



Governing Body

319th Session, Geneva, 16–31 October 2013

GB.319/POL/5

Policy Development Section
Technical Cooperation Segment

POL

Date: 10 September 2013

Original: Spanish

FIFTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Regional perspectives on technical cooperation: Latin America and the Caribbean

Purpose of the document

This document examines the development of the ILO's technical cooperation programme in Latin America and the Caribbean from 2002 to the present, analysing trends and perspectives. The Governing Body is invited to request the Office to submit at its 322nd Session (October 2014) a resource mobilization strategy for the region, to be considered in the context of the review of the ILO's global technical cooperation strategy (see the draft decision in paragraph 37).

Relevant strategic objective: Governance, support and management (Outcome 1: Effective and efficient utilization of ILO resources).

Policy implications: None.

Legal implications: None.

Financial implications: None.

Follow-up action required: A proposal will be developed for a strategy to mobilize technical cooperation resources for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Author unit: ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Related documents: GB.306/TC/1; GB.306/TC/2; GB.307/TC/1; GB.310/TC/1; GB.313/POL/7; GB.313/POL/8; GB.316/POL/5; GB.316/POL/6; GB.317/POL/6; GB.317/POL/7.

I. Introduction

1. Latin America and the Caribbean is a diverse region comprising countries at different levels of development, including members of the G20 (Argentina, Brazil and Mexico) and poor nations such as Haiti. Most of the member States of the ILO in the region¹ are in the “medium- to high-income” category in the list of recipients of official development assistance (ODA) of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (DAC/OECD), as shown in table 1. The total population of the countries in this category is 500 million.

Table 1. ILO member States receiving ODA* in Latin America and the Caribbean, by income category

Least developed countries	Lower middle-income countries and territories	Upper middle-income countries and territories
Haiti	Belize Bolivia (Plurinational State of) El Salvador Guatemala Guyana Honduras Nicaragua Paraguay	Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Brazil Chile Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Ecuador Granada Jamaica Mexico Montserrat Panama Peru Dominican Republic Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Saint Lucia Suriname Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Total population in each category (in millions)		
10.3	53.3	499.1

* The member States of the ILO in Latin America and the Caribbean omitted from the table because of their income levels are Bahamas, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: DAC/OECD: DAC list of ODA recipients, effective for reporting on 2011, 2012 and 2013 flows; United Nations Population Fund: *State of the World Population 2012* (New York, 2012); UNDP.

¹ The ILO serves 33 member States in Latin America and the Caribbean, and nine non-metropolitan territories.

2. The relative decline in recent years in the significance of Latin America and the Caribbean as a recipient region for ODA is partly explained by the use of per capita income as a criterion for granting international cooperation resources. The definition of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has contributed to accentuating this trend, because there is a close connection between per capita income and the MDG indicators. However, this approach disregards the internal heterogeneity of the economies and societies of middle-income countries, and the significant levels of inequality in income distribution and access to goods, services and opportunities.² Gearing international cooperation to the causes of inequality, so that it acts as a lever to mobilize local human, technical and financial resources, will be an extremely useful means of tackling this situation.
3. In recent years the economic and social situation in Latin America and the Caribbean has improved on average, as shown by the levels of growth and the reduction in poverty. In the area of employment, prosperity is reflected in the increase in the number of jobs, the coverage of social protection and the fall in unemployment to historic lows, of just above 6 per cent in 2012. However, 15 million people are unemployed, 90 million workers lack any form of protection and 127 million people are in informal employment.³ Underemployment and precarious employment persist in the region, resulting in a high level of vulnerability in a very significant proportion of the population.
4. There is a direct link between the state of the labour market and the reduction of poverty and inequality. Wage increases, especially for the workers with the lowest incomes, have an immediate impact on income distribution. Measures aimed at formalizing employment, extending social protection and creating sustainable enterprises that generate decent and productive work are mechanisms for boosting economies, attacking the causes of poverty and inequality, and widening the scope for democratic governance.
5. This analysis bears out the importance of the ILO's technical cooperation programme for the region. The actions undertaken in support of the Organization's constituents must be directed to the areas with the maximum implications for social and employment development and the reduction of inequality. In this sense, the priorities of the Office for Latin America and the Caribbean are those deriving from the 2010 American Regional Meeting – the right to organize, freedom of association and collective bargaining, sustainable enterprise and labour administration – and those derived from an analysis of the present social and economic situation – policies on employment for social inclusion, social protection and the formalization of informal employment.
6. Formalizing the informal economy is one of the eight areas of critical importance in the Programme and Budget for 2014–15, and one of the ILO's major objectives in Latin America and the Caribbean for the next few years. In informal employment, the models of inequality that are typical of countries in the region take root and flourish, including those based on gender, race and ethnicity, and for this reason tackling informality will enable the ILO to contribute to resolving this problem, relying on its recognized experience and added value in this area. Informality of employment is also a threat to the States in the region, as it causes a loss of tax revenue which in turn affects their ability to implement public policies. The Office has undertaken a process of consultation with the constituents in the region about the most appropriate strategy and combination of policies for

² In spite of the growth in recent years and the relative improvement in poverty indicators and income distribution, Latin America and the Caribbean continues to be the most unequal region in the world. See United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): *Regional Human Development Report for Latin America and the Caribbean 2010: Acting on the future: breaking the intergenerational transmission of inequality* (New York, 2010).

³ For a detailed description of the situation in the region, see ILO: *Labour Overview 2012*, ILO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (Lima, 2012).

approaching the challenge of formalization in Latin America and the Caribbean, bearing in mind the sustainability of enterprises and the right of workers to decent work and protection at work.

II. Trends in technical cooperation in the region, 2002–12

7. In the period 2002–12, the total amount of extra-budgetary funds approved for technical cooperation projects for the region was US\$298 million,⁴ or 12.6 per cent of the total of extra-budgetary resources mobilized by the ILO as a whole. The region's share of the total funds approved for the ILO fell from an average of 16.4 per cent a year in the period 2002–06, to 12.8 per cent between 2007 and 2012. In the latter year, its share was below 11 per cent (table 2). Between 2008 and 2012, the region also received \$9.5 million from the Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA), representing 12 per cent of the total.

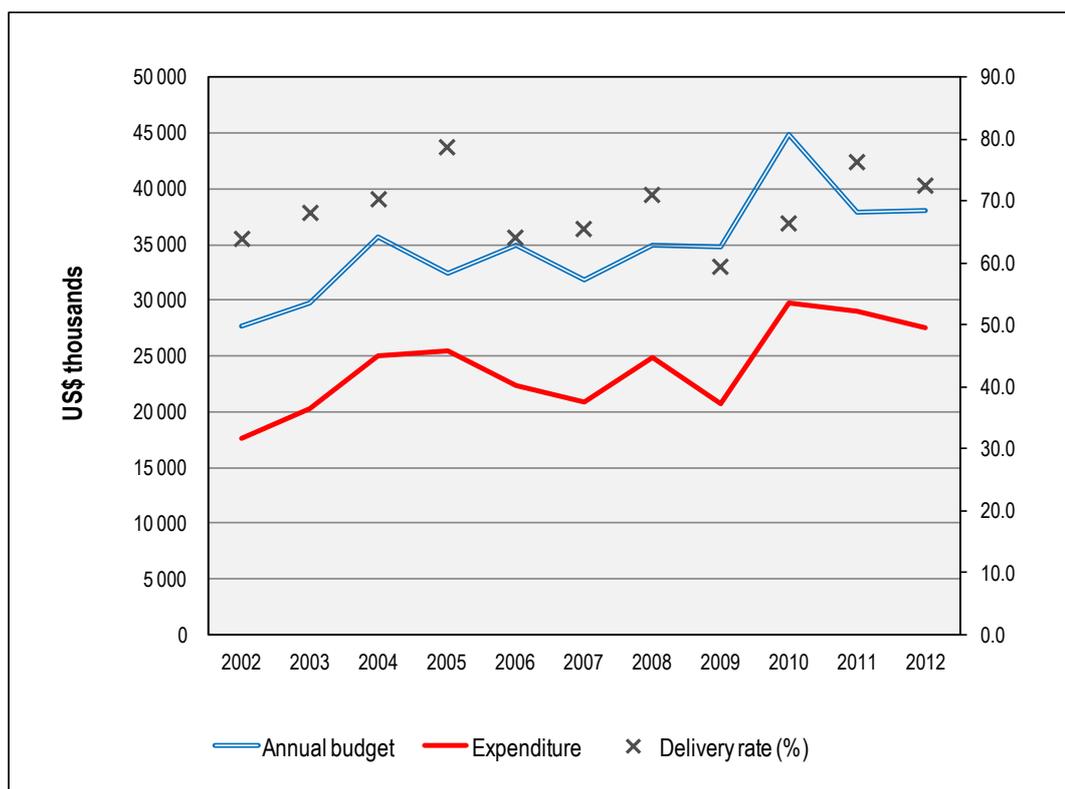
Table 2. Approved technical cooperation credits, 2002–12
(in US\$ thousands)

	Latin America and the Caribbean	ILO total	Share (%)
2002	30 161	176 414	17.1
2003	22 821	150 826	15.1
2004	14 330	152 371	9.4
2005	24 303	176 277	13.8
2006	29 196	243 118	12.0
2007	23 786	223 894	10.6
2008	26 751	302 453	8.8
2009	44 323	213 494	20.8
2010	30 352	253 886	12.0
2011	22 372	202 135	11.1
2012	29 491	270 050	10.9
Total	297 887	2 364 917	12.6

8. Expenditure in the region from extra-budgetary funds between 2002 and 2012 came to \$263.5 million, over 14 per cent of the ILO total (Appendix I). Average expenditure in the period 2002–09 was \$22.1 million a year, whereas the average in 2010–12 was \$28.8 million, or 30 per cent more. This improvement is also reflected in an increase in delivery rates, which were around 70 per cent in 2011 and 2012 (figure 1).

⁴ The figures in this document were provided by the Partnerships and Field Support Department (PARDEV) and exclude administrative costs.

Figure 1. Annual budget growth, expenditure and delivery rates in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2002–12



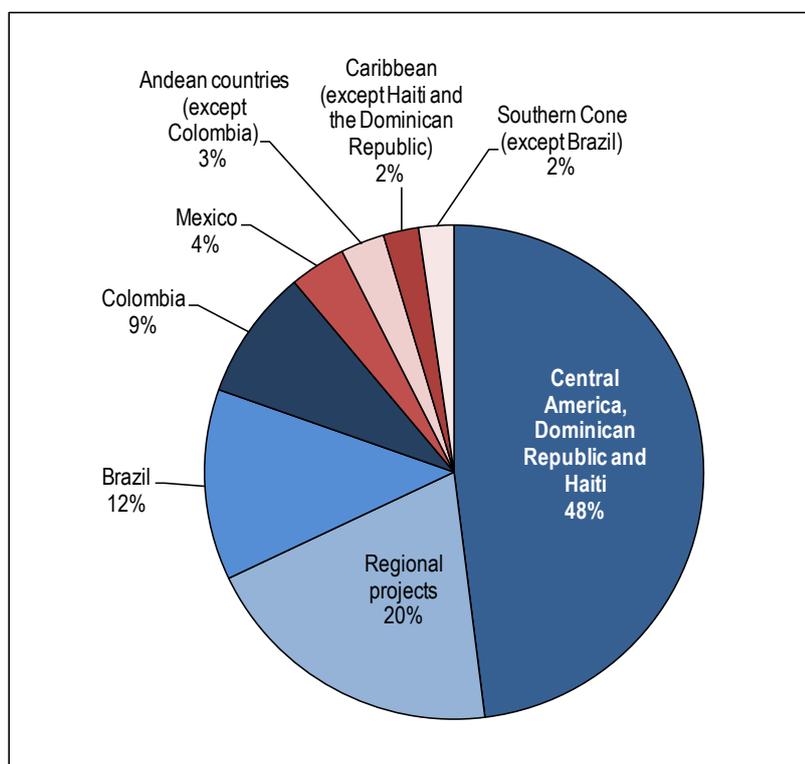
9. The extra-budgetary resources for technical cooperation for Latin America and the Caribbean come from governments (some in the region itself), multilateral bodies, the private sector and public sector agencies. The United States is the chief donor for the region (46 per cent of total funds approved in the period 2002–12), followed by Spain (18 per cent) and the United Nations system (11 per cent), especially through the MDG Achievement Fund, financed within the framework of Spanish cooperation and managed by UNDP. Some 82 technical cooperation projects are now being delivered in the region from extra-budgetary resources, financed by 21 different donors.
10. Of the 82 ongoing projects, seven are financed through local development cooperation funds,⁵ three by private bodies, and a further seven are South–South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) projects. Local funds account for 6 per cent of the available extra-budgetary resources, while the SSTC projects comprise 3.6 per cent and the public–private partnerships 1.4 per cent. The bulk of cooperation assistance for the region, almost 90 per cent, comes from traditional donors (members of DAC/OECD) and multilateral organizations.
11. The projects delivered in the region are unevenly distributed, both between countries and between topics. The geographical distribution of ongoing projects shows a high concentration in Central America (including Panama), the Dominican Republic and Haiti, accounting for 48 per cent of the budget for the entire region.⁶ Interventions in Brazil and Colombia account for 21 per cent of the available budget, while the remaining countries of

⁵ In the region, the local funds deployed are in Chile (two projects), Colombia (two projects), Panama, Peru and Saint Lucia.

⁶ In this zone, 52 per cent of resources are concentrated in two countries: El Salvador and Haiti.

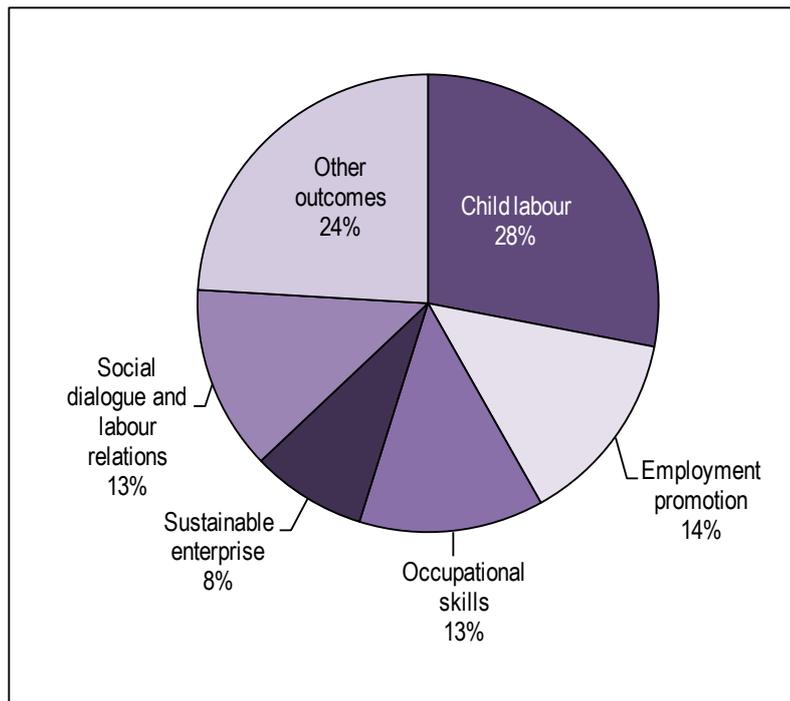
South America attain scarcely 5 per cent. The Caribbean has only 2 per cent of the available extra-budgetary funds, without counting the RBSA (figure 2).

Figure 2. Distribution of extra-budgetary resources (excluding the RBSA) in Latin America and the Caribbean, by geographical area (as of 8 August 2013)



- 12.** Three quarters of total expenditure on technical cooperation in 2011 and 2012 is focused on five of the 19 outcomes of the ILO's Strategic Policy Framework for 2010–15: child labour (28 per cent of the total); promoting employment and developing occupational skills (27 per cent); social dialogue and labour relations (13 per cent); and sustainable enterprise (8 per cent). Funds for the remaining outcomes are scarce (figure 3 and Appendix II). Although there has been some improvement in the thematic diversification of the project portfolio for the region since 2007, if this distribution is compared with the regional priorities it can be noted that there is a need to mobilize funds for promoting the right to organize and freedom of association and collective bargaining, strengthening labour administration (and the capacities of constituents in general), social security and the formalization of informal employment.

Figure 3. Distribution of expenditure of extra-budgetary funds (excluding the RBSA) in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2011 and 2012



III. Some recent results of technical cooperation

13. Extra-budgetary funds account for over 40 per cent of the ILO's total budget for Latin America and the Caribbean, so their impact on the results achieved is highly significant. Technical cooperation, in the framework of the integrated management of resources, is essential for supplementing the regular budget of the Office and achieving progress with the Decent Work Agenda, since it makes a direct contribution to building knowledge, developing policies and legislation, strengthening institutions and capacities, validating methodologies and experience, and promoting compliance with international labour standards. Some recent results in these areas are described below.⁷

Building knowledge

14. Reliable statistics are essential in the formulation of policy. Here technical cooperation can make a contribution, as shown by the report on the Decent Work Country Profile for Brazil, which provides statistical data broken down by units of the Federation. Since 1998, the ILO has had the Latin America and Caribbean Labour Information System, a horizontal cooperation initiative to promote the collection and dissemination of labour market statistics. The Office has also promoted the standardization of indicators and tools for measuring child labour, so enabling Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay to carry out special surveys between 2010 and 2012.

⁷ This list is not exhaustive; it provides examples of results achieved in the context of projects funded by various donors and the RBSA. For additional information, the ILO's Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean has published, since 2012, an annual report entitled *Avances y Perspectivas* [Progress and prospects] which can be consulted on its website.

15. Cooperation makes it possible to investigate specific phenomena in depth. One example is found in the national analyses of interregional migratory flows in Central America and the Dominican Republic. The ILO's Inter-American Centre for Knowledge Development in Vocational Training (CINTERFOR) is carrying out a research project on the skills required by small businesses in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua operating in the knowledge and innovation economy. There are also numerous examples of surveys conducted by the ILO jointly with other United Nations agencies, for instance on: work-life balance (with UNDP); barriers to the employability of women (the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women – UN Women); the labour market and poverty in rural areas (the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – FAO); and the labour market situation in the region following the economic crisis (the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean – ECLAC).

Policy development and legislation

16. Much of the ILO's work in the region focuses on developing public policies, programmes and legislation to meet the challenges faced by the countries in the region in making decent work a reality.
17. Since 2010, a regional programme and a number of inter-agency projects on decent work for young people have culminated in policy recommendations for countries such as Argentina, Brazil and Chile, among others, and have led to the adoption of national youth employment plans in Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru. In Peru, a round table for social dialogue on youth has been introduced.
18. In 2011, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala and Panama, with support from the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), developed "roadmaps" for the elimination of child labour. IPEC has also contributed to the compilation of lists, adopted on a tripartite basis, of hazardous forms of child labour in a number of countries in the region. In the Caribbean, the Office has contributed to the design of public policies for tackling child labour through prevention and education in Jamaica and in rural areas of Guyana.
19. The Office supported its constituents in Brazil in the process that culminated in the first national Conference on Employment and Decent Work, which was held in August 2012 and brought together 1,500 delegates to define the core elements of a national agenda. A number of subnational decent work agendas have also been launched in Bahia, Matto Grosso and the ABC region of Sao Paulo, and this experiment has been replicated in Argentina (Santa Fe province) and Chile (the Maule region). These initiatives enable the ILO to mobilize resources from local and regional units of government, and from the constituents in these fields.
20. As for legislative developments, in Barbados the technical support and consultancy activities of the ILO contributed, in January 2013, to the enactment of the Safety and Health at Work Act. In Nicaragua, the ILO took part in the technical discussions that culminated in the adoption of a new Code of Procedure on Employment and Social Security, which introduces oral hearings and enables cases to be heard directly by specialist judges. In Brazil, the Office has conducted activities with a political impact on domestic work, which contributed to the enactment, in April 2013, of a Constitutional Amendment conferring additional rights on both men and women domestic workers, including maternity leave, extra pay for night work and overtime, a restriction of the daily hours of work and termination indemnities. A General Law on Cooperatives, adopted in the Plurinational State of Bolivia in 2013 with support from the ILO, encourages business set-ups by small producers.

21. A South–South cooperation project managed from Brazil has contributed significantly to the introduction of a pension system for public officials in Timor-Leste, the first since that country became independent. The ILO carried out technical studies, assisted in drafting the legislation adopted in January 2012, and trained the staff responsible for putting the system into effect. South–South technical cooperation in the region also includes exchanges of information on child labour between the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay, which have given the impetus for new policies and educational programmes, and for specific initiatives towards eliminating hazardous child labour (for example, on rubbish dumps).

Institutional development, capacity building for constituents and social dialogue

22. Although more effort is needed to pursue effective social dialogue, technical cooperation has enabled progress to be made in strengthening labour institutions and the capacities of constituents.
23. One focus of attention in this field is labour administration. The Office took part, through regular budget and technical cooperation funds, in the efforts to re-establish the Ministry of Labour in Colombia and to make progress along similar lines in Paraguay. In Central America, the Office has assisted in labour inspection for targeted planning and the updating of procedural handbooks. In Colombia, the Ministry of Labour has designed a training programme to monitor the unwarranted use of intermediaries in employment, and for collective agreements enabling workers to make free use of their right of association and collective bargaining, with the support of the Office. In the Andean countries, a technical cooperation project has contributed to the setting up of units specializing in labour migration in the Ministries of Labour, thereby strengthening inter-institutional coordination in this area.
24. In Argentina, the network of employment services in the country's provinces and municipalities has been strengthened. The linkage between increased capacity in public services and the delivery of local economic development strategies on the ground has been crucial in implementing more effective and citizen-friendly employment policies. In Central America, progress has been made in coordinating employment services at the subregional level and in standardizing labour skills.
25. A number of the ILO's technical cooperation projects work towards increasing capacity for the promotion of wider trade union coverage and enhanced collective bargaining, and towards improving the management and impact of workers' organizations. In 2012 and 2013, the Office has contributed to designing or updating 22 programmes of internal trade union reform, in seven countries of the region. It has also promoted the exchange of experience and the preparation of training materials and studies to assist technical teams such as the Working Group on Internal Trade Union Reform. Between 2007 and 2012, the Office, with support from the International Training Centre, made a significant contribution to setting up the continent's Trade Union Platform on Social Security, and defining a trade union strategy on occupational health and safety for the Americas, with a gender approach. In 2013, a project to foster increased trade union membership and collective bargaining was launched in Colombia.
26. In 2009 and 2010, the Office established or strengthened the labour committees in the employers' organizations in the countries of Central America, which have received regular support in the form of training in negotiation, communication and social dialogue, among other things. The Office is also supporting business associations in the region in strengthening their strategic plans and providing more and better services to the affiliates. In this area, mention should be made of the recent effort to develop services to make it

easier for enterprises in Chile and Ecuador to employ persons with disabilities. The Office has also fostered the development of useful tools for employers' organizations in their efforts to play a role in creating a supportive environment for sustainable enterprise, including computer software to analyse national variables and provide updated information to organizations and businesses.

27. Social dialogue – at all levels – is the core of the ILO's technical cooperation in the region, and has been the particular focus of a number of projects in recent years. In Peru, work has been done to reactivate the National Council on Labour and Employment Promotion (which is now operational) and, in Uruguay, support has been given to the national dialogue on employment and social security. In Colombia, the ILO has contributed to the relaunch of departmental committees on social dialogue, which made it possible in 2013 to incorporate the Decent Work Agenda into local development plans (for example, in Magdalena).
28. The System for Integrated Measurement and Improvement of Productivity (SIMAPRO), developed by the ILO in Mexico, is based on dialogue in enterprises to create the conditions for improving productivity and working conditions, which in turn leads to the resolution of conflicts, a reduction in accidents at work, the improvement of environmental conditions, enhanced skill training and the growth of formal employment. This methodology, which has been successfully applied in Mexican sugar plants, has been extended to other countries (Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador) and sectors (tourism, agro-industries and engine parts).

Pilot projects and action on the ground

29. Many projects include among their components the application of methodologies and the validation of strategies on the ground. Recent examples include the achievements of the Better Work programme in Haiti and Nicaragua, investigating working conditions in several dozen enterprises in the textile sector; introducing an approach focused on local economic development and business sustainability in the Brunca region of Costa Rica; and production chains and the generation of green jobs in banana cultivation in the Dominican Republic. Another achievement is the creation of production complexes and sales strategies for small producers in four cities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and the improvement of working conditions and productivity in 35 flower-growing enterprises and in the textile sector in Colombia, by implementing the "Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises" (SCORE) programme. Successful experiences also include increasing the capacity of micro-enterprises to participate in public works for road maintenance in Paraguay, and waste processing in Haiti. These projects bring decent work to the people who need it most, and show that the work of the ILO has a direct and immediate impact on their quality of life.

International labour standards

30. Technical cooperation has been instrumental in promoting international labour standards. Many projects include ratification campaigns, as in the case of IPEC for the Conventions on child labour or, more recently, the awareness-raising activities on the rights of domestic workers. Cooperation has included activities to strengthen trade unionism and support the "12 by 12" Campaign of the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas. Thanks to these campaigns and activities, four countries of the region have already ratified the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).
31. Cooperation can also promote a culture of compliance with international standards and the building of institutions for this purpose, as with the project for verifying the

implementation of the White Paper recommendations in Central America, and the project for promoting international labour standards in Colombia. Noteworthy in Colombia is the creation of the Special Committee for the Handling of Conflicts referred to the ILO, a model that can be copied in other countries. Through the project for promoting the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), the ILO took part in the process leading to the adoption of a law on prior consultation and its implementing regulations in Peru, and participated in many training sessions for key actors and in awareness raising for members of presidential and parliamentary cabinets in Guatemala and in other countries of the region. This shows that the Office can use technical cooperation as an instrument for following up the observations of the ILO's supervisory bodies.

IV. Prospects

32. The examples given, which show the results achieved in recent years, serve to justify the need for and relevance of the ILO's technical cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean. However, the immediate prospects are disquieting. The economic crisis in Spain, in particular, will have an impact on the approval of new lines of credit for 2013 and 2014. At the same time, the United States is delivering an increasing amount of resources through competitive processes, rather than directly, and this is expected to result in a reduction in its cooperation assistance to the region channelled through the ILO in the next few years.
33. In this context, it is necessary to diversify the sources of funding for technical cooperation in the region, ensuring more balanced geographical and thematic coverage, and setting up more projects that match the priorities defined by the constituents, while making a significant contribution to the aims of sustainable development after 2015 and taking account of the ongoing process of reviewing operations on the ground.
34. There are four methods of diversifying sources of cooperation assistance, all being relevant for middle-income countries, which should be explored:
 - (a) the local mobilization of regional government resources, through local development cooperation funds;
 - (b) SSTC, a method which is beginning to show results and which could be extended to more donors using the example of Brazil, as the Governing Body has pointed out,⁸ and with the involvement of countries in the region. This method enables solutions to be found through innovative experience in similar countries, and it encourages the exploitation of knowledge stored by the social partners. Cooperation should also serve to strengthen existing networks, including the vocational training institutes associated to CINTERFOR;⁹
 - (c) the development of inter-agency projects, providing the ILO with not only financial resources but also the opportunity to enhance their impact through association with other agencies;¹⁰

⁸ GB.313/POL/7 and GB.316/POL/5.

⁹ GB.317/PFA/1.

¹⁰ GB.306/TC/1.

- (d) the promotion of public–private partnerships, bearing in mind the increase in private development funding and the rise of corporate social responsibility;¹¹ the regional strategy must also be conceived in the framework of the enterprise initiative presented by the Director-General in his Report to the 102nd Session of the International Labour Conference.¹²
35. The mobilization of technical cooperation resources for the region must be based on the priorities defined by the constituents, especially through Regional Meetings and the Decent Work Country Programmes,¹³ and must facilitate the active participation of employers' and workers' organizations. The region is, moreover, making progress in aligning its priorities on the areas of critical importance singled out in the Programme and Budget for 2014–15, for which purpose it has designed a technical cooperation programme on formalizing the informal economy (the FORLAC programme).
36. In order to achieve the objectives of technical cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean, it is essential to strengthen good practice in project management, ensuring relevance in the design of projects, efficiency in their delivery, sustainability in their results and stringency in their evaluation. The project evaluations carried out in the past few years show that the ILO has made significant progress in these areas, although there are still outstanding challenges to be resolved. One of the lessons learned is that it is essential to reaffirm the importance of the constituents taking part in the whole project cycle, and to integrate the gender perspective, social dialogue and the fundamental principles and rights of workers in a substantive sense into the strategies adopted.

Draft decision

37. *Considering the analysis of the present situation and in view of the need to strengthen the ILO's technical cooperation programme in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Governing Body requests the Office to develop a strategy for mobilizing resources for the region, to be discussed in the context of the general review of the ILO's technical cooperation strategy during its 322nd Session (October 2014).*

¹¹ GB.316/POL/6.

¹² ILO: *Towards the ILO centenary: Realities, renewal and tripartite commitment*, Report of the Director-General, International Labour Conference, 102nd Session, Geneva, 2013.

¹³ Based on the guidelines in documents GB.306/TC/2, GB.307/TC/1 and GB.310/TC/1.

Appendix I

Extra-budgetary technical cooperation (XBTC) in Latin America and the Caribbean, by country, 2002–12 (in US\$ thousands; excluding administrative expenditure)

Country or territory	Total expenditure 2002–12	Number of current projects*	Current budget*
Latin America and Caribbean – Regional	82 155	9	22 540
Subregional Andean countries	2 879		
Subregional Caribbean islands	402	1	61
Subregional Central America	21 671	5	17 046
Subregional Southern Cone	11 026		
Antigua and Barbuda	20		
Argentina	15 721		
Aruba	57		
Bahamas	2		
Barbados	36		
Belize	351		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	5 946	3	528
Brazil	22 636	11	14 137
British Virgin Islands	28		
Chile	2 918	2	979
Colombia	10 314	7	9 659
Costa Rica	6 731	4	3 879
Dominica	21		
Dominican Republic	8 134	2	596
Ecuador	4 428	3	1 431
El Salvador	13 853	5	13 505
Grenada	34		
Guatemala	3 467	1	434
Guyana	2 291	2	1 516
Haiti	14 542	10	14 941
Honduras	5 786	3	1 420
Jamaica	1 215	1	1 012
Mexico	5 689	1	4 129
Nicaragua	7 737	2	2 559
Panama	2 581		
Paraguay	2 673	4	1 132
Peru	2 700	4	1 261
Saint Kitts and Nevis	36		
Saint Lucia	101		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	42		
Suriname	11		
Trinidad and Tobago	661		
Uruguay	4 622	2	469
Total for Latin America and the Caribbean	263 515	82	113 235

* Figures taken from IRIS on 8 August 2013. The country information includes only the budget for national projects, not the budget for activities conducted in connection with subregional or regional projects.

Appendix II

XBTC expenditure in Latin America and the Caribbean by outcome, 2011 and 2012

(in US\$ thousands; excluding administrative expenditure)

Strategic outcomes	2011		2012	
	\$	%	\$	%
<i>Strategic objective: To create more opportunities for women and men to earn an income and have decent work</i>	10 624	36.7	9 079	32.9
1. Fostering employment: More women and men have access to productive jobs, decent work and opportunities to earn money	3 784	13.1	4 022	14.6
2. Developing vocational skills: The development of vocational skills makes workers more employable and enhances the competitiveness of enterprises and the overall potential for growth	4 718	16.3	2 606	9.4
3. Sustainable enterprises: The creation of productive jobs and decent work by sustainable enterprises	2 122	7.3	2 452	8.9
<i>Strategic objective: To bring effective social protection within the reach of all</i>	3 190	11.0	1 470	5.3
4. Social security: More people have access to social security benefits that are better administered and more equitable from the viewpoint of gender equality	443	1.5	453	1.6
5. Working conditions: Women and men have better and more equitable working conditions	839	2.9	14	0.1
6. Safety and health at work: Workers and enterprises enjoy better safety and health conditions at work.	63	0.2	34	0.1
7. Labour migration: A larger number of workers enjoy protection and more migrant workers have access to productive employment and decent work	840	2.9	758	2.7
8. HIV/AIDS: The world of work responds effectively to the HIV/AIDS epidemic	1 005	3.5	210	0.8
<i>Strategic objective: To strengthen tripartism and social dialogue</i>	5 851	20.2	6 977	25.3
9. Employers' organizations: The employers have solid, independent and representative organizations		0.0		0.0
10. Workers' organizations: The workers have solid, independent and representative organizations	170	0.6	618	2.2
11. Labour administration and employment legislation: Labour administrations apply employment legislation that is fully up to date, and provide effective services	935	3.2	651	2.4
12. Social dialogue and labour relations: Tripartism and the strengthening of governance of the labour market contribute to effective social dialogue and solid labour relations	3 839	13.3	3 527	12.8
13. Decent work in the various sectors of the economy: A specific decent work approach is applied in each sector.	907	3.1	2 181	7.9
<i>Strategic objective: To promote and comply with labour standards and fundamental principles and rights of workers</i>	8 478	29.3	9 687	35.1
14. Right to organize and freedom of association and collective bargaining: Widespread knowledge and exercise of the right to organize and collective bargaining	254	0.9	126	0.5
15. Forced labour: Forced labour is eliminated	541	1.9	223	0.8
16. Child labour: Child labour is eliminated, priority being given to the elimination of its worst forms	7 516	26.0	8 333	30.2
17. Discrimination at work: Discrimination in employment and occupation is eliminated	72	0.2	272	1.0
18. International labour standards: The international labour standards are ratified and applied	94	0.3	734	2.7
<i>Policy coherence</i>	799	2.8	364	1.3
19. Incorporation of decent work: The member States place an integrated decent work approach at the centre of their economic and social policies, with the support of key United Nations organizations and other multilateral agencies	799	2.8	364	1.3
Total	28 942	100	27 578	100