

UNITED NATIONS

**ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN - ECLAC**



Distr.
LIMITED

LC/L.1703
8 February 2002

ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

**REPORT OF THE OPEN-ENDED MEETING OF THE PRESIDING OFFICERS OF
THE ECLAC SESSIONAL AD HOC COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND
DEVELOPMENT**

Santiago, Chile, 4-5 December 2001

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A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of meeting

1. The Open-ended Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development was held in Santiago, Chile from 4 to 5 December 2001.

Attendance

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following ECLAC member countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago.

3. The following United Nations organizations were also represented: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

4. One intergovernmental organization was represented at the meeting: the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

5. The following non-governmental organizations were also represented: the Centre for Social Studies and Health, and the Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network.

6. A representative of the Ford Foundation attended as a special guest.

Chairperson and rapporteur

7. The meeting was presided over by the delegation of Mexico. The delegation of Chile performed the duties of Vice-Chairperson, and the delegation of Panama performed those of rapporteur.

B. AGENDA

8. The Presiding Officers adopted the following agenda:

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. System of indicators for assessing fulfilment of the goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean
3. Report on the progress made with respect to the priority lines of action for 2000-2002: training human resources in population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean; youth, population and development; international migration; ageing; and population and housing censuses of the 2000 round

4. Fourth meeting of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development (twenty-ninth session of the Commission, Brazil, May 2002); agenda and preparatory activities, particularly with respect to the substantive document that will be presented at this meeting
5. Other matters
6. Conclusions

C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

9. At the opening meeting, statements were made by the Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC, Mr. Reynaldo Bajraj; the Deputy Director of the Latin America and Caribbean Division of the United Nations Population Fund, Mr. Jairo Palacio; the Director of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre, Mr. Daniel Blanchard; and the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee and Secretary-General of the National Population Council of Mexico, Mr. Rodolfo Tuirán.

10. The Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC briefly reviewed the history of the Ad Hoc Committee, which had been established in 1992 and was to some extent the result of the regional preparatory activities for the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994). That process had allowed a broader exchange of ideas to take place for the first time on various issues, some of which were very controversial, and had demonstrated the importance of joint consideration of issues of regional importance. The "Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development", approved at the regional preparatory meeting for the Cairo Conference (Mexico, 1993), had convinced the countries of the need for mutual support.

11. The above had been confirmed with the approval of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development at the twenty-seventh session of the Commission (Cartagena de Indias, 1994), at which it had also been decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, one of the few committees of that kind established by ECLAC to consider issues of special importance. In the present case, the Committee had been established because of the priority given by the countries to the role of demographic variables in development and to the review of the implementation of the recommendations of the Programme of Action approved at the International Conference, which were in line with those of the Regional Plan of Action.

12. The present open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers had confirmed that such meetings were an appropriate and useful tool for enabling the countries of the region to collaborate in the pursuit of their shared ideals relating to population and development. The degree of importance that ECLAC attached to the meetings of the Presiding Officers was clearly warranted by the consolidation of a system of cooperation between the countries, in the present case for the purpose of developing follow-up indicators, and the substantial experience accumulated, which would facilitate a fruitful exchange of views.

13. The Deputy Director of the Latin American and Caribbean Division of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) said that the present meeting was particularly important, both in view of the

issues to be considered and because of the follow-up to achievement of the goals of the Cairo Conference, which was crucial for development planning, and consequently, for enhancing the living conditions of the population of the countries in the region, a high percentage of which consisted of people living in poor and extremely poor conditions.

14. The follow-up activities posed a series of problems, including the significant degree of diversity of demographic situations according to the transition stages of the countries, and the great variety of national institutions with responsibility in that area; furthermore, those institutions had been weakened over the past decade, especially in terms of inter-ministerial coordination, and only a small number of countries had a follow-up system specifically developed for monitoring fulfilment of the goals of the Programme of Action.

15. There was thus a clear need for technical cooperation in the region, specifically for providing support for countries to enhance their follow-up systems, not only in relation to the Cairo Conference but also for other world summits. The United Nations Population Fund was adopting a planning system which would enhance the efficiency of the projects and programmes that it was funding, and which was of course closely linked to the development of indicators.

16. He reiterated the interest of UNFPA in establishing links with that aspect of the work of CELADE, and expressed his firm support for the activities planned by the countries.

17. The Director of CELADE, in a detailed description of the Centre's current areas of work, referred first of all to demographic dynamics, an area in which the Centre was basically concerned with documenting the process of profound change taking place in the region by monitoring the sociodemographic situation. The product of its work in that field, which was carried out in coordination with the relevant national entities, was an important contribution to development policies and programmes. At the regional level, the *Demographic Bulletin* was one of the most frequently consulted ECLAC publications.

18. CELADE was taking a very active role in the preparation, implementation, processing, evaluation and analysis of the population and housing censuses of the 2000 round, which included collaboration in the conceptual design and the selection of the questions to be included. That task was of particular importance in a changing world, in which new concerns were emerging, including environmental protection, the use of technology as an engine of development, and the status of ethnic minorities.

19. CELADE had also begun to develop a system of follow-up indicators for the goals established at the Cairo Conference, which would be presented in detail during the meeting. In that connection, it was hoped that the proposal by CELADE would make it possible to have a regional system of indicators as soon as possible, which would be made available first on compact disc and subsequently via the Internet.

20. As for the population and development issues to which CELADE had given particular attention in the past few years, reference was made to: youth, an issue which had been the subject of several publications; ageing, a phenomenon which had various consequences, and also posed a number of challenges in view of the sustained increase that was expected in the near future in the population aged over 60; spatial distribution, which had gone through significant changes owing to social and economic changes in the region, including the growing international integration of the economies and their unequal effects in different areas; international migration, an area in which CELADE had carried out extensive

work to increase the knowledge of patterns, to examine the determining factors and repercussions, and to collaborate with the governments in formulating and implementing appropriate measures; and vulnerability, an issue selected by the Committee for consideration at the next session of the Commission. One document had already been produced on that subject, dealing with conceptual and methodological aspects. A workshop had been organized for specialists and a seminar for experts in the region.

21. The Director of CELADE then referred to the information and training activities carried out by the Centre, including the progress made in developing the REDATAM programme, which was already in its fourth enhanced and extended version, and which could be consulted via the Centre's Web page. That system offered the national institutions responsible for sociodemographic databases new options for disseminating information, which could contribute substantially to the use of that data at the local level, thereby facilitating the process of decentralization of the State. Lastly, the speaker referred to the significant level of cooperation with other organizations, specifically UNFPA, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Organization for Migration, universities, and the governments of the Netherlands and Italy.

22. The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee and Secretary-General of the Population Council of Mexico noted that the topics to be considered during the meeting were of great importance for evaluating the progress made since the five-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development. After the brief interval which had followed a period of intense activity in 1998, 1999 and 2000, the work had begun again on evaluating the progress made and the current obstacles in the field of population and development.

23. In that context of assessing what was available and what was lacking, the reduction in resources assigned for those purposes, which was particularly affecting the countries of the region, was a cause for concern. The phenomenon was very serious in view of the need to have an evaluation system and to carry out many other important tasks, including an analysis of the health of young people.

System of indicators for assessing fulfilment of the goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 2)

24. The Chief of the Demography Area presented the document "Note by the Secretariat on indicators for follow-up to the targets of the International Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean",¹ prepared in accordance with the mandate received by the Ad Hoc Committee at its meeting in Mexico in April 2000 to provide support for the national systems and for the development of a regional system for follow-up on the goals of the Conference. In his introduction, he explained that the document identified the demographic sources available, taking into account the variety of demographic situations existing in the region and included a diagnosis of the institutional mechanisms for the system of indicators. While the document was being prepared, a computer system had also been developed based on the R+Xplan programme of the fourth generation of REDATAM Plus.

¹ See ECLAC, Note by the Secretariat on indicators for follow-up to the targets of the International Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (DDR/2), a document presented at the Open-ended Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development (Santiago, Chile, 4-5 December 2001), Santiago, Chile, 9 November 2001.

25. CELADE had carried out a survey of 19 countries of the region, which had shown that few of them had a system of specific indicators for measuring fulfilment of the goals of the Cairo Conference, although they did have systems of indicators for follow-up to social programmes. In that connection, it was important to take into account the process of demographic transition, the sources available and the broadest possible systems, which could be related to a population module which would facilitate compliance with the requirements relating to the follow-up work.

26. On the basis of the diagnosis carried out and the progress made, the following future tasks had been identified: (i) the holding of subregional workshops to analyse the proposed indicators, (ii) continuation of the advisory services provided by CELADE, in coordination with the UNFPA, for the implementation of a system of indicators, (iii) support from CELADE for a regional system of indicators, (iv) effective coordination between the organizations with regard to the organization of summits, in order to economise on efforts and harmonize criteria, and (v) formulation of a project which takes into account the resources needed to implement the plan of activities presented, an activity which would be the responsibility of CELADE with assistance from the UNFPA.

27. The CELADE consultant responsible for the subject then described the work carried out over the past year in relation to the proposal for indicators developed by CELADE.² Firstly, she said that the sociodemographic diversity characterizing the countries of the region made it difficult to adopt a single system for follow-up. As the countries were at different stages of the demographic transition process, they had very different age structures. The activities to be carried out in order to fulfil the goals of the Cairo Programme of Action were thus different in each individual case, one reason being the fact that the activities had to be aimed at different sectors of the population. The indicators had been selected according to their reliability, viability and sensitivity, among other criteria, and essentially in relation to the sources available. The proposals developed by some United Nations organizations for follow-up to the conferences held in the 1990s had also been taken into account.

28. The development of a regional system would serve as a basis for creating the national systems, with the necessary modifications, and would allow comparison of the indicators with quantitative goals, in order to evaluate the progress made and identify the differences between different population groups according to their socioeconomic or sociodemographic characteristics. It would also provide information for specific programmes and assessments in the social field.

29. The consultant presented the list of indicators, grouped in the three priority areas defined in the review of the regional situation conducted in 1999:³ population and public policy; gender equity, full equality of opportunity and women's empowerment; health and reproductive rights, family planning and family well-being. She described the scope of those indicators in general terms, and referred to the progress achieved in the design and incorporation of the aggregated data into the computer system based on REDATAM. With regard to the information needed, there were still limitations as to the availability, quality and timely provision of the basic data, all of which reduced the viability of the system.

² See ECLAC, *Proposal on indicators for follow-up to the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (DDR/1)*, a document presented at the Open-ended Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development (Santiago, Chile, 4-5 December 2001), Santiago, Chile, 2 November 2001.

³ See CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, *Latin American and the Caribbean: Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development* (LC/DEM/G.184), Santiago, March 1999.

30. Concluding her introduction, the CELADE consultant gave a demonstration of the computer system, explaining the methods used to produce tables, figures and thematic maps.

31. In the comments that followed from participants, there were proposals for areas of general interest that might be included in the system. One of the suggestions was to take into account or extend the consideration of gender variables and the environment, and to incorporate the issue of population with that of public policy, which would require specific indicators related to planning goals and sectoral goals. In order to apply the system at the regional level, it would be necessary to standardize concepts and harmonize the measurements, so that information from different countries would be comparable; to consider the adoption of a training policy with a view to improving the development and interpretation of the system; to establish mechanisms for institutional coordination, based on the national statistical systems; to consider the establishment of an order of priorities for the indicators, which could be used to determine which would be mandatory and which would be optional, and to determine the frequency with which the countries would provide information and the capacity of the system to contribute to policy formulation. In view of the social and economic diversity and the different policies applied by the countries, it was essential to define a minimum set of indicators which could be evaluated periodically; it was also important to hold subregional meetings in order to move forward with the process of reaching a consensus.

32. At the national level, the representatives of various countries spoke of the work carried out with regard to systems of indicators for the follow-up to their social policies, including those relating to the goals agreed at the international summits. It was important to strengthen the follow-up systems, on the basis of the regional system, and make the concepts and methodologies compatible. It was also appropriate to disaggregate the information at the level of municipalities and groups. It was also important to coordinate with the national statistical offices on the proposal on indicators for follow-up to the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Latin America and the Caribbean. Lastly, the need for training was emphasized, not only in managing and constructing indicators, but also in analysis and evaluation.

Report on the progress made with respect to the priority lines of action for 2000-2002: training human resources in population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean; youth, population and development; international migration; ageing; and population and housing censuses of the 2000 round (agenda item 3)

33. The Head of the Population and Development Area of CELADE said that, by virtue of the attention that the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development had given to the documentation on youth, population and development presented at the previous session, and the generous support of UNFPA, the Centre had carried out various activities in that area. Taking into consideration the suggestions made by the delegations of countries at that time, an enhanced version of the working document *Juventud, población y desarrollo: problemas, posibilidades y desafíos*⁴ had been drafted; also, an expanded version had been published in book form of the background document *Youth, population*

⁴ See ECLAC, *Juventud, población y desarrollo: problemas, posibilidades y desafíos*, Población de desarrollo series, No. 6 (LC/L.1424/Rev.1-P), Santiago, Chile, 2000. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.00.II.G.98.

*and development in Latin America and the Caribbean.*⁵ In both publications there was emphasis on the possible contributions of young people of both sexes to the production and reproduction of a society aiming for a balanced economic, social and political development; reference was also made to the barriers and problems which prevented that contribution from being made. Although current development styles required the use of the assets offered by young people, the persistent vulnerability and social exclusion of that group was an obstacle to taking advantage of the "demographic bonus". There was also the fact that differences in the development paths of young persons from different social groups (related to the lack of equity in relation to reproductive behaviour) resulted in the greater burden of biological and social reproduction of the population falling on young persons living in poverty. A third publication on the subject (*Migración internacional de jóvenes latinoamericanos y caribeños: protagonismo y vulnerabilidad*),⁶ considered the propensity of young persons in the region to be dynamic social actors and, in particular, their potential for social vulnerability. Another document was published, *Vulnerabilidad y grupos vulnerables: un marco de referencia conceptual mirando a los jóvenes*,⁷ which presented, *inter alia*, an explanatory outline of the features and sources of vulnerability that affected young people, a series of conclusions aiming at the adoption of policies for the sexual and reproductive health of that segment of the population, intrafamily and intergenerational relations, entering education and employment, political and civic participation, and the use of free time. In conjunction with the Ibero-American Youth Organization, CELADE had developed, for presentation at the tenth Ibero-American Conference of Heads of State and Government, the document *Adolescencia y juventud en América Latina y el Caribe: problemas, oportunidades y desafíos en el comienzo de un nuevo siglo*.⁸ In the light of that contribution, the Conference had entrusted ECLAC, in coordination with UNICEF and the Secretariat for Ibero-American Cooperation (SECIB), with the task of evaluating the situation of children and adolescents in the region, in order to identify concrete goals with regard to education, health, health services and the elimination of child labour. In response to that request, the inter-agency publication *Construir la equidad en la infancia. Avances y rezagos en la situación de niños, niñas y adolescentes en Iberoamérica*⁹ had been prepared, which included contributions from CELADE on the subject of adolescents.

34. With regard to international migration, CELADE had worked intensively to expand the knowledge available of its patterns, to examine its determining factors and repercussions, and to collaborate with governments in formulating and implementing appropriate measures. The data from population censuses, with the generous collaboration of the national statistical offices, had been used to update the data bank of the project Investigation of International Migration in Latin America (IMILA), which made it possible to analyse the trends and characteristics of that phenomenon. With the aim of

⁵ See CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, *Youth, population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/L.1339), Santiago, Chile, 2000.

⁶ See ECLAC, *Migración internacional de jóvenes latinoamericanos y caribeños: protagonismo y vulnerabilidad*, Población y desarrollo series, No. 3 (LC/L.1407-P), Santiago, Chile, 2000. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.00.II.G.75.

⁷ See ECLAC, *Vulnerabilidad y grupos vulnerables: un marco de referencia conceptual mirando a los jóvenes*, Población y desarrollo series, No. 17 (LC/L.1588-P), Santiago, Chile, 2001. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.00.II.G.131.

⁸ See ECLAC, *Adolescencia y juventud en América Latina y el Caribe: problemas, oportunidades y desafíos en el comienzo de un nuevo siglo*, Población y desarrollo series, No. 9 (LC/L.1445-P), Santiago, Chile, 2000. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.00.II.G.122.

⁹ See ECLAC, *Construir la equidad en la infancia. Avances y rezagos en la situación de niños, niñas y adolescentes en Iberoamérica*, a document prepared for the meeting of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, Santiago, Chile, 4 and 5 December 2001.

encouraging the dissemination of knowledge and the exchange of ideas and experiences, CELADE, together with the IOM and with the support of UNFPA and the Inter-American Development Bank, had organized a Symposium on International Migration in the Americas, held in September 2000 in San José, Costa Rica; the conclusions formulated at that meeting had provided the background for the implementation of the initiative on migration included in the Plan of Action of the Summit of the Americas, and had served as a basis for various dissemination activities at the national and subregional level, undertaken in the framework of a joint project with the IDB. CELADE had continued to participate in the two inter-agency bodies for consultation and collaboration on migration: the Regional Conference on Migration, and the South American Conference on Migration. As part of the technical advisory services provided for those two forums, CELADE had initiated, in conjunction with IOM, the project "Statistical Information System on Migration in Central America" (SIEMCA) and had organized a workshop on analysis of information on migration in that region, intended for training national personnel in the analysis of census information in the seven countries of the isthmus. During the previous year, CELADE had participated in the preparation of documents on the challenges and opportunities of globalization for Latin America, which would be presented at the next session of the Commission; it had also conducted research on the migration of qualified human resources and begun a study on migration and gender, topics which were of growing interest in Latin America and the Caribbean.

35. The next speaker was the ECLAC official responsible for the issue of population ageing, who referred to the great relevance of that topic for Latin America and the Caribbean, in view of its social, economic, political and cultural consequences. The proportion and the number of persons aged 60 and above would increase steadily over the coming decades throughout the region. In order to face the challenges posed by that trend, the countries would have to devise innovative strategies which could reconcile economic development with meeting the social needs of that population group. Action would have to be taken by the State, the community and the family. CELADE had continued working in that area and, contributing to the efforts of countries in the region, would play an active role in the preparatory activities for the United Nations Second World Assembly on Ageing which was to be held in the following year in Madrid. The contribution of CELADE would include developing guidelines for the preparation of national reports, as well as sponsorship of and participation in seminars organized by public organizations and by networks of civil society organizations. In the previous year CELADE had produced various documents in which the ageing trends in the region were examined, as well as the socioeconomic characteristics of older persons, and the interrelationship between ageing and development. The document devoted to the latter subject had been presented at the Regional Meeting Preparatory to the Second World Assembly on Ageing, which had recently taken place in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Lastly, CELADE was strengthening its relations with other United Nations organizations, the Inter-American System and civil society, with a view to coordinating the research in that area and planned to begin the publication of a newsletter on the older adult population at the beginning of 2002.

36. The Head of the Demography Area of CELADE described the work carried out in connection with population and housing censuses, in which the Centre had collaborated with countries in its areas of expertise. During the stage of preparation of the censuses, it had collaborated initially in the search for sources of finance, and the results had been positive, as resources had been provided by the Inter-American Development Bank and by seven countries. Subsequently, but still within that initial stage, the Centre had collaborated in the conceptual design of the censuses and in their structure, taking into account the demand for information created by the current development strategy and the problems of modern society.

37. Once the censuses had been carried out, CELADE had participated in their evaluation, in terms of both coverage and the quality of the replies associated with certain variables. The evaluation had also led to a review of population estimates and projections and their main components, which would help with the updating of databases of demographic indicators and the information from IMILA on international migration.

38. The Head of the Population Information and Training Area referred to the implementation, which had begun more than one year previously, of the project financed by the IDB for promoting the dissemination and utilization of the population censuses of the 2000 round. Although only six countries which had conducted the census in the year 2000 had participated in the project, the results would also be useful for those who conducted the census at a later stage. One component of the project was related to the creation of census data bases and computer tools to facilitate census processing and analysis, and a second component of the project included census evaluation and updating of the population projections, together with the creation of a set of indicators that were comparable among the countries at the first administrative and political level. The project also included the drafting of a report on the experience acquired with the 2000 censuses.

39. With the aim of facilitating the census process, in mid-2000 CELADE had launched the fourth generation of its REDATAM programme. The new version contained various new options for disseminating data in accordance with different security modes. It also allowed the user to develop applications for obtaining predefined indicators in tabular, graphic and map form. Lastly, the programme could be used for on-line processing via the Intranet or Internet.

40. The speaker also referred to a joint project with the University of Minnesota, financed by the National Science Foundation of the United States, for recovery of the census data bank of CELADE, which contained population censuses carried out since the 1960s. With the help of that project, various censuses from the 1960s and 1970s had been retrieved, which had no longer been available in the countries concerned.

41. Lastly, the speaker referred to the priority issue of human resources training in the area of population, noting that the situation was very critical and that at present there were no international courses available in Latin America and the Caribbean, although in the past few years some new training activities had begun in some countries. In view of the low probability of new financial resources being obtained for the organization of courses at the international level, new modes of training were being explored with the collaboration of the major universities in the region, and two meetings had already been held for that purpose. In particular, consideration was given to the possibilities for distance learning via the Internet. It was hoped that all of the study centres would offer a distance course on those issues where they had special expertise. In any case, each study centre had made a commitment to include more information on its study programmes and materials in its Web page.

42. In the exchange of views that took place following the presentations on priority lines of action, various delegates emphasized the importance of extending CELADE's studies on the issue of ageing, which posed significant challenges with regard to public policies, especially in the areas of health and employment. In that context, it was very important that the study on the situation of older persons be available as soon as possible, and that the training activities be extended to include demographic analyses.

Fourth meeting of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development (twenty-ninth session of the Commission, Brazil, May 2002); agenda and preparatory activities, particularly with respect to the substantive document that will be presented at this meeting (agenda item 4)

43. The head of the Population and Development Area informed the Presiding Officers of the progress achieved in preparing the substantive documents on vulnerability, the issue chosen by the Committee for review at the next session of the Commission. During the year 2000, CELADE had published a document analysing conceptual and methodological aspects of that phenomenon (*Vulnerabilidad demográfica: una faceta de las desventajas sociales*¹⁰) and had organized a workshop for experts, which had made it possible to develop a working strategy for the preparation of the document requested. The number of activities had increased over the past year, as with the support of UNFPA a seminar for Latin American and Caribbean experts had been held, which had examined various manifestations of vulnerability; the results of that meeting, which had been summarized in a report and made available on the Web page of CELADE, had contributed to defining the scope of the document, which was to concentrate on exploring the various dimensions of sociodemographic vulnerability in the region. It was worth adding that, with a view to giving due attention to sociodemographic vulnerability in the countries of the Caribbean, cooperation was available from experts associated with the subregional headquarters of ECLAC in Port-of-Spain. A first draft of the document had already been produced, which after internal revision would be edited and formally distributed by ECLAC.

44. The Secretariat then proposed that at the next meeting of the Committee (6-10 May 2002, Brasilia), the agenda would also include the analysis of population ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean and the submission of a report on the activities conducted by CELADE in the following priority areas: 2000 censuses, the demographic situation, human resources training, international and internal migration and spatial distribution of the population.

45. In connection with that proposal, various delegates emphasized the importance of training, which should be included on the agenda of the next meeting. Another of the areas of interest for those attending the meeting were the follow-up activities to the International Conference on Population and Development. It was recommended that the request to hold a ten-year review in 2004 be included in the agreements of the meeting. That would assist, *inter alia*, in giving visibility to the issue and finding out what resources were available in the region, as cooperation for activities in that area had been significantly reduced in the past few years. One delegate proposed that the agenda of Committee meeting to be held in 2004 include an item on the "demographic bonus", specifically with regard to taking advantage of the latter by providing more employment opportunities.

46. The Deputy Director of the Latin America and Caribbean Division of UNFPA reported that there had been little interest in holding a review meeting in three years and that some countries had even been in favour of holding a follow-up meeting 20 years after the original conference. He therefore proposed that regional technical meetings be organized. The Fund was interested in supporting the studies on ageing, training, and especially the demographic analyses by country, as well as continuing to extend the working links with CELADE, by means of both regional and national projects.

¹⁰ Jorge Rodríguez Vignoli, *Vulnerabilidad demográfica: una faceta de las desventajas sociales*, Población y desarrollo series, No. 5 (LC/L.1422-P), Santiago, Chile, 2000. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.00.II.G.97.

Other matters (agenda item 5)

47. No other matters were raised at the meeting.

Conclusions (agenda item 6)

48. The delegate of Mexico, in his capacity as Chairperson, submitted to the participants for consideration a draft text on the agreements reached, which was adopted unanimously, with slight amendments by the Presiding Officers. The text of the agreements is reproduced below.

D. AGREEMENTS ADOPTED

49. The Open-ended Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, at its meeting on 4 and 5 December 2001, agreed as follows:

1. To thank the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC for the preparation and presentation of the Note from the Secretariat and the document entitled "Proposal on indicators for follow-up to the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", the related computer system and the technical assistance provided to countries in the region, with the support of the Population Fund, with regard to national systems of indicators for follow-up to and monitoring fulfilment of the goals of the Programme of Action of the Cairo Conference.
2. To recognize that the proposal submitted by CELADE was a minimum platform for a system of indicators for the follow-up to the goals of the Cairo Conference. To request CELADE to include in the document on the proposal for indicators and the computer system the suggestions and comments made by countries during the meeting, and those that were sent to the Secretariat by 15 January 2002, and that it submit that new version at the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee, which would take place in May 2002 in Brasilia, Brazil.
3. To request the Secretariat to carry out a project that would update and expand the proposed regional system, and include the provision of training at the regional, subregional and national level, and technical advisory services for countries in the design, implementation and maintenance of national systems of indicators, as well as ensuring adequate coordination with other organizations with regard to indicators for follow-up to fulfilment of the goals agreed at other summits. Further to request that, with the help of the United Nations Population Fund, CELADE study the possibilities for obtaining financing for carrying out those activities, and report to the Special Committee on the results achieved at its next meeting.
4. To request CELADE to develop a plan for a diagnostic document which would serve as a basis for developing national reports on the situation of older adults, which would be presented at the second United Nations World Assembly on Ageing, and an initial proposal on approaches and methodologies for the national follow-up and evaluation of

the International Strategy on Ageing which it was planned to adopt at that Assembly (Madrid, March 2002) and report to the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development on the progress made in those activities at its next meeting. The Strategy would constitute the action framework for policies and activities in favour of older adults to be implemented by the countries in the coming years.

5. To acknowledge the advisory services provided by CELADE for the population and housing censuses and to recommend to the countries of the region that they provide support for the programmes for updating of databases and their incorporation in the joint project of CELADE and the Inter-American Development Bank on the dissemination of the census results.
6. To express appreciation to CELADE for the progress made in the study of the issue to be considered at the next regular meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee: "Sociodemographic vulnerability: old and new risks for communities, households and persons"; to request that in addition to the issues of vulnerability and the indicators, the following issues be included on the agenda: analysis of population ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean, the need for training for the development on human resources in the area of population and the presentation of a report on the activities carried out by CELADE in the other areas of priority importance: the 2000 censuses, the demographic situation, international migration , and spatial distribution of the population and internal migration.
7. To encourage the holding in 2004 of regional and international activities to evaluate the situation with regard to population and development one decade after the holding of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994) and in such evaluation to take advantage of the existence in the region of systems of indicators for follow-up to the goals of the Programme of Action of that Conference.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

A. Estados miembros de la Comisión Member States of the Commission

ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA/ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Representante/Representative:

- Lauchland Lake, Senior Statistician, Deputy Census Officer, Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning, Implementation and Public Service Affairs

BOLIVIA

Representantes/Representatives:

- Walter Castillo, Subdirector, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)
- René Pereira Morató, Coordinador de Proyectos, Área Políticas de Población, Viceministerio de Planificación Estratégica y Participación Popular (VPEPP)

CHILE

Representantes/Representatives:

- Consuelo Cortés, Jefe, Departamento de Estudios Sociales, División Social, Ministerio de Planificación y Cooperación (MIDEPLAN)
- Olga Mercado, Sectorialista Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano, Departamento de Estudios Sociales, División Social, MIDEPLAN

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CUBA

Representante/Representative:

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EL SALVADOR

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GUATEMALA

Representante/Representative:

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HONDURAS

Representante/Representative:

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Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Shirley Grisel Maldonado Rivera, Técnico en Estadísticas Continuas, Gerencia de Estadística Económica, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)

MÉXICO/MEXICO

Representante/Representative:

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Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Francisco Valdés, Agregado Económico, Embajada de México en Santiago, Chile

NICARAGUA

Representante/Representative:

- Norma Vida Malespín Ramírez, Coordinadora, Comité Técnico de Población, Dirección de Políticas Sociales, Secretaría de Acción Social

PANAMÁ/PANAMA

Representantes/Representatives:

- Astevia Tejada de Vega, Miembro del Equipo Técnico de Apoyo al Sistema Integrado de Indicadores para el Desarrollo (SID), Gabinete Social
- Zuleika de Herbert, Secretaria Técnica, Secretaría Técnica del Gabinete Social
- Xilene Estela Pérez de Rangel, Miembro de la Comisión Multisectorial del Gabinete Social, Ministerio de la Juventud, la Mujer, la Niñez y la Familia

PARAGUAY

Representante/Representative:

- Carlos Luis Filippi, Director General, Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos (DGEEC)
- Bernardo Esquivel, Director Políticas Sociales y Ambientales, Coordinador Unidad Población y Desarrollo, Secretaría Técnica de Planificación del Desarrollo Económico y Social (STP)

PERÚ/PERU

Representante/Representative:

- Leila Estrada Oré, Gerenta, Gerencia de Desarrollo Humano, Ministerio de Promoción de la Mujer y del Desarrollo Humano (PROMUDEH)

TRINIDAD Y TABAGO/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Representante/Representative:

- Desmond Hunte, Chairman, Population Council of Trinidad and Tobago

**B. Organismos de las Naciones Unidas
United Nations bodies**

Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (FNUAP)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

- Jairo Palacio, Director Adjunto, División de América Latina y el Caribe

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- Claudio Sepúlveda, Director Regional Adjunto, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe

**C. Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales
Other intergovernmental organizations**

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)/Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

- Francisco Javier Lois, Especialista Sectorial, BID, Chile

**D. Otras Organizaciones no gubernamentales
Other non-governmental organizations**

Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Salud

- José Barzelatto, Vicepresidente

Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe (RSMLAC)

- Esperanza Cerón Villaquirán, Coordinadora General
- Camila Maturana, Coordinadora Monitoreo
- María Isabel Matamala Vivaldi, Consejera
- Inés Cristina Reca, Investigadora
- Deborah Meachan

E. Otros invitados
Other guests

Fundación Ford/The Ford Foundation

- Gaby Oré Aguilar, Program Officer, Human Development and Reproductive Health

F. Secretaría
Secretariat

Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

- Reynaldo F. Bajraj, Secretario Ejecutivo Adjunto/Deputy Executive Secretary
- Daniel S. Blanchard, Director, CELADE-División de Población/Director, CELADE-Population Division
- Juan Chackiel, Jefe, Área de Demografía, CELADE-División de Población/Chief, Demographic Área, CELADE-Population Division
- Dirk Jaspers Faijer, Jefe, Área de Información y Capacitación sobre Población, CELADE-División de Población/Chief, Population Information and Training Area, CELADE-Population Division
- Miguel Villa, Jefe, Área de Población y Desarrollo, CELADE-División de Población/Chief, Population and Development Area, CELADE-Population Division
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- Susana Schkolnik, Oficial de Asuntos de Población, CELADE-División de Población/Population Affairs Officer, CELADE-Population Division
- Guiomar Bay, Experta en Demografía, CELADE-División de Población/Expert in Demography, CELADE-Population Division
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