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1 Updates on country participation

2 Outstanding survey activities

3 Workshop and technical assistance

4 Expected timetable

5 Outstanding risks

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As of now, +) *), -) of data
collection for HC

- 11 countries started in the 3rd quarter/2017.
- 13 countries started in the 4th quarter/2017
- 10 countries started in the 1st quarter/2018
- 1 country started in the 2nd quarter/2018

ECLAC has already received .-) # (

The 13 Latin American delivered on average 3 quarters, while the 22 Caribbean nations delivered 2 quarters

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CODES	Countries	444#	5	43#	5	4#	44#	444#	43#
ARG	Argentina	X		X		X	X		
BRA	Brazil	X		X		X	X		
BOL	Bolivia	X		X		X			
COL	Colombia								
CRI	Costa Rica								
CUB	Cuba								
DOM	Dominican Republic	X		X		X	X		
ECU	Ecuador	X		X		X	X		
GTM	Guatemala								
HTI	Haiti			X		X			
HND	Honduras	X		X		X	X		
NIC	Nicaragua			X		X	X		
PAN	Panamá			X					
PER	Peru	X		X		X	X		
PRY	Paraguay			X		X	X		
SLV	El Salvador			X		X	X		
URY	Uruguay	X		X		X	X		
VEN	Venezuela								
AXA	Anguilla			X		X	X		
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda					X			
ABW	Aruba			X		X	X		
BHS	Bahamas					X			
BRB	Barbados					X	X		
BLZ	Belize						X	X	
BMU	Bermuda	X		X		X			
BON	Bonaire			X					
CYM	Cayman Islands			X		X	X		
CUW	Curaçao					X			
DMA	Dominica					X	X		
GRD	Grenada					X	X		
GUY	Guyana			X		X	X		
JAM	Jamaica			X		X			
MSR	Montserrat					X			
KNA	St. Kitts and Nevis			X		X			
LCA	St. Lucia			X		X	X		
VCT	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	X		X		X	X		
SXM	Sint Maarten								
SUR	Suriname					X	X		
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	X		X		X	X		
TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands					X			
VGB	Virgin Islands, British					X	X		

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In the Second Technical Meeting (May 2018), ECLAC presented a workplan for the implementation of the rolling survey benchmark in the region for the next cycle (2020) and the forthcoming

The participants discussed the proposal and presented other 3 alternatives. It was agreed that a decision could not be taken by the participants of the meeting without hearing the heads of their institutions

ECLAC developed an online survey describing the 4 proposals (July 2018), and opinions from 27 countries were registered. The preferred proposal, chosen by 11 institutions (41%), was the implementation of the Rolling Survey Approach, distributing the collection of HC items through 3 years (++) * -)

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Countries will officially approve the permanent program and the 2020 Cycle calendar during the forthcoming Third Technical Meeting

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The Second Meeting inter-country validated (preliminarily) the household consumption data received from the 4th quarters of 2017 and from the 1st quarter of 2018

The inclusion of 35 new items in the HC list, suggested by CARICOM, was approved. ICP requirements were presented to National Accounts specialists in a common session with ECLAC's Annual National Accounts Seminar for LAC

After the meeting, ECLAC received revised data and those were sent to the GO:

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A meeting on National Accounts data requirements for Caribbean countries (19 participants) was held two weeks ago in Trinidad and Tobago, PoS

A Third Technical Meeting (10-13 December 2018, Bogota) will inter-country validate quarters available (at least three, as discussed). Revisions of results available for the special surveys will be also made

Technical assistance provided through and in person to: Curacao, Montserrat, Guyana. Possibly pending technical assistance: Jamaica, Curacao, Bahamas, Sint Maarten

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Since many countries started data collection for HC items in the 1st quarter of 2018, ECLAC may be receiving new data until the end of February/2019. Therefore, the processing of data is expected to be finished around ' @ , when it will be sent to the World Bank

A) * . 0 Data collection for Special Surveys

. 0 COUNTRIES: Transmission of Special Surveys data to ECLAC

+ , 0 ICP Third Technical Meeting, Bogota

+ " , 0 COUNTRIES: Delivery of MORES (last available year and 2011 revision)

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& > () : Many countries do not include the ICP in their annual budget

% , B : Smaller countries suffer from limited human and financial resources, and the ICP is not seen as a priority when there is another major statistical work under development (SDGs, Censuses, major surveys (i.e. HBS)

& > (-) , : Many Caribbean countries do not have estimates of GDP by the expenditure approach.

'),) (B > : Delays in the start of data collection – especially in the Caribbean – will accumulate a heavy work overload in the end of 2018, creating difficulties to match the region's work plan with the Global ICP schedule.

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! * : In addition to countries that decided not to participate due to internal problems (Cuba, Venezuela), the region still has countries that never officially left this cycle, but also never respected deadlines nor sent data (Guatemala, Sint Maarten, in part Jamaica)

& > (: Especially in countries where different institutions provide data for the ICP, different levels of commitment might be found (i.e. Guatemala)

4)) * : Arduous internal bureaucratic requirements at both ECLAC and the World Bank have resulted in some setbacks and unforeseen delays for ICP project implementation

, 4% : Despite reducing the workload in the reference year, it is still to be seen if countries are prepared for more continuous demands for ICP related data, especially in those countries that did not favor the adoption of the rolling survey approach

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