



First Meeting of the
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**REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY THE LATIN AMERICAN AND
CARIBBEAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)-POPULATION DIVISION
OF ECLAC DURING THE PERIOD 2013-2014**

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INTRODUCTION

Over the past year, the activities of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) have been governed by its biennial programmes of work for 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 and by resolutions 615(XXXI), 644(XXXII), 657(XXXIII), 670(XXXIV) and 681(XXXV), adopted by the Commission from its thirty-first to its thirty-fifth sessions, respectively. In particular, resolution 681(XXXV) reaffirmed the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development agreed in Montevideo in 2013, paragraph 110 of which requests that the Secretariat should, within the framework of the existing links between population and development, 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 health 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.

Furthermore, the activities of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC are guided by a strategic objective that underpins its mandate: increasing and enhancing the ability of the region's countries to describe, analyse, comprehend and deal with population dynamics and their links to 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 this strategic objective, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has received extensive support from organizations in the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The actions of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC turn on three areas: country requirements, regional issues (in particular the region's marked social, economic, ethnic and gender inequalities) and international agreements, principally the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which are intended to improve people's living conditions by enforcing their rights.

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

During the period from August 2013 to September 2014, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC continued to work hard with the ECLAC member countries to evaluate the censuses conducted in 2012 and 2013, particularly those of Cuba and the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and to support preparatory work on other censuses such as Peru's, which will be conducted in 2017, and the mini-censuses also planned for 2017 in Chile and Paraguay. Two regional workshops were held on emerging issues in the 2010 census round, namely the third Regional Workshop on Demographic Evaluation and Projections Based on Census Data and another workshop entitled "The 2010 censuses in Latin America: overview and main lessons learned", with representatives of 20 government bodies, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations participating in these. Numerous courses on REDATAM were also held, with representatives of 26 government institutions using census data to produce reports, applications and indicators on a range of subjects.

The workshops were held as part of the joint activities of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and the Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA) of ECLAC, with technical and financial support from UNFPA. A total of 74 participants from the region attended the two workshops, where the national statistics institutes of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean were able to contribute with presentations on their census activities.

These workshops allowed participants to develop the institutional capabilities to ascertain information source error types and procedures for estimating and evaluating the components of the demographic dynamic, with a view to identifying problems of consistency, quality and coverage through the application of direct and indirect techniques. They were also able to acquaint themselves with the new or established approaches opted for by the region's countries when deciding on the methodologies and concepts to be employed in the censuses of the 2010s, and to assess what had been achieved in light of the quality of the results.

Inputs were also produced to support technical assistance for censuses: a document on the employment of the "usual place of residence" concept in population censuses; a review of the methodology employed by the countries to capture same-sex couples; an inventory of personal digital assistant use in recent censuses in Latin America; a proposal for systematizing census quality indicators; and another proposal for census coverage indicators based on fieldwork reports and the housing census.

At the sixth Congress of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP), lastly, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC took part in a number of sessions to evaluate the census experience in Latin America and did a presentation on the lessons learned from the 2010 census round for the benefit of countries planning to carry out their surveys between 2015 and 2017 or beginning their preparations for the 2020 census round.

II. PROCESSING TOOLS AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The Retrieval of Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer (REDATAM) system developed by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC further consolidated its position as the primary tool for processing and disseminating census results, both within and beyond the region. Besides its user-friendly interface, one of the key reasons why REDATAM has become the preferred software for processing information from censuses and surveys is that it protects the data confidentiality that is so vital in statistics, while it can be used to carry out geographically disaggregated analyses at the subnational level, enabling information to be exploited to the full. To meet the concerns of information producers, chiefly national statistics institutes, a proprietary database structure is used to protect microdata.

An important area of work for CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC during 2013-2014 was the holding of regional, subregional and national workshops, with a total of 11 activities being carried out in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, South Africa and Trinidad and Tobago. The purpose of these training activities, which were supported financially by UNFPA, was capacity-building in the creation of sociodemographic databases and indicators, processing, use and analysis of census data and development of information distribution software using the REDATAM tool and all its modules. More than 200 statisticians, demographers and other civil servants from Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa thus had the opportunity to enhance their capabilities in the handling of sociodemographic information using this tool, with emphasis on the processing and

analysis of data from population and housing censuses and surveys, and on the development of web-based information processing and dissemination applications.

Improvements have been made to REDATAM in response to concerns about the need for ongoing development to incorporate advances in computer and information dissemination technologies, especially web-based ones. One such improvement is the development of a new REDATAM family, known as REDATAM7, with innovative functionalities and capabilities in the processing of censuses and surveys and dissemination of their results. Progress has been made with a standard format that can be used to synchronize documentation and programming tasks, and also with the design of a syntax that adapts the language to new requirements and with the detection and display of errors in the use of the REDATAM command language. The trial versions of REDATAM7 have been used in particular to create databases for the 2010 census round, with satisfactory results and a considerable time saving, as large files can be processed by running the program once (over 200 million records at a time).

In this period, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC published issue 19 of *REDATAM Informa* and continued to provide cooperation services to member States, both from ECLAC headquarters and in the countries themselves. In particular, technical assistance missions to create REDATAM applications and databases were conducted in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay. In an interdivisional operation with ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain (ECLACPOS), the Caribbean countries continued to be supported in their efforts to improve and disseminate their census information. In collaboration with the ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires, civil servants from various ministries in Argentina were provided with training in the use of census and survey information and the creation of sociodemographic indicators using REDATAM. Additionally, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC cooperated with the UNFPA Regional Office for Africa to hold a regional workshop in South Africa and a national workshop in Ethiopia within a framework of South-South cooperation to enhance national capabilities in the handling and dissemination of census data.

III. POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

During the last year, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC revised its population estimates and projections, broken down by sex and into five-year age groups, for the 20 countries in Latin America. This review, which is available on the CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC website, provides population estimates and projections by country up to 2100 and estimates and projections for the urban and rural populations and the economically active population, as well as a compendium of structure and growth indicators covering the period from 1950 to 2100 for each country and the region as a whole.

These figures were published both in the demographic trends database¹ and in the 2013 edition of the *Demographic Observatory*, entitled “Population projections”,² which includes a chapter analysing demographic trends, specifically the growth of the urban population in Latin America.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has also been participating as an observer in the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, with which it is working to update the Child Mortality

¹ See [online] http://www.cepal.org/celade/proyecciones/basedatos_BD.htm.

² See [online] http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/publicaciones/xml/6/53336/P53336.xml&xsl=/publicaciones/ficha.xsl&base=/publicaciones/top_publicaciones.xsl.

Estimates database. It has likewise continued to contribute to the efforts of the Regional Working Group for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality. As part of this role, and in its concern to see progress towards fulfilment of the fifth MDG on improving maternal health, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC is working on a research project entitled “Towards harmonization in maternal mortality estimates in Latin America and the Caribbean: pilot study on maternal mortality estimates in Latin America”, as part of which a publication has been prepared on the experience of eight countries. It is currently analysing data from another 12 countries in the region with the aim of producing a document that sets out the situation in each. This document, like the earlier one, is expected to present a summary of the initial findings from comparison of the figures reported by the United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (MMEIG) with those provided by the countries.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has provided the countries with technical advice on population estimates and projections and demographic analysis. In particular, it has advised State authorities in Chile, El Salvador and the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the preparation of their estimated and projected population figures. Furthermore, in conjunction with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), it helped to hold the annual meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Network for Strengthening Health Information Systems (RELACSYS) and joined its secretariat. Work is also under way on an agreement between the two institutions to improve health information.

Also important has been the Division’s participation with ALAP in the population estimates and projections network, out of which came the publication *Estimaciones y proyecciones de población en América Latina: desafíos de una agenda pendiente*.³

Lastly, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC worked with the National Institute of Statistics of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the UNFPA office in that country to hold the first Latin American and Caribbean Course on Population Estimates and Projections (in 2013) and the second Latin American and Caribbean Course on Population Estimates and Projections (in September 2014).⁴

IV. YOUTH, SEXUAL HEALTH AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Although concern about inequality and the rights- and gender-based approach are cross-cutting aspects of all population and development issues, they become particularly necessary in the area of adolescents’ reproductive health and sexual health, something that needs to be a priority in Latin America and the Caribbean. There are well-documented barriers to access for this population group, and there is also consensus that comprehensive sex education is still inadequate in the region. The combination of these factors and others associated with the options available to adolescents means that contraceptive use is still low and inefficient, and this is reflected in high levels of adolescent fertility. For this reason, the subject is high up the public agenda in the Latin American and Caribbean countries, something that was well reflected in the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, which sets out a number of priority measures for ensuring adolescents’ access to sexual health and reproductive health services and to comprehensive sex education programmes, as well as measures to improve these programmes.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC paid particular attention to this subject in the reference period, as exemplified by the direct technical assistance it provided to a number of countries in the region,

³ See [online] http://www.alapop.org/2009/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1210&Itemid=573.

⁴ See [online] http://www.ine.gob.ve/documentos/NotasdePrensa/pdf/CONVOCATORIA_II_CURSO-1-2-1.pdf.

such as the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Honduras. It also continued to provide technical support to the greatest subregional effort to prevent adolescent pregnancy, the Andean Plan for Preventing Adolescent Pregnancy. A number of publications on the subject were prepared in 2013-2014, one of them as part of the ECLAC *Project documents* series, and CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC was able to have reproductive inequality included among the dimensions of inequality covered by the working document *Compacts for Equality: Towards a Sustainable Future*⁵ that ECLAC presented at its thirty-fifth session, in Lima, and to ensure that the great social inequality which continues to characterize adolescent motherhood in the region was emphasized.

Lastly, there was progress in preparing a regional comparative database that will enable up-to-date records to be kept of levels of adolescent motherhood (including girls under 15), the socioeconomic inequality affecting them and their situation as regards key processes in the transition to adulthood, such as completion of formal education, the formation of couples and households and entry into the labour market.

V. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Given that it is one of the main consequences of demographic change, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has attached great importance to studying the development effects of the shift in the population's age structure. 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 so too, therefore, is the composition of investment in education and health care, social protection and the care of dependent persons. Against this background, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC is coordinating the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Network for National Transfer Accounts, an international collaborative effort whose goal is to measure the economic relationships between different groups within national economies: between the young and the elderly, between rich and poor and between men and women. The plan is for the Network to turn the national accounts into a public policy instrument that can help to address two of the challenges of the twenty-first century: population ageing and persistent inequality. The global network currently consists of 46 countries and is still growing both in the region (10 of whose countries are now members) and elsewhere in the world.

During the last year, the specialists from the national teams responsible for implementing the regional national transfer accounts (NTA) project took part in a number of regional outreach and training activities. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC organized two training workshops, one on estimating national transfer accounts, which was held in Santiago in November 2013, and the other on estimating the value of unpaid work and national time transfer accounts (NTTA) as part of the "Counting Women's Work" project, which was held in Lima in August 2014.

The latest results will be presented at the next conference of the global NTA project, which will be held in Beijing in November 2014 as part of the tenth Meeting of the Working Group on Macroeconomic Aspects of Intergenerational Transfers.

⁵ LC/G.2586(SES.35/3).

VI. AGEING

In June 2014, the second International Forum on the Rights of Older Persons was held in Mexico City with the goal of gauging and thoroughly analysing progress with international efforts to increase protection for the human rights of older persons throughout the world and reflecting on current and future challenges in this area for Latin America and the Caribbean. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, as the technical secretariat of the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized and chaired the meeting in coordination with the Social Development Department of the Mexico City government.

The Forum was held as part of the implementation and follow-up of the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, approved at the third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2012. It was an opportunity to share ideas and practices relating to the most important subjects in this field that have been part of the international debate on the rights of older persons during the last two years.

One of the conclusions from this event was that elderly care could not continue to be treated as a family matter and that “governments of the different countries that have participated in this forum have the opportunity today to create public policies to tend to the generations of older persons to come”. It was proposed that this should be achieved by “advancing in the construction of care as a new social risk that must be incorporated into social protection systems via a wide range of services and benefits”. Among the measures proposed at the Forum to enable States to combat discrimination were the removal of legal and institutional barriers, the outlawing and punishment of age discrimination and the application of special measures and affirmative action. Participants posited “the need to keep advancing on the issue of non-contributive pensions in the Latin American and Caribbean region since a lack of coverage and quality in social security systems means they have become a vehicle for dignity, autonomy and, above all, empowerment”.

Regarding technical support, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has carried out training and technical assistance activities in the areas of institution-building, legislation and programmes for older persons. Two papers were delivered at a course entitled “Promoting older adult activity and participation locally: a review of programme needs, planning, implementation and evaluation” that was held by the Spanish International Cooperation Agency for Development (AECID) in Montevideo between 23 and 27 June 2014.

Inter-agency collaboration took place mainly at the inter-American level, specifically through the Working Group on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons of the Organization of American States (OAS). Within that framework, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC participated in a meeting of experts pursuing consensus on an inter-American convention on the rights of older persons, and technical inputs were prepared with that instrument in view.

Lastly, a publication deserving of particular mention is issue 11 of the *Boletín Envejecimiento y Desarrollo*, whose focus is on providing up-to-date information on the latest international developments in the effort to increase protection for the rights of older persons around the world. Also important was the publication of the four modules of *Materiales avanzados de estudio y aprendizaje: Los derechos de las personas mayores*, a new contribution by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC to the growth and spread of information on the human rights of older persons. This is leading-edge information that provides a wide overview of the specific issues requiring consideration if issues affecting older persons under current conditions are to be thoroughly addressed.

VII. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

In the period from August 2013 to September 2014, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC pursued its activities in the field of international migration, human rights and development in compliance with resolution 615(XXXI), approved in 2006 by the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development at its meeting during the thirty-first session of ECLAC.

Training, technical assistance and cooperation activities were carried out with public-sector and academic institutions in the countries. A study was also carried out on estimation, methodology and sources of information on emigrants from El Salvador, within the framework of an agreement signed with the UNFPA office in the country.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has also worked with civil society organizations, participating in seminars, meetings and specialized courses dealing with migration, poverty, human rights and indicators on these subjects. Through presentations and active work, it has collaborated with a wide range of regional and national academic and civil society institutions, from ALAP to national population associations, universities in several countries (Spain among them) and global organizations such as the Scalabrini International Migration Network (SIMN). Some of the main activities in which it has participated are:

- Twelfth Congress of the Association of Population Studies of Argentina (AEPA), Bahía Blanca (Argentina), August 2013.
- Seminar on Coordination of Social Security Systems, held by the Ibero-American Social Security Organization, Montevideo, October 2013.
- Thirteenth South American Conference on Migration, held by the Government of Colombia, Cartagena (Colombia), November 2013.
- International Seminar on Migration Policy and the Paradox of Globalization, held by the Scalabrian Centre for Migration Studies (CSEM) and the Postgraduate Programme of the Centre for Multidisciplinary Advanced Studies (CEAM) of the University of Brasilia, Brasilia, April 2014.
- Seminar on the State of Contemporary Migration: Constructing Integration Processes, held by the Extension Centre of the Chilean National Council for Culture and the Arts, Valparaíso (Chile), April 2014.
- Dialogue on Regional Integration, Migration Policies and Human Rights, held by the MERCOSUR Institute of Public Policy on Human Rights (IPPDH) and the Southern Cone Trade Union Coordinating Committee (CCSCS) as part of the Regional Meeting on Public Policies, Migration and Human Rights, held by the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS) in conjunction with the Human Rights Centre of the National University of Lanús (CDHUNLa) and the Refugee and Migrant Support Committee (CAREF), Buenos Aires, June 2014.
- Sixth Congress of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP), Lima, Peru, August 2014.

Activities in this area have also included research into regional migration trends and patterns, which will be published in the *Población y Desarrollo* series during the second half of 2014. Other research was coordinated with the preparations for the first meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference

on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and dealt with the preparation of indicators and priority goals in the field of human rights and migration. In addition, census information from the 2010s for a total of 10 countries continued to be processed with a view to updating the database of the Investigation of International Migration in Latin America (IMILA) project, available on the CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC website; this work is now very close to completion.

Resolution 615(XXXI) established an inter-agency group, coordinated by ECLAC, with responsibility for following up on issues relating to international migration and development in the region. Smooth interaction with United Nations bodies and other organizations, most particularly the International Organization for Migration (IOM), is now well-established on many initiatives, from specialized national meetings to intergovernmental activities. In the second half of 2014, a convention on collaboration was signed with that organization with a view to preparing joint studies for the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) process.

Lastly, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC continued to bring a regional perspective to the discussions of the Global Migration Group (GMG)⁶ and collaborated on the preparation of information and ideas for documents presented by the group to the international community, particularly in discussions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

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

The region has undergone major transformations in the spatial distribution of its population and in internal migrations. The best-known process of change is urbanization, driven by migration from country to city. The high indices of urbanization already attained imply that migration flows between cities will be increasingly to the fore. In addition, the traditional distinctions between urban and rural life, and indeed the traditional view of cities, are being challenged by the emergence of new phenomena and relationships.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has been examining these phenomena and processes for several decades. As well as describing them in detail from a regional perspective, the analyses conducted have revealed their relationships with national and subnational development processes and with the living conditions of the population and social and territorial inequality.

During 2013 and 2014, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC continued to provide up-to-date statistical information on migration trends and patterns within the region's countries, as well as conceptual and methodological tools for analysing migration and urbanization, including regular updating of 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).

The MIALC database has been updated with information from the 2010 census in Brazil, the 2011 census in Costa Rica and the 2010 censuses in Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Progress has also been made in processing the 2011 censuses in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Uruguay, so that the data for these countries can be expected to be updated rapidly during 2014. Initial testing has also been carried out on the 2012 census databases for Chile and the Plurinational State of Bolivia, but as yet there are no official databases available for final processing. In sum, the MIALC database currently

⁶ See [online] <http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org>.

contains information from over 30 censuses (from the 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 rounds); its structure means that information can quickly be obtained on internal migration by country and census year, major and minor administrative division, type of migrant (lifelong or recent) and internal migration matrices for a variety of census issues.

The DEPUALC database, meanwhile, has been updated with information from the 2010 censuses in Brazil and the Dominican Republic and those of 2011 in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Uruguay. A review and update have been carried out for 22 metropolitan conurbations in Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay, using each country's own definition for the smaller administrative divisions making up each city and with input from country experts and reviews of maps based on Google Earth. The DEPUALC database contains information at the major administrative division (MAD) level about the size of the population recorded by the censuses in the region between 1950 and 2012. It also provides breakdowns between urban and rural areas, together with growth rates, sociodemographic indicators, MDG indicators and thematic maps for cities with over a million inhabitants.

Among the products prepared in the reference period, mention may be made of: (i) documents for international congresses, some global in scope, such as the twenty-seventh International Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), held in Pusan (Republic of Korea) in August 2013, others regional, such as the sixth ALAP Congress, held in Lima in August 2014; (ii) publication of some of these documents in specialist reviews; (iii) texts on the metropolitan dynamic and residential segregation for the document of the thirty-fifth session of ECLAC, held in 2014; (iv) the chapter on the same subject in the ECLAC *Social Panorama of Latin America 2014*, due to be published in late November this year; (v) chapters on the subject for several books, one prepared by ALAP, another by the College of Mexico and a third by a group of academics for publication by Springer; (vi) class notes for training, already used in a draft version in the 2014 Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis.

Where technical assistance is concerned, support was given to a number of countries requesting it and material was prepared for events run by different organizations, such as a seminar on the use of censuses held by the Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE) in December 2013 and a regional workshop on censuses held by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC in October the same year. A technical assistance mission to Cuba is planned for October 2014 to enhance the country's ability to make use of the information from the migration module in its 2012 census. In general, the results of the migration modules in the censuses of the 2010 round submitted to CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC in the reference period (those of Chile and the Plurinational State of Bolivia) were considered as part of the general review of these censuses.

IX. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND AFRO-DESCENDENT POPULATIONS

Between August 2013 and September 2014, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC continued with the activities whereby it contributes strategically to enhancing the Latin American countries' ability to include the issues of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations on the public agenda and produce, analyse and disseminate statistical information on the population dynamic of these groups in the region as an input for improved policy design and decision-making. These activities were carried out in virtually all the countries of the region, in close partnership with State institutions and indigenous organizations at the national, subregional and regional levels.

Particular mention should be made of the study *Guaranteeing Indigenous People's Rights in Latin America: Progress in the Past Decade and Remaining Challenges*, produced with the support of the Ford Foundation as part of the preparations for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples that was held in New York in September 2014. In order to establish a participatory mechanism for drafting the study, a coordinating body was formed comprising ECLAC, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas. An Indigenous Peoples Advisory Committee was also established, consisting of representatives of regional and subregional indigenous organizations in Latin America who assisted in the preparation of the study, making substantive observations and contributions remotely and at three face-to-face meetings. United Nations bodies also contributed through the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples. The document deals with political and territorial rights, the demographic dynamic and migration, and indigenous peoples' right to health, education, information and communication, and it makes recommendations for policies to further implement their rights in accordance with international standards. Previews of this document were presented at various meetings in Chile, Guatemala, Peru and the United States, and lastly at an event held alongside the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, on 23 September 2014, in the offices of the Ford Foundation. A printed summary of the document and a full preliminary version on CD were distributed. Publication of the final document is planned for November 2014.

Technical assistance continued to be an important area of action in this field. During the period, the Government of Chile was assisted with the organization of the first Characterization Survey of the Afro-descendent Population of the Arica and Parinacota Region (ENCAFRO), conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (INE), on the basis of an agreement signed by the Arica and Parinacota regional government, INE and two non-governmental organizations, the Alliance of Organizations of Afro-descendants of the Arica and Parinacota Region and the Fraternity of Afro-descendent Families and Groupings of Arica. Face-to-face working meetings were held at ECLAC headquarters, and virtual contacts were maintained with the INE specialist team in charge of the survey. Lastly, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC delivered a presentation on the visibility of Afro-descendants in the region and in Chile at the international seminar "Analysis of disaggregated data from the specific study of the Afro-descendent population in Chile", held in May 2014.

In the case of Peru, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC collaborated closely with the Inter-Agency Technical Committee on Ethnicity Statistics, specifically with the indigenous organizations involved that make up the Unity Pact of Indigenous Organizations of Peru, including the National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru and the National Agrarian Confederation of Peru, and with the Vice-ministry of Interculturality. Four technical assistance missions were carried out in Lima, involving working meetings and guidance on the inclusion of indigenous and Afro-descendent peoples in the next population and housing census that the country will hold in 2017, in addition to training workshops dealing with these subjects. Guidance was also provided in other areas related to ethnic groups, and desk monitoring was carried out in all cases.

Other training activities included the holding of classes for the International Study Diploma in Public Policy and the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-descendent Peoples run by the International Institute for Law and Society and the Catholic University of Peru in Lima in August 2013 and February 2014. Diploma participants included indigenous and Afro-descendent leaders and other interested parties working on issues associated with ethnic groups, whether in Peru or in other countries of Latin America.

The seminar entitled “The 2010 censuses in Latin America: overview and main lessons learned” that was held by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, SCA and UNFPA in Santiago from 21 to 23 October 2013 included a panel entitled “The ethnic approach in the 2010 censuses”, in which CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC was responsible for presenting the regional overview. It provided information on the conceptual and methodological choices made by the countries in respect of different census issues (including those relating to ethnic groups) and was an opportunity to evaluate experience in the light of the results obtained, learn how much harmonization was achieved in the questionnaires of the 2010 censuses, find out how regional and international recommendations had been dealt with and identify the most relevant technical recommendations on conceptual aspects, data analysis and evaluation of quality and coverage, looking ahead to the forthcoming 2020 census round.

Regarding the production of up-to-date knowledge, in addition to the regional study on indigenous peoples already mentioned, the following studies were prepared and published: (i) “Pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes en los censos de población y vivienda en América Latina: avances y desafíos en el derecho a la información” (article published in issue 97 of *Notas de Población* magazine, December 2013), which contains an analysis of the conceptual and methodological aspects that arise when indigenous peoples are included in population and housing censuses, with emphasis on the 2010s, and details progress and reverses, as well as the challenges that remain, in the effort to comply with international standards in this area; (ii) *Mujeres indígenas en América Latina: dinámicas demográficas y sociales en el marco de los derechos humanos* (published in October 2013 in the ECLAC *Project documents* series), prepared by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC as part of the work of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, which provides an up-to-date regional overview of the physical, socioeconomic and decision-making autonomy of indigenous women; (iii) the document *Lineamientos para incluir la identificación de pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes en los registros de salud* (published in the ECLAC *Project documents* series), which provides guidance on including ethnic identification in the health records of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, taking into consideration the work undertaken by some of these.

X. TRAINING IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

In response to requests from the countries for training in demographic analysis, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC held the second Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis between August and December 2013, with the support of UNFPA. The course had 13 participants from 7 countries in the region. As in 2012, the course was evaluated very positively by its students. The teachers, for their part, considered that the organization and cohesion of the teaching team had been improved in several respects. The third version of the course, with 16 participants from 10 countries in the region, has been in progress since August 2014 and will end in December this year.

As part of the sixth Congress of ALAP, and in its capacity as a member of the coordinating team for the Demography Teaching Network, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC publicized the results of a survey conducted with the aim of compiling an inventory of human resources training at regional research centres with demography and population syllabuses. Demography training centres in Latin America were asked to describe the different teaching methods, current syllabuses, core subject areas and the main difficulties they faced. The survey was participated in by 42 teaching establishments offering 8 doctorates, 20 master’s degrees, 3 specializations, 1 diploma, 2 intensive courses and 8 degree subjects. One of the main findings was that an average of 33 people obtained doctorates and 126 obtained master’s degrees annually in the last three years. In both cases, however, graduation rates are still low because of

the dearth of study grants. These establishments also report difficulties in recruiting permanent teaching staff and a need to strengthen formal and mathematical demography disciplines and establish staff and student placement and exchange programmes, something that is made more difficult both by the lack of resources and by the lack of syllabus content standardization. The results of the survey were presented at a special session which ALAP devoted to the teaching of demography. The Network also coordinated three sessions to discuss demography teaching syllabuses as part of the event. The sixth Congress of ALAP gave great importance to the development of censuses and other sources of sociodemographic information in the region, with two regular sessions and a round table being devoted to these subjects.

CONCLUSIONS

Over the last year, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has worked hard to secure the incorporation of population issues into the development policies and programmes of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has analysed past, present and future population trends, ever conscious of the persistent social, economic and territorial inequalities that characterize the region, with a view to enhancing the ability of national institutions to monitor these trends and address population and development issues for use in public policy design.

Consistently with its traditions, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has sought to interact closely with other United Nations agencies, multilateral organizations in general and, via specific agreements, donor countries in carrying out its activities. Thus, valuable projects have been implemented jointly with a number of partners such as UNFPA, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (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 (DESA), IOM, OAS and the Ford Foundation.

The lasting collaboration between CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and UNFPA, involving annual working plans, deserves special mention, as it has done a great deal to enhance and broaden the scope of the CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC working programme. Other examples of joint initiatives are the harmonization of infant, child and maternal mortality estimates with the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, led by UNICEF, and the Regional Working Group for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality. Also worth stressing is its regular cooperation with the DESA Population Division on population estimates and projections, which are updated every two years.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has also carried on consolidating its position within ECLAC by participating in institutional studies with other divisions of the Commission. An example of this were the inputs on metropolitan dynamics and residential segregation prepared by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC for the document presented at the thirty-fifth session of ECLAC, *Compacts for Equality: Towards a Sustainable Future*, and for the 2014 edition of the Commission's annual report, the *Social Panorama of Latin America*, currently in press.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has continued to strengthen its relationship with the region's countries by providing technical assistance on a wide variety of population-related subjects. This assistance has covered a wide geographical area within and beyond Latin America and the Caribbean, and has mainly focused on ageing, the impact of demographic changes on development, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations, internal and international migration, population estimates and projections and censuses.

Activities planned for the coming year include continuing to act as the technical secretariat for the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which includes organizing its second meeting, to be held in Mexico City in 2015; providing ongoing support to the region's countries in relation to the recent 2010 census round by holding seminars and workshops focused on census evaluation and thematic analysis of the results; making a substantive contribution to implementation of the San José Charter; implementing the regional post-2014 population and development agenda; and holding the Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis each year.

Annex

CELADE-POPULATION DIVISION OF ECLAC PUBLICATIONS IN 2013-2014

No.	Title	Document symbol	Date
1	<i>Informe de la primera Reunión de Seguimiento de la Carta de San José sobre los Derechos de las Personas Mayores de América Latina y el Caribe</i>	No document symbol	July 2013
2	<i>Observatorio Demográfico 2012. Proyecciones de población/Demographic Observatory 2012. Population Projections</i>	LC/G.2569-P	August 2013
3	<i>Consenso de Montevideo sobre Población y Desarrollo/Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development/Consenso de Montevideú sobre Populaçã e Desenvolvimento</i>	LC/L.3697	September 2013
4	<i>Mensajes desde América Latina y el Caribe para el Segundo Diálogo de Alto Nivel sobre la Migración Internacional y el Desarrollo/Messages from Latin America and the Caribbean for the Second High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development</i>	LC/L.3702	September 2013
5	<i>Notas de Población magazine No. 96</i>	LC/G.2573-P	October 2013
6	<i>Mujeres indígenas en América Latina: dinámicas demográficas y sociales en el marco de los derechos humanos</i>	LC/W.558	October 2013
7	<i>Boletín Envejecimiento y Desarrollo No. 11</i>	No document symbol	November 2013
8	<i>Materiales avanzados de estudio y aprendizaje: los derechos de las personas mayores (four modules)</i>	No document symbol	November 2013
9	<i>Reseñas sobre Población y Desarrollo No. 9</i>	No document symbol	November 2013
10	<i>Hacia la armonización de las estimaciones de mortalidad materna en América Latina: hallazgos de un estudio piloto en ocho países</i>	LC/L.3735	November 2013
11	<i>Participación laboral femenina y bono de género en América Latina</i>	LC/W.570	December 2013
12	<i>REDATAM Informa No. 19</i>	LC/L.3749	December 2013
13	<i>Reseñas sobre Población y Desarrollo No. 10</i>	No document symbol	December 2013
14	<i>Principales cambios en las boletas de los censos latinoamericanos de las décadas de 1990, 2000 y 2010, Manuales series No. 80</i>	LC/L.3734	December 2013
15	<i>Perspectivas globales sobre la protección de los derechos humanos de las personas mayores, 2007-2013</i>	LC/W.566	December 2013
16	<i>Lineamientos para incluir la identificación de pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes en los registros de salud</i>	LC/W.569	December 2013
17	<i>El futuro del envejecimiento en la Argentina. Fechas emblemáticas y opciones de políticas: una mirada hacia 2040 y más allá/Argentina's Ageing Future. Turning Points and Policy Options: A Look towards 2040 and Beyond</i>	No document symbol	December 2013

No.	Title	Document symbol	Date
18	<i>O futuro do envelhecimento no Brasil. Datas emblemáticas e opções de política: perspectivas para 2040 e mais adiante/Brazil's Ageing Future. Turning Points and Policy Options: A Look towards 2040 and Beyond</i>	No document symbol	December 2013
19	<i>El futuro del envejecimiento en Colombia. Fechas emblemáticas y opciones de políticas: una mirada hacia 2040 y más allá/Colombia's Ageing Future. Turning Points and Policy Options: A Look towards 2040 and Beyond</i>	No document symbol	December 2013
20	<i>El futuro del envejecimiento en Costa Rica. Fechas emblemáticas y opciones de políticas: una mirada hacia 2040 y más allá/Costa Rica's Ageing Future. Turning Points and Policy Options: A Look towards 2040 and Beyond</i>	No document symbol	December 2013
21	<i>El futuro del envejecimiento en México. Fechas emblemáticas y opciones de políticas: una mirada hacia 2040 y más allá/Mexico's Ageing Future. Turning Points and Policy Options: A Look towards 2040 and Beyond</i>	No document symbol	December 2013
22	<i>Notas de Población magazine No. 97</i>	LC/G.2598-P	February 2014
23	Input on metropolitan dynamics and residential segregation in <i>Compacts for Equality: Towards a Sustainable Future</i> , document presented at the thirty-fifth session of ECLAC (pages 97-98)	LC/G.2586(SES.35/3)	April 2014
24	<i>Observatorio Demográfico 2013. Proyecciones de población/Demographic Observatory 2013. Population Projections</i>	LC/G.2615	July 2014
25	<i>Notas de Población magazine No. 98</i>	LC/G.2612-P	July 2014
26	<i>La reproducción en la adolescencia y sus desigualdades en América Latina: introducción al análisis demográfico, con énfasis en el uso de microdatos censales de la ronda de 2010, Project documents series</i>	LC/W.605	June 2014
27	<i>Los pueblos indígenas en América Latina. Avances en el último decenio y retos pendientes para la garantía de sus derechos. Síntesis/Guaranteeing indigenous people's rights in Latin America: progress in the past decade and remaining challenges. Summary</i>	LC/L.3893	September 2014
28	<i>Informe sobre salvadoreños en el exterior</i>	No document symbol	October 2014
29	<i>Tendencias y patrones de la migración internacional latinoamericana y caribeña hacia 2010 y desafíos de agenda, Población y Desarrollo series No. 109</i>	In press	November 2014
30	<i>Los pueblos indígenas en América Latina. Avances en el último decenio y retos pendientes para la garantía de sus derechos</i>	LC/L.3902	November 2014
31	Chapter on metropolitan dynamics and residential segregation in <i>Social Panorama of Latin America 2014</i>	In press	Planned for November 2014
32	<i>REDATAM Informa No. 20</i>	In press	December 2014
33	<i>Los datos demográficos: alcances, limitaciones y métodos de evaluación, Manuales series</i>	In press	November 2014