



**First session of the
Regional Conference on
Population and Development in
Latin America and the Caribbean**

Montevideo, 12 - 15 August 2013

Distr.
LIMITED
LC/L.3643
31 July 2013
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

**REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY THE LATIN AMERICAN
AND CARIBBEAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)-POPULATION
DIVISION OF ECLAC DURING THE PERIOD 2012-2013**



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Full integration of population dynamics into rights-based sustainable development with equality: key to the Cairo Programme of Action beyond 2014

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INTRODUCTION

In the period 2012-2013 to date, the activities of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC have been governed by its programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013 and the agreements of the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development set forth in resolutions 615(XXXI), 644(XXXII), 657(XXXIII) and 670(XXXIV), adopted at the thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions of ECLAC, respectively (Montevideo, 2006; Santo Domingo, 2008; Brasilia, 2010; San Salvador, 2012). At the thirty-fourth session, pursuant to resolution 670(XXXIV), it was decided that the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean would be renamed the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Division was requested to continue to give priority to the following issues from a gender perspective: determinants and consequences of demographic trends; sociodemographic inequities; maternal and child mortality; sexual and reproductive health; youth; ageing and older persons; indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations in Latin America and the Caribbean; international and internal migration; sources of sociodemographic information (population censuses and vital statistics); and human resources training in the fields of demography and population and development

The activities of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC are guided by a strategic objective that underpins its mandate: to expand and strengthen the technical capacity of the countries in the region to enable them to describe, analyse, comprehend and forecast population dynamics and their links with economic and social development with a view to incorporating demographic factors into public policies and programmes, especially those aimed at reducing poverty and inequality. To achieve its strategic objective, the Division has received extensive support from organizations of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC focuses on three areas: requests for assistance at the national level; regional phenomena, in particular the marked social, economic, ethnic and gender inequalities; and international agreements, principally the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and the Millennium Development Goals, which seek to improve people's living conditions by enforcing their rights.

I. REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND THE PROPOSED REGIONAL AGENDA ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT BEYOND 2014

At its meeting held in Quito from 4 to 6 July 2012, the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean adopted agreement 1, changing the Committee's name to the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. In the same agreement, the countries also accepted the offer of the Government of Uruguay to host the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. That decision was reflected in resolution 670(XXXIV) "Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean" adopted at the thirty-

fourth session of ECLAC, held in San Salvador in August 2012, which approved the change of name and endorsed the other provisions set forth in agreement 1, as well as welcoming agreement 2 “Population, territory and sustainable development, and other priority activities”, in paragraph 43 of which ECLAC is requested, in collaboration with UNFPA “...to prepare a regional report on the achievements, pending issues and emerging challenges for the future and, in the light of the outcome of this study to update the proposed regional agenda on population and development post-2014, for presentation and discussion at the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in the second half of 2013”.

In fulfilment of this request CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, in its capacity as technical secretariat of the recently created Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, prepared two working documents that will serve as a basis for discussion and deliberation at the first session of the Regional Conference: (a) “Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: review of the 2009-2013 period and lessons learned. Summary and overview” (LC/L.3640(CRPD.1/3)); and (b) “Proposed regional agenda on population and development for Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014” (LC/L.3641(CRPD.1/4)). Both documents were drafted in close coordination with the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and had the support of several divisions of the Commission. Furthermore, other stakeholders, including civil society, provided inputs and contributions that fed into the drafting process.

With the aim of presenting the Conference with robust documents from a substantive and methodological point of view, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC organized a preparatory working session involving representatives from the member countries of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference and invited experts in order to review and discuss preliminary versions of the documents and receive input on the issues at hand. The discussions were held in plenary meetings and addressed, among others, the following topics: (i) rights, needs and demands of adolescents and young persons; (ii) ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges; (iii) gaps in universal access to sexual and reproductive health services; (iv) gender equality; (v) territorial inequality, spatial mobility and environmental vulnerability; (vi) international migration and the protection of the rights of all migrants; and (vii) indigenous and Afro-descendent populations: multiculturalism and rights.

The document “Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: review of the 2009-2013 period and lessons learned. Summary and overview” seeks to systematize and summarize the main steps taken towards implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Latin America and the Caribbean, draw attention to the activities that have led to that progress and identify the objectives of the Programme of Action that have not been met, including those that saw only partial progress or even areas where the situation worsened. In addition, the text brings together a set of lessons learned over the nearly 20 years in which the Programme of Action has been applied in the region, with a view to generating inputs for the population agenda beyond 2014. The report is divided into five chapters. The first is an introduction containing relevant background information outlining the nature, scope and objectives of the document and explaining its connection with a more detailed report, which is one of the reference documents for the first session of the Conference. The second provides a reference framework establishing the set of criteria used in the study that constitutes the main body of the document. The third analyses the progress made on the indicators for the few quantitative targets set by the Programme of Action. The fourth examines the action taken in the countries to implement the Programme of Action, and includes the identification of gaps and shortfalls. The fifth and last chapter presents the lessons that have been learned over the nearly 20 years that the

Programme of Action has been implemented, which are essential as the region seeks to reach a consensus on how to proceed in relation to population and development as it looks to the future.

The second working document, “Proposed regional agenda on population and development for Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014”, aims to provide countries with the tools to identify their priorities and the key actions to consider when formulating the population and development agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014. The document presents data on the current situation and projections for the future in terms of the economic, social and demographic characteristics of Latin America and the Caribbean, with particular reference to the features that can be considered specific to the region and that determine the ways in which the region can integrate into global sustainable development processes. It also contains information on the global phenomena that affect the relationship between population and sustainable development in the region and the possible patterns that might be seen in those phenomena as a result of the strategic proposals on sustainable development that are currently being put forward at the global and regional levels. This document is consistent with the idea that it is necessary, on the one hand, to deepen and broaden the population and development agenda in order to tackle the new challenges looming on the horizon for the region and, on the other, to further incorporate population issues into economic and social development policies and programmes and into public administration in general.

With regard to the review of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) over the last 20 years in the region, it is worth highlighting the support provided by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC to the International Conference on Population and Development Beyond 2014 Secretariat (based at UNFPA Headquarters in New York) in conducting the Global Survey ICPD Beyond 2014, which included providing technical and substantive contributions to the preparation of the questionnaire and the interviewer’s guide; writing, editing and distributing letters and other materials to 32 countries in the region; following up with governments on the questionnaire completion process with the support of UNFPA country offices; helping to review and check the surveys received; participating (by teleconference) in meetings on substantive and coordination matters with the secretariat and other actors involved in the survey process; advising countries on filling out the questionnaire; developing a regional Cairo+20 website with links to the questionnaire and interviewer’s guide in English and Spanish, and to the Country Implementation Profiles; collaborating in the codification of the responses to the questionnaires with a view to ensuring an accurate analysis of the information; and participating in a thematic group on population dynamics, coordinated by the secretariat, in order to prepare thematic inputs to enrich the overall report on the survey.

As a corollary of its contribution to and participation in the survey process at the regional level, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC drafted a report entitled “Informe Regional de América Latina y el Caribe sobre la Encuesta Mundial sobre el Cumplimiento del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo y su seguimiento después de 2014” (LC/L.3634) [Spanish only], which will be one of the reference documents at the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean to be held in Montevideo from 12 to 15 August 2013. Another document that the Division has prepared as an input to this high-level discussion is entitled “Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo: avances en América Latina 2009-2011” [Spanish only].

II. STRENGTHENING COUNTRIES' CAPACITY TO CONDUCT THE 2010 ROUND OF CENSUSES

During the period 2012-2013, as in the previous biennium, the region's countries continued to work hard to prepare, conduct and evaluate their population and housing censuses. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC carried out a series of technical assistance activities to boost national capacities to conduct the 2010 round of censuses. The countries of the region have thus benefited from the Division's experience and expertise, not only in terms of direct technical advice, but also in the form of training workshops and opportunities for exchanging experiences, which have covered a variety of issues and sought to guide countries through the census process. The Division's efforts to increase countries' capacity to monitor population trends and incorporate population and development issues in their social programmes were targeted as follows: technical support was provided to four countries (Chile, Cuba, Paraguay and the Plurinational State of Bolivia) that were carrying out their population and housing censuses during the period under consideration; advice was given to three countries that were preparing their censuses (Guatemala, Haiti and Honduras); and assistance was provided to the other countries in the region that were at the post-census stage. The Division organized and conducted two regional workshops on census-related topics, which were attended by representatives of 13 government entities, academic bodies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In addition, numerous courses on REDATAM (system for the retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer) were taught, at which representatives of 26 government institutions produced reports, applications and indicators on various issues using census data.

The above mentioned workshops were organized as joint activities with the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, with technical and financial support from UNFPA. At those workshops representatives of national statistics institutes from Latin America and the Caribbean gave presentations on their census activities. In the period 2012-2013, a total of 17 participants from the region attended two workshops held on issues that arose during the 2010 round of censuses, namely, the second regional workshop on demographic evaluation and projections based on census data and the second regional workshop on the potential uses and applications of census data.

These workshops (i) built institutional capacity for recognizing the types of error that can arise in relation to data sources and during the estimation and evaluation processes used to study the components of population dynamics with a view to identifying, using direct and indirect techniques, any problems of coherence, quality and coverage; (ii) explored the possibility of using censuses to analyse indicators on issues such as living conditions, indigenous and Afro-descendent peoples, internal and international migration, housing and housing shortages, metropolitan trends, health, and estimates and evaluations of fertility and mortality rates. Also, as part of the fifth Congress of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP), the Division organized and held a round table on the 2010 census round in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Other materials produced in support of the technical assistance provided on censuses included a document on the potential of the census question on the survival of the last liveborn child, a review of the changes made to the contents of census forms over the last two decades and a guide to evaluating demographic data.

The reference document on population and housing censuses contains further details on the specific activities of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC in this area.¹

¹ See "ECLAC support for housing and population censuses in the decade starting in 2010" (DDR/4).

III. PROCESSING TOOLS AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The software developed by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, system for the retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer (REDATAM), further consolidated its position as the primary tool for processing and disseminating census results, both within and outside the region. In addition to having a user-friendly, accessible interface, one of the key reasons that REDATAM has become the preferred software for processing information from censuses and surveys is that it protects data confidentiality—a top priority for producers of information, especially national statistics institutes. The microdata are protected using an internal database structure

During the period 2012-2013, one of the Division's key actions in relation to processing tools and sociodemographic information systems was the organization of 14 regional, subregional and national workshops. These training activities, which were financed by UNFPA, aimed to build capacities for creating sociodemographic databases and indicators, processing, using and analysing census data and developing web applications. More than 240 statisticians, demographers and other civil servants from Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia thus had the opportunity to strengthen their capacities in the use of REDATAM, particularly in connection with the processing and analysis of information from population and housing censuses.

The improvements to REDATAM, whose development is receiving financial support from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg through UNFPA, include the design of an exchange protocol between REDATAM, DevInfo and other software packages. Another advance is the integration of the statistical software R into REDATAM 7, making it possible to carry out advanced analyses in that programming language using REDATAM databases.

Progress has been made towards designing a standard format to synchronize documentation and programming tasks. Similarly, advances have been seen in the definition of a grammar or syntax that adjusts the language to new requirements, as well as in the detection or errors and the deployment of error messages in relation to the use of REDATAM language. Trial versions of REDATAM 7 have been used in particular to create databases for the 2010 census round with satisfactory results and a reduction in the time taken to process large files in a single operation.

In addition to the publication of issue No. 18 of the newsletter *REDATAM Informa* [Spanish only], during the period 2012-2013 CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC continued to provide cooperation services to member States, both from ECLAC headquarters and in the field. In particular, assistance missions to create REDATAM databases and applications were carried out in Argentina, Belize, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Saint Lucia. Argentina received the support of experts from the Division in programming the code to construct a social vulnerability index using REDATAM as the platform and data from its 2010 census. The Division also collaborated with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) within the framework of South-South cooperation to strengthen national capacities in relation to the management and dissemination of census data.

IV. POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

During the last year CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC revised its population estimates and projections at the national level, disaggregated by sex and five-year age group, for 20 countries in Latin America, on the basis of estimates calculated in conjunction with national statistics institutes. The revised figures, available on the Division's website, calculated at the national level through 2100, are also broken down by urban and rural areas and the economically active population, and there is also a compendium of indicators on population structure and growth for the period 1950-2100 by country and for the region as a whole. Revised figures have been included for Ecuador, Mexico and Panama calculated on the basis of the results of the 2010 census round.

These figures were published in the database on demographic trends and also in the 2012 issue of the *Demographic Observatory* entitled "Population projections", which contains a section that analyses demographic trends and examines the progress and challenges associated with the decline in mortality in the region. It highlights that mortality rates for the Latin American subregion have fallen significantly in the last 60 years, but with large disparities between countries. And it is not only death that is touched by inequality, in Latin America new challenges are being posed by emerging and re-emerging diseases, increased violence, and changing habits and lifestyles. From a methodological viewpoint, problems have been identified in vital statistics systems, such as poor record coverage and quality. These make it difficult to establish cause of death and therefore to draw up an epidemiological profile of the region, with information differentiated by country and population group. If causes of death were better classified, health policies and programmes, whether for the prevention or treatment of disease, could be targeted more efficiently and effectively.

The Division has participated as an observer in the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), with whom it is collaborating to update the Child Mortality Estimates database. In addition, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has continued to lead the efforts of the Regional Working Group for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality. As part of this role, and to further the progress being made towards the fulfilment of Millennium Development Goal 5, the Division is working on a pilot research project on harmonizing maternal mortality estimates in Latin America and the Caribbean, on the basis of which a report is being written. This report presents a summary of the initial findings of the comparison between the figures reported by the Regional Inter-agency Task Force for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality and those reported by the countries; it describes the latest advances in the production of maternal mortality figures in each country in the study; it carries out a detailed comparison of those figures; and it presents general recommendations on harmonizing those figures.

The Division provided technical recommendations to countries on population estimates and projections and demographic analysis. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay received advice on preparing their population estimates and projections and received training on producing such figures using PRODEX, a population projections programme using Microsoft Excel. Brazilian officials were also provided with assistance in estimating the economically active population. In conjunction with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Division contributed to the third meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Network for Strengthening Health Information Systems (RELACSYS).

Lastly, the Division contributed a chapter to an electronic book published by ALAP entitled "Reflexiones sobre las estimaciones y proyecciones de población en América Latina: innovaciones metodológicas y dificultades para implementarlas" [Spanish only].

V. POPULATION DYNAMICS AND INEQUALITY

One cross-cutting topic that has been a sustained area of focus for the Division over the last 12 months is social and demographic inequality. For example, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC collaborated in the drafting of part II of *Social Panorama of Latin America 2012* (LC/G.2557-P) entitled “Some aspects of care in Latin America and the Caribbean: paid employment, household expenditure and persons with disabilities”. This section of the publication, which examines the issue of care and its economic, social, political and institutional implications, draws on materials produced by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC on projections, calculated using information from the most recent censuses, of the care burden, the role of migrants as care providers, on paid care work and the impact of disability on demand for care.

Taking into account the varied forms that inequality can take, such as differences in fertility according to age, education and socioeconomic level, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC carried out a study on adolescent fertility. The resulting document was presented at the Regional Meeting of South-South Cooperation between Andean and Central American countries: Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Sexual Violence, organized by UNFPA in Antigua, Guatemala, in August 2012. The study was on target, well-received and was also the focus of issue No. 8 of *Reseñas sobre Población y Desarrollo*. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also contributed to a seminar on the prevention of adolescent pregnancy and provided technical support to help develop the national strategy on this issue in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. It also provided assistance to the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of UNFPA, to member countries of the Andean Health Body-the Hipólito Unanue Convention (ORAS-CONHU) and to several Central American countries on assessing and analysing adolescent pregnancy rates and drafting policies to reduce them.

Within the framework of the regional National Transfer Accounts Project, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has focused on addressing the inequality affecting certain socioeconomic groups by working to develop national transfer accounts by socioeconomic status in each country participating in the project. This work has revealed the roles played by labour and financial markets, governments and families in maintaining the high levels of socioeconomic inequality that prevail in the region.

VI. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE AND CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPMENT

As one of the main consequences of demographic change, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has attached great importance to studying the effects of the shift in the population’s age structure on development. In particular the proportions of the potentially active population (adults) and the potentially dependent population (children, young persons and older adults) are changing dramatically and, therefore, so should the composition of investments in education and spending on health care, social protection and the care of dependent persons. In this respect, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has joined an international initiative to measure national economic activity by age, within the framework of the international National Transfer Accounts Project. Through the Division, ECLAC is coordinating the project’s activities in Latin America and the Caribbean

Between April and year-end 2012, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC implemented the extension of the second phase of the regional National Transfer Accounts Project, financed by Canada’s International Development Research Centre (IDRC). During this period, a new country joined the project

(El Salvador), giving a total of 10 participating countries, and a gender dimension was introduced into the analysis of national transfer accounts. The Division is the regional coordinator of the National Transfer Accounts Network, an international collaborative effort aiming to measure the economic relationships between groups within national economies: between young and old, rich and poor, and men and women. Thus, the network, which currently comprises 41 countries and is still growing, aims to transform national transfer accounts into a public policy tool to address the challenges facing the twenty-first century in connection with the ageing population and persistent inequalities.

In 2012 the national technical teams responsible for implementing the project participated in international and regional meetings for the purposes of information-sharing and training, not only on estimating national transfer accounts, but also on presenting the results as relevant input for formulating public policy. Two dissemination forums were organized in El Salvador and Jamaica, and training workshops were held in Cuba and Uruguay. The latest results were presented at a global conference held in Barcelona in June 2013: the ninth meeting of the Working Group on Macroeconomic Aspects of Intergenerational Transfers. At the end of the meeting, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC organized a training workshop on analysing inequality using national transfer accounts.

As a result of this project, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC published 15 documents, including the “Ageing Future Series” of pamphlets, which look at the data for seven countries, estimating a number of indicators and identifying points of connection between the economy and the changing age structure of society, such as the year that will mark the end of the youthful society, the point at which the ageing economy will become the predominant model, and the year in which the working-age population will reach its peak. They also weigh up the different public policy options for each of the countries studied, such as delaying retirement, eliminating the gender gap and increasing taxes. In addition, the technical teams in the participating countries produced a total of 15 publications, with the Division’s support. Further details on the activities, results and publications relating to national transfer accounts can be found on the Division’s website.

VII. AGEING

The most prominent activity on ageing during the period under consideration, the third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean, was held in May 2012 in San José. The Conference sought to monitor the fulfilment of the agreements adopted in the Brasilia Declaration and identify the key actions for their implementation over the coming five years. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, as the technical secretariat, organized the conference in coordination with the Government of Costa Rica. The Conference, and the intense period of activity during which stakeholders contributed their expertise, discussed methodologies and exchanged experiences, led to the adoption of the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Charter was presented by a representative of the National Council of Older Persons (CONAPAM) of Costa Rica, who highlighted the importance of the instrument for extending the protection of older persons and guiding the adoption in the region of legislation and policies supporting this segment of the population. The member States that participated at the meeting of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development held in Quito in July 2012 welcomed the San José Charter and urged the secretariat to provide technical support to promote its implementation.

In terms of the regional follow-up to the San José Charter, technical support was provided in 2013 for the Government of Costa Rica to convene the ECLAC member States in order to establish the key actions for the implementation of the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean. On the basis of the results of this process, the Division will focus on the areas identified to help countries meet their commitments.

The various meetings held have all been attended by participants from a broad range of member States and international organizations. In 2012, a videoconference was organized to disseminate the San José Charter among officials from the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion of Peru. The Division also contributed substantively to a meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, and provided support to delegations from Latin America and the Caribbean in the organization of a side event on the San José Charter.

With regard to technical support, the Division has conducted training and provided technical assistance on institution-building, legislation and programmes for older persons. For example, it supported the development of an online training module on the rights of older persons, in conjunction with the National Institute of Social Services for Retirees and Pensioners of Argentina, and taught a course on the rights of older persons, focusing on the current reality and challenges, to officials from the Federal District of Mexico and representatives of social and academic organizations that work on issues relating to ageing.

Regarding inter-agency collaboration, the Division has focused its activities in the inter-American arena, through the Working Group on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons of the Organization of American States. Within that framework, the Division prepared technical inputs and participated in a meeting of experts seeking a consensus on an inter-American convention on the rights of older persons. It is also worth highlighting that a cooperation agreement was signed between ECLAC and the National Institute of Social Services for Retirees and Pensioners of Argentina to provide training on the human rights of older persons.

Lastly, attention should be drawn to several publications. Issue No. 10 of the *Boletín de Envejecimiento y Desarrollo* [Spanish only] presents the results of the second cycle of the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean. *Libro de la CEPAL* No. 117 entitled “Ageing, solidarity and social protection in Latin America and the Caribbean. Time for progress towards equality” (LC/G.2553-P), available in Spanish and English, establishes a link between ageing and equality, and contributes to research, analysis and the design of proposals regarding the provision of social protection for older persons. The book *Los derechos de las personas mayores en el siglo XXI: situación, experiencias y desafíos* [Spanish only] is a compilation of the papers presented at the International Forum on the Rights of Older Persons, held in Mexico City. The topics covered in this book are equality and age discrimination; access to justice and priority treatment; integrity and protection from abuse; adequate standard of living and social protection; women, the life cycle and human rights; participation in public and political life; and outlook for the protection of the rights of older persons.

Further details on the activities of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC in the field of ageing and the rights of older persons can be found in the document entitled “Contribuciones de la CEPAL en la implementación de la Carta de San José sobre los derechos de las personas mayores en América Latina y el Caribe” (DDR/1) [Spanish only].

VIII. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

In the field of international migration, human rights and development, activities remained focused on the follow-up to resolution 615(XXXI), adopted in 2006 by the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development at its meeting held during the thirty-first session of ECLAC and on fulfilling the mandates received from the Ibero-American Summits of Heads of State and Government. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has spread awareness about its work through its extensive technical collaboration activities, including training, technical assistance and cooperation activities with public and academic institutions, as well as working with civil society organizations, participating in seminars, meetings and specialized courses on migration, poverty, human rights and indicators. For example, the Division participated in a seminar on cities, migration and human rights; attended the International Congress on Poverty, Migration and Development; and collaborated with the Department for Foreign Nationals and Migration of Chile in discussions on a draft migration bill.

Other activities relating to this topic included an investigation into the social consequences of migration and future cooperation agendas, identifying migrants in vulnerable situations (for example, women and indigenous peoples) and the economic implications of migration (in particular, the impact of remittances), as well as the preparation of specialized regional publications containing information gathered using censuses and surveys. In addition, the database of the Investigation of International Migration in Latin America (IMILA) project, available on the Division's website, was updated with census information for Colombia (2005 census) and Peru (2007 census).

In fulfilment of resolution 615(XXXI), an inter-agency group, coordinated by ECLAC, was formed to follow up on issues relating to international migration and development in the region. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has worked seamlessly with agencies of the United Nations system and other organizations (such as the Organization of American States, the International Organization for Migration, Ibero-American Secretariat) on initiatives ranging from specialized national symposiums to intergovernmental encounters. For example, the Division participated in meetings and regional and intergovernmental conferences in Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has continued to provide a regional perspective in the discussions of the Global Migration Group (GMG).² The Division has collaborated on various materials and contributed to documents submitted by the Group to the international community. In that connection, the Division helped organize a seminar on services provided to refugees in conjunction with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Division also participated in the organization of the first meeting on migration held by the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), collaborated with the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the preparation of a work plan to develop a statistical compendium on migration between the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and those of the European Union, and contributed to the twelfth South American Conference on Migration, along with the Andean Community. The Division will also hold a meeting of experts in preparation for the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013.

The biennium 2012-2013 saw the completion of the project "Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact", which was spearheaded by ECLAC through its Population Division. The five regional commissions of the

² See [online] <http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org>.

United Nations were responsible for executing this project, with financing from the United Nations Development Account and in conjunction with the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. This initiative helped to build a critical mass of knowledge on the links between international migration and development, which will benefit governments, international and intergovernmental agencies, research centres, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations. The closing event of the project, “International Migration from a Regional and Interregional Perspective, Including Adolescents and Youth”, was coordinated by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and held during the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Population and Development of the United Nations. The meeting was attended by representatives of agencies of the United Nations system, other international organizations and national delegations. More details on the project’s activities, results and publications are available on the Division’s website.

One of the key publications on this topic is the outcome document of the aforementioned Development Account project, entitled “International migration from a regional and interregional perspective” (LC/W.475), which summarizes the main findings of the project, with a particular emphasis on the key aspects of addressing international migration, human rights and development. The text is a contribution by the regional commissions to the discussion of the global agenda on international migration. In addition, a study is being prepared in advance of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013.

More details on the Division’s activities in the area of international migration and migrant rights are available in the document “Contribuciones de la CEPAL en el campo de la migración internacional desde los derechos humanos y el desarrollo” (DDR/2) [Spanish only].

IX. INTERNAL MIGRATION, URBANIZATION AND THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The Latin American and Caribbean region has undergone major changes in internal migration. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has examined patterns in this type of migration over the past decades in an attempt to see how they tie in with national and subnational development processes and what impact they have on people’s living conditions

In the period 2012-2013, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has continued to provide the latest statistical information on migration trends and patterns in the countries of the region, as well as conceptual and methodological tools for analysing migration and urbanization, which include the database on internal migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (MIALC) and the database on spatial distribution and urbanization in Latin America and the Caribbean (DEPUALC), which are updated regularly.

New information on Ecuador, Mexico and Panama was recently added to the MIALC database. This database contains information from 26 censuses (from the 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 census rounds) and, thanks to its structure, data on internal migration can be found rapidly by country and census year, major and minor administrative division and type of migrant (permanent or recent), as can the internal migration matrices for various census-related issues.

The DEPUALC database was updated with information from the 2010 census for Ecuador, partial information from the 2010 census for Brazil and from the 2011 censuses for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Uruguay. Millennium Development Goal indicators were calculated for the

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and Uruguay. The DEPUALC database contains information by major administrative division on population size according to the censuses carried out in the region between 1950 and 2011. It provides data disaggregated by urban and rural area, as well as growth rates, sociodemographic indicators, Millennium Development Goal indicators and thematic maps for cities with over 1 million inhabitants

Support was provided to user institutions in Brazil to construct indicators at the city level relating to urbanization and the spatial distribution of the population. In addition, the Division contributed substantially to a seminar on internal migration developments in Latin America and provided technical advice to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on the analysis of internal migration using data from the 2011 national census.

With the support of French cooperation, the publication *Population, territory and sustainable development* (LC/L.3475(CEP.2/4)) was translated into French. That publication was presented as a working paper at the meeting of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development held in Quito in 2012.

X. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND AFRO-DESCENDENT POPULATIONS

Boosting the statistical visibility of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations is a priority for designing inclusive public policies that seek to close equity gaps. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has carried out a series of activities to perform sociodemographic analyses of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations and has drafted policy guidance. The Division's work on indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations has been concerned mainly with incorporating ethnic identification in data sources, carrying out studies on living conditions with a rights-based focus (especially in connection with territorial inequalities and child poverty among indigenous and Afro-descendent groups), producing and disseminating disaggregated data on these groups and providing technical advisory services to the countries of the region on producing and analysing data on this issue.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has helped to establish technical guidelines on including an ethnic perspective in data sources which have been approved at various workshops and meetings of experts. The Division has also worked on strengthening the capacities of the national institutions responsible for these issues with regard to using this information and expanding and improving the quality of data sources, in particular population and housing censuses and health records. In addition to these initiatives, the Division contributed to the meeting of the Inter-Agency Group on Indigenous Peoples, and to a meeting of experts on indigenous peoples and disability convened by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Many of these activities were carried out in conjunction with other agencies of the United Nations system, such as UNFPA, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with support from the Ford Foundation and the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (the Indigenous Fund), as well as through cooperation agreements with government agencies.

As a result of these activities the countries in the region included questions that allow for ethnic identification in the 2010 census round. In 2012, the subsystem on indigenous territorial inequalities of the Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean Databank (PIAALC) was updated with thematic maps and tables. As part of the ECLAC-Ford Foundation project on territorial inequalities and social exclusion of indigenous and Afro-descendent peoples in selected Latin American

countries, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC used census data to create a series of sociodemographic atlases on indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations, in order to contribute to strengthening State capacities, with a view to developing territorially targeted public policies aimed at promoting social and economic equity and empowering excluded groups of society.

One particularly noteworthy technical study that includes policy recommendations with a focus on ethnicity is the document “Desigualdades territoriales y exclusión social del pueblo mapuche en Chile: Situación en la comuna de Ercilla desde un enfoque de derechos” (LC/W.473) [Spanish only], which represents a joint effort by ECLAC and the Mapuche Territorial Alliance (ATM) to map out the sociodemographic and socioenvironmental situation of the Mapuche population in the commune of Ercilla. It is also a methodological contribution to the monitoring of the rights of indigenous peoples that are enshrined in the international instruments ratified by the Government of Chile.

To highlight the inequalities that most keenly affect indigenous and Afro-descendent children in the region, the Division worked in conjunction with UNICEF to produce the document “Pobreza infantil en pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes de América Latina” (LC/W.477) [Spanish only], which examines data differentiated by ethnicity for 17 countries in Latin America and information on the level of child poverty among indigenous and Afro-descendent groups and its manifestations in the areas of education, information, housing, and access to drinking water and sanitation facilities.

During the biennium 2012-2013, technical assistance was provided to various institutions, including the National Congress of Chile (on the situation of the Mapuche people) and the governments of Colombia and Peru (in relation to the ethnic identification variable to be used in their upcoming population censuses). With regard to training, two workshops were held that used methodologies based on participation and cultural relevance, targeting indigenous organizations and officials from the education system, with the aim of strengthening the technical capacity to produce information disaggregated by ethnicity and territory.

More details on the Division’s activities in relation to indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations can be found in the document “Contribuciones de la CEPAL en asuntos de pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes desde una perspectiva de derechos” (DDR/3) [Spanish only].

XI. TRAINING ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR HUMAN RESOURCES

Historically, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has made a very substantial contribution to training human resources on demographic analysis and population and development through activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of countries, through their officials, planners and researchers, to address these topics. Government officials and academics in the region have indicated that the availability of qualified human resources in the field of demography and population studies was limited and insufficient in many countries and at times non-existent at the subnational level. In response to this deficit, in 2012-2013 CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC taught an intensive regional course on demographic analysis (CRIAD), which it organized in conjunction with UNFPA and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The course was one example of how training activities on demography have been consolidated, which was one of the notable achievements of 2012. The new version of the course was aimed at capacity-building in population analysis methods and techniques for the study and assessment of population dynamics, as well as the production of demographic inputs for economic and

social management, and the design, evaluation and monitoring of projects, activities and public policies. Special emphasis was placed on the use of census data as a basic input for demographic analysis with a view to optimizing efforts in the region in connection with the 2010 round of censuses.

The course was aimed primarily at professionals who already had undergraduate degrees and who worked for institutions that produce statistics and census analysis agencies in Latin America and the Caribbean. A total of 16 participants attended from 12 countries, and they rated the practical utility of the training course an average of 8.6 on a scale of 1 to 10. The course, which was classroom-based, lasted three and a half months (475 hours of lectures and practical sessions). The course consisted of four main modules: the first was an introduction to demographic analysis; the second focused on the analysis of demographic variables; the third was on demographic inputs and the analysis of the relationship between population and development; and, lastly, the fourth module corresponded to the final research work. Specifically, the issues covered were: an introduction to the study of population, data sources, quantitative methods, mortality, fertility, migration, consequences of demographic variables, evaluation and estimates, projections, and population and development. Study materials were prepared for each module of the course, which included lesson plans, required and recommended reading, laboratories and exams.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC played a leading role in the fifth Congress of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP), participating actively in substantive and logistical terms, as well as making academic contributions. The Division's activities significantly helped to ensure that the Congress was a forum for discussion and for sharing research findings on population and development. The Division led three round tables on the following topics: demographic transition and ageing; experience, scope and limitations of the censuses of 2010-2011; and data and policies to reduce maternal mortality in line with the Millennium Development Goals relating to health. It also presented papers at two plenary sessions: one on the population and development agenda in the light of the 20-year review of the ICPD Programme of Action and another on the mobility of the Latin American population. Representatives of the Division led three sessions: one on population and rights, one on ethnic groups, and one on data sources and methods in population studies. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also participated in four discussion sessions: training in demography, fertility, internal migration and the inclusion of an ethnic perspective in the new population censuses. In other sessions five research papers were presented on the following topics: internal migration in major Latin American cities; evaluation of the results of the question on the survival of the last liveborn child; the remittances of Colombian migrants in the context of the crisis; demographic dynamics, life cycle and generational consumption deficits in Peru; and State and international migration in post-dictatorship Chile. Furthermore, the Division organized several side events, one of which was a training workshop on intergenerational transfers.

Also within the framework of ALAP, it is worth mentioning the activities that have driven research networks. The Division performed coordination tasks or participated in various networks, including those on population estimates and projections; population and rights; the teaching of demography; and vulnerability and sexual and reproductive health. It was also involved in the ALAP Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants Demography Network (PIAFAL). A CELADE official fulfilled the role of general editor on the *Investigaciones* series. The outcomes of these efforts can be found on the ALAP website (www.alapop.org).

Apart from teaching the CRIAD course and participating in ALAP events, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC channelled significant resources into the provision of training, often in collaboration with national universities, government agencies, regional organizations and various bodies of the United Nations system. As mentioned above, the Division taught several courses and workshops with the aim of increasing the capacity of countries to interpret demographic and population issues and remedy the

shortage of skilled personnel for incorporating population issues into development policies. These training activities focused mainly on population estimates, care, migration analysis, social policy and indicators, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations, adolescent reproduction, and using REDATAM. On the topic of ageing, CELADE conducted a national workshop in Costa Rica on follow-up to the San José Charter and taught the international module of a master's degree on social security management targeting the technical staff involved in a social security programme for older persons entitled "Por una Argentina con Mayores Integrados" (PAMI), run by the National Institute of Social Services for Retirees and Pensioners. Also, in conjunction with the National Secretariat for Planning and Development (SENPLADES) of Ecuador a workshop was held on population policies in the context of public policy, in order to build capacity within the institution.

The Division is finalizing preparations for CRIAD 2013, which builds on the feedback of students and teachers in 2012. Among other changes, the structure of the course has been modified slightly. For example, more time is being allotted to the issue of fertility; the schedule has been changed to give greater priority to the study of the consequences of demographic variables and the module on population and development has been reformulated to give greater emphasis to a human rights focus.

CONCLUSIONS

In the last year, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has worked tirelessly to secure the incorporation of population issues into the development policies and programmes of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In order to increase the capacity of national institutions to monitor population trends and address population and development issues for use in sociodemographic programming, the Division has analysed past and present population trends and projected future patterns, ever conscious of the persistent social, economic and territorial inequalities that characterize the region.

In carrying out its activities, the Division has sought to work closely with other United Nations bodies, with multilateral organizations in general and, through agreements, with donor countries. Worthwhile projects have been jointly executed with many counterparts, including the other regional commissions of the United Nations, UNFPA, PAHO, UNICEF, the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Population Division and the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Organization of American States (OAS), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB) and the Ford Foundation. During the period covered by this report, the Division particularly strengthened its collaboration with OAS in relation to initiatives on the rights of older persons in the Americas.

The continuing collaboration between CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and UNFPA, through their annual work plans, deserves a special mention: this fruitful cooperation helps significantly to deepen the impact and expand the scope of the Division's programme of work. One example of a joint initiative was the harmonization of infant, child and maternal mortality estimates, carried out by the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), led by UNICEF, and the Regional Working Group for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality. The Division has cooperated regularly with the United Nations Population Division on the population estimates and projections that are updated every two years. During the period covered by this report, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC provided population estimates and projections for all of the countries in the region for the publication *World Population Prospects 2012*.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has also continued to consolidate its position within ECLAC by participating in studies with other divisions of the Commission. For example, the Division prepared inputs on ageing, internal and international migration and disability for the 2012 edition of the annual ECLAC publication *Social Panorama of Latin America*.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has continued to strengthen its relationship with the countries of the region. In response to a vast number of requests, the Division provided the equivalent of more than 1,300 person-days of technical assistance on a broad range of population issues in the period 2012-2013. The geographical coverage of that assistance was wide, extending beyond the boundaries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Its primary focus was on ageing, the impact of demographic change on development, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, migration and censuses.

Some significant activities that are planned for the coming two years include continuing to serve as the secretariat of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, which includes the organization of meetings; continuing to support the region's countries in relation to the 2010 census round by organizing seminars and workshops on evaluating census data and the thematic analysis of census results; preparing a report on the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples; providing substantive support for implementation of the San José Charter; conducting a final review of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; establishing the final design of the regional agenda on population and development beyond 2014; teaching the regional CRIAD course on demographic analysis once a year; and preparing inputs for the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

Annex

**PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY CELADE-POPULATION DIVISION
OF ECLAC IN THE PERIOD 2012-2013**

No.	Title	Description and symbol	Date
1	<i>Demographic Observatory 2012: Population Projections</i>	Pending	December 2012
2	<i>Notas de Población No. 94</i>	LC/G.2542-P	September 2012
3	<i>Notas de Población No. 95</i>	LC/G.2558-P	December 2012
4	<i>Redatam Informa Vol.18</i>	LC/L.3570	December 2012
5	<i>Reseñas sobre Población y Desarrollo No. 7</i>	No symbol	August 2012
6	<i>Reseñas sobre Población y Desarrollo No. 7</i>	No symbol, English version	August 2012
7	<i>Reseñas sobre Población y Desarrollo No. 7</i>	No symbol, French version	August 2012
8	<i>Reseñas sobre Población y Desarrollo No. 8</i>	No symbol	December 2012
9	<i>Población, territorio y desarrollo sostenible</i>	LC/L.3474	May 2012
10	<i>Population, Territory and Sustainable Development</i>	LC/L.3474	May 2012
11	<i>Población, territorio y desarrollo sostenible. Síntesis</i>	LC/L.3475	May 2012
12	<i>Population, Territory and Sustainable Development. Summary</i>	LC/L.3475	May 2012
13	<i>Population, territoire et développement durable.Synthèse</i>	LC/L.3475	January 2013
14	<i>Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo: Avances en América Latina, 2009-2011</i>	<i>Población y Desarrollo series, No. 106, LC/L.3508</i>	September 2012
15	<i>Atlas Sociodemográfico de los Pueblos Indígenas de Chile</i>	LC/R.2185	July 2012
16	<i>Atlas Sociodemográfico de los Pueblos Indígenas y Afrodescendientes en Colombia.</i>	LC/R.2182	April 2012
17	<i>Atlas. Diagnóstico sociodemográfico de los pueblos indígenas de la Argentina</i>	LC/R.2183	June 2012
18	<i>Pobreza infantil en pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes de América Latina</i>	LC/W.477	July 2012
19	<i>Desigualdades territoriales y exclusión social del pueblo mapuche en Chile: Situación en la comuna de Ercilla desde un enfoque de derechos</i>	LC/W.473	April 2012
20	<i>Ageing, solidarity and social protection in Latin America and the Caribbean Time for progress towards equality</i>	LC/G.2553-P	February 2013
21	<i>Envejecimiento, solidaridad y protección social en América Latina y el Caribe. La hora de avanzar hacia la igualdad</i>	LC/G.2553-P	January 2013

No.	Title	Description and symbol	Date
22	<i>Los derechos de las personas mayores en el siglo XXI: situación, experiencias y desafíos</i>	Co-publication with the Government of the Federal District of Mexico (no symbol)	September 2012
23	<i>Carta de San José sobre los Derechos de las Personas Mayores</i>	LC/G.2537	May 2012
24	<i>San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons</i>	LC/G.2537	May 2012
25	<i>Carta de São José sobre os direitos das pessoas idosas da América Latina e do Caribe</i>	LC/G.2537	May 2012
26	<i>Charte de San José des droits des personnes âgées en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes</i>	LC/G.2537	May 2012
27	<i>Ageing, Solidarity and Social Protection: Time to Move Towards Equality. Summary</i>	LC/L.3451	May 2012
28	<i>Envejecimiento, solidaridad y protección social: la hora de avanzar hacia la igualdad. Síntesis</i>	LC/L.3451	May 2012
29	<i>Declaración de Brasilia</i>	LC/G.2359 (New 2012 edition)	May 2012
30	<i>Boletín Envejecimiento y Desarrollo No. 10</i>	No symbol	November 2012
31	<i>International migration from a regional and interregional perspective</i>	LC/W.475	May 2012
32	<i>International migration from a regional and interregional perspective</i>	LC/W.475 (Spanish version)	May 2012
33	<i>International migration from a regional and interregional perspective</i>	LC/W.475 (Russian version)	May 2012
34	<i>Argentina's Ageing Future</i>	Pamphlet (no symbol)	January 2013
35	<i>Brazil's Ageing Future</i>	Pamphlet (no symbol)	January 2013
36	<i>Colombia's Ageing Future</i>	Pamphlet (no symbol)	January 2013
37	<i>Costa Rica's Ageing Future</i>	Pamphlet (no symbol)	January 2013
38	<i>Mexico's Ageing Future</i>	Pamphlet (no symbol)	January 2013
39	<i>Uruguay's Ageing Future</i>	Pamphlet (no symbol)	January 2013



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