Division of ECLAC.
- Statistics Division of ECLAC.

7. Plan of activities

No.	Intermediate activities	Start date	End date
1	Preparation of a working document to be discussed by the countries at the regional seminar, entitled “Processing census data: a review of validation and consistency methodologies with a view to the 2020 census round”	January 2020	June 2020
2	Holding the regional seminar on “Processing census data: a review of validation and consistency methodologies with a view to the 2020 census round”	To be decided in May 2020	To be decided in May 2020
3	Preparation of the final document “Guidelines for the processing, validation and consistency of census data: experiences and good practices of and challenges for the countries of the region”, including the outcomes of the seminar	Six months after the aspects to be included in the document have been decided	
4	Presentation and dissemination of the final document “Guidelines for the processing, validation and consistency of census data: experiences and good practices of and challenges for the countries of the region”	The month after the document has been finalized	

III. DOCUMENT ON A HARMONIZED METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR MEASURING DISASTER-RELATED INDICATORS PERTAINING TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) AND THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015–2030

Theme: disasters

1. Background

According to the latest statistical report on loss and damage caused by disasters in 22 Latin American and Caribbean countries,² approximately 100,000 disaster events have been recorded in the region over the past 30 years. Almost 50% of these events have been small-scale disasters (known as “extensive events”), which are often not reflected in economic estimates, and mainly affect communities and small cities. Of these recorded disasters, nearly 90% have been hydrometeorological in nature and therefore preventable, indicating the importance of climate change adaptation actions in the region.

As part of the global actions and bearing in mind the Sendai Framework, the Statistical Conference of the Americas created the Working Group on Measuring and Recording Indicators Related to Disaster Risk Reduction at its ninth meeting, held in Aguas Calientes (Mexico), in November 2017. Working in conjunction with national statistical offices (NSOs), efforts have been made to fulfil the commitment to improve knowledge of disaster risk, as a social construct that can be avoided, minimized or addressed more effectively, by implementing measures through policies, planning and good information management for decision-making. It is recognized that disaster risk is determined by several factors, including exposure to hazards (natural, socionatural, anthropogenic, technological and biological), vulnerability to or low capacity to cope with hazardous events and the subsequent recovery; failure to address these factors leads to avoidable and regrettable damage and losses with social, economic and environmental impacts. Likewise, NSOs play a key role in implementing methodologies, tools and coordination processes with international agencies, such as the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the area of environmental statistics of the Statistics Division of ECLAC, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNFPA and the Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), making it possible to link commitments to global agendas, such as the Sendai Framework, the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change.

2. Objectives

(a) General objective

To draft a framework document that facilitates the systematic and regular generation of statistical information on disaster risk and dangerous events, related to economic, social and environmental impacts, and based on best practice codes for the validation of data and information in official statistics, contributing to disaster risk management (DRM) in Latin America and the Caribbean.

² See United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), *Impacto de los desastres en América Latina y el Caribe 1990-2013: tendencias y estadísticas para 22 países*, 2016 [online] https://www.unisdr.org/files/48578_impactodesastresamericalatinacaribe.pdf.

(b) Specific objectives

- (i) To produce a framework document related to disasters and disaster risk reduction (DRR), with input from NSOs, based on the implementation of statistical best practice codes, that promote the validation of data and information.
- (ii) To contribute to the definition or adaptation of highly important recommendations and to the development of metadata for DRR-related indicators.
- (iii) To facilitate the integration of Latin American and Caribbean countries in global efforts to identify, disseminate and apply methodologies for measuring indicators and processing statistical data related to DRM.

3. Expected impact

It is expected that countries of Latin America and the Caribbean will have adequate, standardized and integrated tools and basic inputs to respond satisfactorily to disaster-related indicators, global monitoring and reporting commitments of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement, in which the role of NSOs is clearly defined (as the entities responsible for validating relevant data and information). This is expected to lead to regulatory framework changes to reflect the mandate of NSOs in terms of their responsibilities for monitoring and reporting processes through multisectoral coordination within countries.

In addition, the region is expected to contribute significantly to the development, refinement or consolidation of indicators in line with both the Sendai Framework and the SDGs, as well as the indicators to be defined for monitoring the Paris Agreement; and to promote the development of disaster risk reduction policies and planning processes.

4. Budget and financing sources

The outputs are expected to be produced mainly by the human resources of the institutions participating in the group. Additional funding will be secured and/or managed through UNDRR (funding for travel and the production and translation of materials).

5. Coordinating countries

- Peru: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).
- Paraguay: Department of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses (DGEEC).

6. Technical secretariats

- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).
- Statistics Division of ECLAC.

7. Plan of activities

No.	Intermediate activities	Start date	End date
1	To produce a self-assessment tool on information gaps and availability for disaster and DRR variables in Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to respond to the 38 indicators of the Sendai Framework, including five SDG indicators	January 2020	December 2021
2	To contribute to the definition or adaptation of recommendations of the utmost importance for the countries of the region and on the use of administrative records for the production of SDG and Sendai Framework indicators	January 2020	December 2021
3	To develop a regional proposal for a statistical disaster classification, including socionatural and anthropogenic hazards	January 2020	December 2021

IV. METHODOLOGICAL GUIDE ON TIME-USE MEASUREMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Theme: gender

1. Background

The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean recognize the need for measurements of time use and unpaid work and the importance of time-use surveys as a fundamental tool for obtaining information in this area. Currently, 19 countries in the region have carried out at least one measurement and the data collected have been key to gender analysis, to measuring all forms of work, to analysing the link between income distribution and time distribution, and to following up on national, regional and global commitments regarding the distribution of unpaid work within households.

This issue has long been considered to be important and is becoming increasingly so, as evidenced by the meetings of information specialists on time use and unpaid work that have been held periodically for 17 years. The discussions and experiences shared at those meetings are a fundamental input for moving towards greater harmonization of time-use measurements in the region.

Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, indicator 5.4.1, proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location, has been defined to monitor progress towards a fairer distribution of unpaid workloads.

Moreover, within the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, the total workload indicator has been prioritized from among the indicators for regional statistical follow-up of the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Meanwhile, eight countries of the region have put an economic value on households' unpaid work and four have calculated the satellite account of that work. This allows the contribution made by women to the economy through unpaid work to be recognized and to be incorporated into macroeconomic analysis.

However, the methodologies used by the countries of the region differ, making international comparability difficult and making it impossible to generate regional aggregates.

For this reason, at the fifteenth International Meeting of Experts on Time Use and Unpaid Work, organized in the framework of the work programme of the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, held in Mexico City on 9 June 2017, participants called for a methodological document to be prepared that should include the experience of the region's countries in measuring time use and putting a value on unpaid work. The Working Group on Gender Statistics began work on this document pursuant to its work programme for the 2018–2019 biennium, and it is proposed that it be continued in order to produce a guide that will allow comparable statistics of the highest quality standards to be generated.

2. Objectives

(a) General objective

To systematize experiences in the measurement of time use in Latin America and the Caribbean and to develop guidelines for the conduct of time-use surveys and the calculation of indicators on time use and unpaid work in the region.

(b) Specific objectives

- (i) To systematize the different methodologies used in the region to measure time use and unpaid work and to analyse the different approaches to measuring time use.
- (ii) To examine the different time-use classifications used by the countries of the region and their links with the Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL), as a regional classifier, and the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics.
- (iii) To determine a minimum list of activities to be included in time-use surveys so that the main time-use indicators are comparable, specifically SDG indicator 5.4.1.

3. Expected impact

The methodological guide on time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean will make recommendations for conducting time-use surveys and generating key indicators, with a view to greater regional harmonization of information. It will also consider the new labour measurements proposed at the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).³

4. Budget and financing sources

Technical resources of NSOs, technical support provided by staff of the Gender Affairs Division of ECLAC and technical support provided by the Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS) for the compilation of data on the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) such as alternative modes of data capture.

INEGI and ECLAC will provide logistical support to the meetings arising from the plan of activities.

5. Coordinating country

- Mexico: National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI).

³ See International Labour Organization (ILO), *Report of the Conference: 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians Geneva, 2–11 October 2013*, Geneva, 2013, and *Report III: Report of the Conference, 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 10–19 October 2018)*, Geneva, 2018.

6. Technical secretariats

- Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC.
- Statistics Division of ECLAC.

7. Plan of activities

No.	Intermediate activities	Start date	End date
1	Establishment of the working group to prepare the methodological guide, with countries and focal points confirming their interest in participating	November 2019	January 2020
2	Circulation of a draft methodological guide on time-use measurements in Latin America and the Caribbean by the technical secretariat for consideration by the working group. Subgroups will be created to work on the thematic areas of the document	February 2020	March 2020
3	Definition of a minimum list of time-use activities for international comparability	March 2020	August 2020
4	Presentation of the subgroups' findings at the time-use meeting	September 2020	September 2020
5	Definition of good quality criteria for time-use surveys	January 2021	February 2021
6	Consultation on the draft document with member countries of the working group	April 2021	May 2021
7	Incorporation of the working group member countries' comments and dissemination of the document	June 2021	August 2021
8	Presentation of the final document at the time-use meeting	September 2021	September 2021
9	Editing and printing of the final document	October 2021	December 2021

V. PROTOCOL FOR THE COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF DATA FROM STUDIES INVOLVING CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Theme: childhood and adolescence

1. Background

The work undertaken by the Working Group on Statistics on Childhood and Adolescence since 2015 has revealed ethical difficulties in collecting and disseminating data on children and adolescents. While there are global research guides,⁴ they cannot be used in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean without first considering the context in which the data are obtained and how the information is analysed.

Legal frameworks control the collection of data and the publication of information on children and adolescents, regulating the circumstances in which minors may be consulted directly, data protection and the submission of sensitive information. Other challenges also exist, such as the environment, family relationships and questions of confidentiality.

Against this backdrop, it is proposed that a protocol for the collection and dissemination of survey data on children and adolescents in the region should be designed, to provide countries with a standard response to those challenges and to the following issues:

- Practical differences in how data are collected from different age groups: early childhood (0–5 years), children (6–12 years), preadolescents (12–14 years) and adolescents (14 years or older). It is recognized that biases in their replies, how they approach the survey and the types of sensitive questions vary with children’s ages.
- The effect of cultural and gender norms at the local level and in relation to the topic of the survey.
- How to respond to sensitive situations when the statistical office realizes that a child is at risk or in danger (protection protocols).
- How to train and select the right staff to interview children and adolescents.
- When it is justified to ask about sensitive issues that are in the national interest but pose a potential risk to children and adolescents (for example, when is it justified to ask about sexual abuse) and what measures can be taken to mitigate the risk (for example, by changing how the question is asked).
- How to ensure that questions on sensitive topics do not lead to biased results.
- How to disclose information about children and adolescents properly, without compromising data confidentiality.

This protocol for the collection and dissemination of data from studies involving children and adolescents will improve the quality, response rate and timeliness of the data and ensure greater comparability among data from the region.

⁴ See United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), “UNICEF procedure for ethical standards in research, evaluation, data collection and analysis”, 2015 [online] https://www.unicef.org/supply/files/ATTACHMENT_IV-UNICEF_Procedure_for_Ethical_Standards.PDF and European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), “Child participation in research”, 2014 [online] <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/child-participation-research>.

2. Objectives

(a) General objective

To improve the capacities of NSOs to address the ethical challenges related to the collection and dissemination of survey data gathered from children and adolescents.

(b) Specific objectives

- (i) To carry out an assessment of the current ethical practices that the countries of the region use to collect and disseminate survey data gathered from children and adolescents.
- (ii) To develop a protocol that takes into account international and regional best practices, as well as the regional context, the capacities of NSOs and different age groups.
- (iii) To organize a workshop to discuss and reach a consensus on the protocol.
- (iv) To produce a protocol document, approved by the countries, as a guide for conducting research and statistical work with children and adolescents in the region.

3. Expected impact

In the medium term, the protocol is expected to streamline and improve the quality of data collection on children and adolescents in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In the long term, the protocol will lay the foundations for minimum ethical standards for surveys of children and adolescents in the region, both for NSOs and for all types of research involving these population groups. This will lead to an increase in the participation and response rates of minors (or their caregivers) in data collection, to better quality data and, therefore, to better public policies to serve these population groups.

4. Budget and financing sources

Source	Amount	Form the contribution will take	Purpose
Department of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC) of El Salvador (proponent)	US\$ 10,000	Working hours of technical staff and space for working group meetings, over two years	Coordination and technical quality assurance of the output
Other statistical agencies	US\$ 15,000	Working hours of the working group's focal points, over two years	Coordination and technical quality assurance of the output
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	US\$ 15,000	Monetary	Hiring a consultant to design the protocol
UNICEF	US\$ 25,000	Monetary	Organizing a face-to-face workshop to reach consensus on the protocol

5. Coordinating countries

- El Salvador: Department of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC).
- Panama: National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC).

6. Technical secretariats

- UNICEF.
- Statistics Division of ECLAC.

7. Plan of activities

No.	Intermediate activities	Start date	End date
1	Launch and planning meeting	January 2020	March 2020
2	Preparation of the terms of reference	January 2020	June 2020
3	Preparation of the protocol (duration of the consultant's contract)	July 2020	June 2021
4	Face-to-face meeting to reach consensus on the results	July 2021	September 2021
5	Submission of the agreed final output to the Statistical Conference of the Americas	October 2021	December 2021

VI. DOCUMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GENERATING ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS AND INDICATORS FOR THE SDGs WITH GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION AND USING NON-TRADITIONAL SOURCES

Theme: the environment

1. Background

According to the United Nations Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics, environmental statistics are environmental data that have been structured, synthesized and aggregated according to statistical methods, standards and procedures.

Environmental statistics are the newest area of official statistics, therefore production processes and regional methodological improvements must be strengthened to take advantage of available information sources in order to improve the generation of statistics for multiple purposes, including the design and development of indicators.

Some countries of the region have started to generate and integrate basic environmental statistics with geospatial information, an exercise that has great potential. .

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development stresses the need to develop official environmental statistics and indicators in order to generate indicators to measure compliance with national (subnational), regional and global goals and targets.

2. Objectives

(a) General objective

To produce a document of recommendations for generating environmental statistics and indicators for the SDGs, based on the integration of non-traditional sources and the use of Earth observations that enable the countries of the region to create new methodologies or improve existing ones.

(b) Specific objectives

- (i) To develop conceptual definition and recommendations based on the countries' best practices and methodological lines to adapt them within the region.
- (ii) To identify capacities and areas of opportunity for using Earth observations and non-traditional sources in the region's methodologies.
- (iii) To design strategic action guidelines and recommendations to further the generation of environmental statistics and indicators in the countries of the region, based on the integration of non-traditional sources and the use of Earth observations.

3. Expected impact

- To contribute to the efforts made by NSOs, ministries of environmental affairs and mapping agencies in the region to develop environmental statistics and indicators.

- To propose a regional methodology for using non-traditional sources to generate georeferenced statistics and data on various subjects, including pollutants and waste, in order to measure progress towards the SDGs and harmonize outputs and processes, by generating new statistics or strengthening capacities in the countries of the region.
- To collate national best practices and propose regional methodological guidelines on using Earth observations of land cover and water bodies from freely available satellite images in order to measure progress towards the (environmental) SDGs, to build capacities and to standardize outputs and processes in the countries of the region.

4. Budget and financing sources

Financial resources from international agencies, donors and countries.

5. Coordinating country

- Mexico: National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI).

6. Technical secretariat

- Statistics Division of ECLAC.

7. Plan of activities

No.	Intermediate activities	Start date	End date
1	Set up the working group	January 2020	February 2020
2	Design a system to identify best practices and case studies, and develop definitions and concept proposals	March 2020	June 2020
3	Design and carry out the diagnostic review	July 2020	September 2020
4	Analyse and present the results of the review	October 2020	November 2020
5	Design strategic action lines	December 2020	February 2021
6	Present a proposal of specific activities	March 2021	March 2021
7	Carry out specific activities (planning objectives, specific workshops, preparing manuals, carrying out and evaluating thematic national pilot test in the countries of the region, following up on and documenting the progress made)	March 2021	October 2021
8	Prepare document with best practices and recommendations	October 2021	December 2021

VII. ASSESSMENT OF THE CAPACITIES OF STATISTICAL SYSTEMS TO MEASURE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Theme: migration

1. Background

Population mobility in Latin America and the Caribbean has been a recurrent subject of study, either because of the historical context and the region's role as a recipient of European immigrants or populations from Africa, rural-urban displacements, intraregional migration and international migration.

These studies are based on different indicators and information sources. For example, as part of the Investigation of International Migration in Latin American (IMILA) initiative,⁵ led by CELADE–Population Division of ECLAC, a large database has been created, allowing users to consult migratory movement data gathered from censuses dating back to 1980. Similarly, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has set up the Regional Platform for Migration Information,⁶ which seeks to track 10 migration movements⁷ and complements the Migration Data Portal.⁸ The latter includes indicators on the vulnerability and integration and well-being of the migrant population. Some countries also report to the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI), coordinated by the Organization of American States (OAS), and to the International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) database of the International Labour Organization (ILO), in addition to participating in the Regional Conference on Migration.

However, whether as a result of factors related to connectivity, participation in global value chains, tourism or human resources training, or owing to a lack of development opportunities or conflicts or disasters, there are different migratory movements in the region that require States to safeguard people's rights. At the same time, the mobility of populations impacts on the countries of origin, transit and destination of migrants.

In this regard, and within the framework of the various international and regional agreements and commitments, national statistical systems must establish coordination mechanisms to produce high quality statistical information from censuses, surveys and the statistical use and linking of different administrative records, and to update surveys, by including additional questions or specific sampling methods, as well as non-conventional big data or crowdsourcing sources.

2. Objectives

(a) General objective

To identify the capacities of national statistical systems in the region to classify and georeference migratory movements at the international level.

⁵ See [online] <https://celade.cepal.org/bdcelade/imila/>.

⁶ See [online] <https://primi.iom.int/en/migration-movements>.

⁷ The 10 migration movements on this portal are: Entries and Exits; Detentions; Deportations; Returnees; Returned Boys, Girls and Adolescents; Assisted Returns; Refugee-Asylum Procedures; Complementary Protection; Residence procedures; Border posts or entry points. IOM has a standard form for countries to report their information.

⁸ See [online] <https://migrationdataportal.org/>.

(b) Specific objectives

- (i) To identify the capacities of national statistical systems in the region to classify the size of the migrant population; conditions of vulnerability; infrastructure in place to care for them; and migratory crossing points and routes.
- (ii) To identify statistical information sources (censuses, surveys, administrative records, as well as experimental big data projects or non-conventional sources) and production processes, and the means of access to and exchange of specific data to measure migratory flows and on the socioeconomic characteristics of the migrant population.
- (iii) To highlight the need to include the size of the migrant population in the calibration of expansion factors in social surveys.

These objectives are aligned with the project to assess national migration data infrastructure,⁹ spearheaded by CELADE–Population Division of ECLAC and the United Nations Statistics Division, as well as with the methodology used by IOM to evaluate the labour market information systems that have been implemented in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. Likewise, a gender perspective and a focus on the rights of children will be mainstreamed into this evaluation.

3. Expected impact

It is expected to help to generate good quality statistical information that will enable countries to meet national migration policy objectives, and to comply with various regional or international agreements, such as the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, or to support the work of the Regional Conference on Migration.

4. Budget and financing sources

Partnerships will be sought with international agencies to obtain the necessary funding to carry out the plan of activities.

5. Coordinating countries

- Colombia: National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE).
- Mexico: National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI).
- Chile: National Institute of Statistics (INE).

⁹ See Statistical Commission “National migration data infrastructure – a comprehensive framework for capacity development on international migration statistics”, 2019 [online] <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/50th-session/documents/BG-Item3n-MigrationDataInfrastructure-E.pdf>. The questionnaire can be downloaded from [online] https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/migration-expert-group/methodology/Assessment%20of%20national%20capacity%20in%20producing%20mig%20statistics_2018.11.29.pdf.

6. Technical secretariat

- Statistics Division of ECLAC.

7. Plan of activities

No.	Intermediate activities	Start date	End date
1	Design of a questionnaire to be completed by NSOs on their capacities to measure international migration. The questionnaire will include modules related to specific objectives 1 and 2	March 2020	July 2020
2	Define the information needs of each country of the region	March 2020	April 2020
3	Conduct the online questionnaire to all countries of the region	August 2020	September 2020
4	Systematize the responses and prepare input document for drafting the first chapters of the final document	October 2020	December 2020
5	Compilation of experiences in measuring international migration in the region that takes into account the capacity of NSOs at the regional level	January 2021	April 2021
6	Compilation of regional and global experiences of using non-conventional sources to measure migration	March 2021	May 2021
7	Compilation of the impacts of the migrant population on the design of social surveys	March 2021	May 2021
8	Draft final document	June 2021	November 2021
9	Circulate, discuss and reach agreement on the assessment document	November 2021	November 2021
10	Publication of the final document	December 2021	December 2021

VIII. GUIDE ON CONCEPTUALIZATION AND MEASUREMENT OF PRICES AND VOLUMES IN THE SERVICES SECTOR

Theme: services sector

1. Background

One of the key areas in which the region needs to make progress is in establishing guidelines and methodologies for producing and disseminating statistics in line with internationally accepted parameters, in order to yield high-quality statistical information with guaranteed interoperability. Accordingly, efforts have been made in the region to seek synergies and propose joint projects and work plans to strengthen statistical capacities and improve the related processes.

In the spirit of furthering progress in this regard, the National Department of Statistics (DANE) of Colombia proposes to develop a guide on conceptualization and measurement of prices and volumes in the services sector, in the framework of the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas. This is viewed as a strategic project that will help to improve data quality and comparability in the sector. Although strenuous efforts have been made to prepare methodological documents for calculating deflators,¹⁰ (see System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 93) and European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA 95), the documentation produced thus far has concentrated on the study and measurement of goods. In the case of services, only limited progress has been made towards a level of conceptualization that would support measurement in the sector.

Nonetheless, some international experiences in the measurement of prices and volumes in the services sector are to be found in methodological documents produced by the statistical institutes of countries that prepare such data. However, it is important to put together a technical document on services deflators for the region, based on the experiences of the countries and taking into account their specificities. This is because the services sectors has become increasingly important for the countries' economies: for example, wholesale and retail commerce, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, transport and storage, food and accommodation, public administration and defence, mandatory affiliation social security services, education, health care and social services activities, and communications, among others, represent 41% of GDP in Colombia,¹¹ 44.1% in Peru¹² and 44.1% in Chile.¹³

¹⁰ See, among others, European Commission, *Handbook on price and volume measures in national accounts*, Luxembourg, 2001, and International Labour Organization (ILO) and others, *Consumer price index manual: theory and practice*, Washington, D.C., 2004.

¹¹ See National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), "Estadísticas por tema: cuentas nacionales" [online] <https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/cuentas-nacionales>.

¹² See National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), "Cuentas nacionales" [online] <https://www.inei.gob.pe/estadisticas/indice-tematico/national-accounts/>.

¹³ See Central Bank of Chile, "Cuentas nacionales de Chile, 2013-2018" [online] https://si3.bcentral.cl/estadisticas/Principa11/Informes/anuarioCCNN/index_anuario_CCNN_2018.html.

2. Objectives

(a) General objective

To prepare a practical guide on conceptualization and measurement of prices and volumes in the services sector.

(b) Specific objectives

- (i) To identify and discuss experiences and good practices regarding the measurement of prices and volumes in the services sector.
- (ii) To document recommendations and guidelines on the measurement of prices and volumes in the services sector.

3. Expected impact

The guide on conceptualization and measurement of prices and volumes in the services sector will serve as a tool for strengthening estimates of the volume of the services sector in general and for identifying that sector's share in GDP. It will also enhance data comparability, with a solid theoretical underpinning, taking into account the experiences and good practices developed by the countries of the region in this area.

4. Budget and financing sources

It is anticipated that the national statistical offices in the region interested in participating will make human resources available for the preparation of the guide on conceptualization and measurement of prices and volumes in the services sector. The support and advice of representatives of multilateral agencies and international experts in this area are also anticipated.

Meetings will take place to discuss and share experiences and good practices with international experts and representatives of the national statistical offices in the region interested in participating.

5. Coordinating country

- Colombia: National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE).

6. Technical secretariat

- Statistics Division of ECLAC.

7. Plan of activities

No.	Intermediate activities	Start date	End date
1	Compilation of information on experiences and good practices regarding the measurement of prices and volumes in the services sector	January 2020	December 2021
2	Organization of working sessions (with support from multilateral agencies and statistical offices having extensive experience in this area) to establish a framework of prices and volumes for the service sector	January 2020	December 2021
3	Presentation of a draft of the guide on conceptualization and measurement of prices and volumes in the services sector	January 2020	December 2021
4	Circulation of the draft guide on conceptualization and measurement of prices and volumes in the services sector	January 2020	December 2021
5	Final preparation of the guide on conceptualization and measurement of prices and volumes in the services sector	January 2020	December 2021

IX. METHODOLOGICAL DOCUMENT ON CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS AND STATISTICAL USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE ECONOMIC RECORDS

Theme: administrative records

1. Background

Over the past few years, several countries worldwide have sought to use administrative records as a source of information for the production of economic statistics. The infrastructure of the developed countries contains at least data on the identification and location of observation units (establishments, businesses, corporate groups and so forth), which are fully updated through administrative records. They then use that infrastructure to generate sampling frames for surveys. The data can be updated because both government agencies and national statistical offices in those countries use a single public identifier for each observation unit —corporate groups, businesses or establishments. The statistical infrastructure thus supports the generation of economic statistics in these countries.

The situation is different in Latin America and the Caribbean, as various challenges stand in the way of setting up an infrastructure similar to that in developed countries, that would support the establishment of effective sampling frames to generate accurate and reliable economic statistics.

The challenges faced by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean include the following:

- Rigid legal frameworks that prevent government agencies from sharing administrative records with national statistical offices.
- Administrative records have specific objectives, which are not necessarily compatible with statistical purposes.
- Administrative records are based on conceptual frameworks that are specific to their particular purpose and do not necessarily align with the conceptual frameworks developed by national statistical offices.
- Government agencies that keep administrative records use their own classifiers to meet their own requirements, which are different from those used by national statistical offices.
- National statistical offices work in isolation to build sampling frames for the statistical design of surveys.
- Although there are various international recommendations on the statistical use of administrative records, there are no established methodologies or statistical tools or software to enable the countries of the region to build infrastructure on the basis of administrative records and harness their statistical potential.

2. Objectives

(a) General objective

To develop a conceptual and methodological document on the use of administrative records to generate new and more timely economic statistics.

(b) Specific objectives

- (i) To develop conceptual and methodological definitions for generating statistics based on administrative records.
- (ii) To share best practices in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean related to the statistical use of administrative economic records.
- (iii) To share statistical tools and software that facilitate the statistical use of administrative records.
- (iv) To provide general guidelines to support the construction of an economic statistics infrastructure from administrative records.

3. Expected impact

In the medium term, a conceptual and methodological document with practical examples will be available for the countries of the region to use as an input for producing economic statistics from administrative records.

In the long term, it is hoped that the countries of the region will use administrative records in a standard manner to generate economic statistics, creating synergies for enhancing statistical development in the region.

4. Budget and financing sources

Human resources of national statistical offices of the countries making up the working group.

Although the work can be conducted remotely and meetings held using open source tools, two face-to-face meetings would need to be held yearly, which will require funding.

5. Coordinating countries

- Mexico: National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)
- Colombia: Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)

6. Technical secretariat

- Statistics Division of ECLAC

7. Plan of activities

No.	Intermediate activities	Start date	End date
1	Formation of the working group	January 2020	January 2020
2	Identification of needs	February 2020	March 2020
3	Conceptual definitions of administrative records and other related concepts	April 2020	June 2020
4	Identification of administrative records	July 2020	September 2020
5	Design of the conceptual and methodological document	October 2020	December 2020
6	Preparation of the conceptual and methodological document	January 2021	August 2021
7	Review of the document	September 2021	November 2021
8	Circulation of the document	December 2021	December 2021

X. MANUAL ON THE DESIGN OF SECURITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICAL SYSTEMS

Theme: public security and justice

1. Background

Statistics on crime, criminal justice and the enforcement of penalties allow governments to assess and monitor the conditions, circumstances and trends with regard to the well-being of the population and the impact of policies to prevent and punish crimes. Each institution of the justice system keeps extensive records, which, if collated in a systematic and organized manner, can be transformed into statistics for evidence-based decision-making. In addition, the generation of statistical programmes and products that seek specifically to measure insecurity and the level of victimization in society provide complementary information to understand the extent of criminal activity.

In the mid-1980s, the United Nations Statistics Division published the first edition of the *Manual for the Development of Criminal Justice Statistics*.¹⁴ It was followed by the *Guide to Computerization of Information Systems in Criminal Justice*.¹⁵ Then, a *Manual for the Development of a System of Criminal Justice Statistics*¹⁶ was developed in 2003, which provides broad and general descriptions of the institutional framework needed to develop a national system that integrates the production of administrative records on criminal justice with sample surveys on public security and victimization.

However, in light of the recent adoption of various international standards such as the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, the global Sustainable Development Goal indicator framework, the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and the road map to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics at the national and international level,¹⁷ up-to-date operational guidelines are needed for the design and management of these systems, particularly in the context of reforms of the criminal justice systems and judicial processes underway in Latin America and the Caribbean, which should take into account methodological and technological developments and national capacity-building needs in the region.

2. Objectives

(a) General objective

To develop a manual to guide national efforts to generate statistical information on security and criminal justice in the countries of the region, within the framework of international standards in this area, in an effort to improve statistical project management capacities to measure crime and for the administration of criminal records.

(b) Specific objectives

- (i) To develop methodological guidelines for structuring, organizing and strengthening national statistical information systems on security and justice.

¹⁴ ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/43.

¹⁵ ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/58.

¹⁶ ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/89.

¹⁷ E/CN.3/2013/11.

- (ii) To produce tools that support the development of statistical capacities to integrate ICCS into administrative records, and for the sample design of victimization and security surveys.
- (iii) To contribute to the generation of statistical information in the framework of monitoring the indicators associated with SDG 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, namely to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

3. Expected impact

(a) Medium term

- (i) Strengthen the management and organizational capacities of nascent statistical systems.
- (ii) Generate more and better-quality comparable data in justice system institutions and NSOs that have an impact on decision-making processes and the design of evidence-based public policies.
- (iii) Facilitate the adoption of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and their reporting at the global level.
- (iv) Provide tools for the design of victimization, public safety and justice surveys.

(b) Long term

- (i) Design and implement statistical systems that compile data on criminal justice and enforcement of penalties in the countries of the region that lack such an institutional framework.
- (ii) Create and foster a culture of statistics, in which information is used in crime prevention and criminal justice.

4. Budget and financing sources

The Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Public Security, Victimization and Justice (UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence) will provide and administer US\$ 140,000.

5. Coordinating country

- Mexico: National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI).

6. Technical secretariats

- The Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Public Security, Victimization and Justice (UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence).
- Statistics Division of ECLAC.

7. Plan of activities

No.	Intermediate activities	Start date	End date
1	Selection of success stories and best practices as input for the development of the guidelines	January 2020	June 2020
2	Development of annotated index	January 2020	June 2020
3	Dissemination of the annotated index among and feedback from the working group	January 2020	June 2020
4	Preparation of an initial draft	January 2020	September 2020
5	Dissemination of the initial draft among and feedback from the working group	June 2020	December 2020
6	Preparation of annex I – Training on the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (contents, order and teaching strategy)	October 2020	December 2020
7	Preparation of annex II – Sample design (objectives, scope, targets, bibliography)	October 2020	December 2020
8	Working meeting and discussion of the working group	October 2020	December 2020
9	Regional forum on best practices in the implementation of national statistical systems on security and criminal justice	January 2021	March 2021
10	Preparation of the final draft	January 2021	September 2021
11	Development of the practical and theoretical content of annex I modules	January 2021	March 2021
12	Development and programming/design of the course management system and the delivery and learning tools for annex I	April 2021	June 2021
13	Development of the annex I course evaluation and follow-up mechanism	July 2021	September 2021
14	Analysis of recommendations, experiences (positive and negative) and conclusions of the working group's members with regard to the design of national samples for annex II	January 2021	June 2021
15	Circulation of the final draft among the working group for approval	April 2021	September 2021
16	Design and publication of the Manual and annexes on the Knowledge Transmission Network	October 2021	December 2021

XI. DOCUMENT OF BEST PRACTICES FOR THE ADOPTION OF INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON STATISTICS ON WORK RELATIONSHIPS

Theme: work

1. Background

At the regional level, it is crucial to foster the proper measurement and analysis of labour statistics within a conceptual framework that is aligned with the latest international recommendations, and which, in turn, provides harmonized indicators to compare and evaluate individual countries' progress in the area of decent work.

The standards used in the region to compile work relationships statistics date back to 1993. In order to adapt to the changes observed in labour markets and respond to countries' demand for new indicators to measure all work relationships, the International Labour Organization (ILO) undertook a revision of existing standards that culminated in the adoption, at the twentieth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 2018, of a new resolution on this topic, which sets out the revised International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE I8).

The updated labour force surveys will help to measure the nature of the economic risks and authority experienced by workers, the strength and nature of their attachment to the economic unit in which they work, and the impact of economic and social changes on their work.

Measuring status in employment under ICSE 18 will help to strengthen labour statistics as a whole, since it is an essential input variable in the socioeconomic analysis of work. It is also key to the construction and interpretation of other indicators, such as informal economy and labour income indicators.

Given the regional diversity in statistical data collection contexts and capacities, and in order to maintain the comparability of labour statistics, countries must develop a joint proposal to resolve existing statistical gaps, within the framework of a participatory process. As part of this process, the countries' experiences and progress made will be shared through a joint learning strategy that will include regional consultations, technical meetings and the systematization and preparation of a methodological document of best practices that will foster development opportunities based on South-South cooperation.

2. Objectives

(a) General objective

To advance in the statistical harmonization for the measurement of work relationship statistics, incorporating the best practices of the countries of the region.

(b) Specific objectives

- (i) To promote among countries the conceptual and methodological harmonization of labour statistics with the new international ILO standards for statistics on work relationships, adopted at the twentieth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (2018).
- (ii) To prepare a methodological document compiling progress made and best practices in this area.

3. Expected impact

It is expected that a methodological document that systematizes countries' progress in the adoption and adaptation of the latest ILO recommendations (adopted at the twentieth International Conference of Labour Statisticians) will help to guide and support those countries that are at different stages of that process.

At the same time, benefits are expected to be derived from the national capacities that will be developed and established in each participating country, building a wealth of knowledge and experiences that can be exchanged among the countries of the region when measurement instruments need to be adjusted in response to changes in the labour market, such as those listed in resolutions adopted at the twentieth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, or the emergence of new statistical information needs.

4. Budget and financing sources

The International Labour Organization (ILO), in its capacity as technical secretariat, has provided solid support to the Working Group on Labour Market Indicators between 2012 and 2019, helping to finance the working group's annual face-to-face meetings.

5. Coordinating entities

- Chile: National Institute of Statistics (INE).
- Ecuador: National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC).

6. Technical secretariats

- International Labour Organization (ILO).
- Statistics Division of ECLAC.

7. Plan of activities

No.	Intermediate activities	Start date	End date
1	Ratification of the focal points of the working group's member countries	January 2020	February 2020
2	Preparation of a regional consultation for an initial assessment of the harmonization gap among countries	March 2020	April 2020
3	Regional consultation of member countries	May 2020	June 2020
4	Preparation of a regional assessment document	July 2020	September 2020

No.	Intermediate activities	Start date	End date
5	Dissemination of the regional assessment	October 2020	October 2020
6	Working meeting (remote or face-to-face) to exchange countries' experiences of adopting and adapting to the new recommendations	October 2020	December 2020
7	Preparation of regional consultation to identify best practices	January 2021	March 2021
8	Regional consultation of member countries	April 2021	May 2021
9	Preparation of methodological document of best practices	June 2021	August 2021
10	Working meeting (remote or face-to-face) at which the final document will be disseminated	September 2021	December 2021