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**REPORT ON THE WORKSHOP TO REVIEW PROGRESS IN THE PREPARATION
OF THE PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR REGIONAL MONITORING OF THE
MONTEVIDEO CONSENSUS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

Mexico City, 8-9 June 2016

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BACKGROUND

Mexico, in its capacity as Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and coordinator of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, convened the Working Group to a **workshop to review progress in the preparation of a proposal of indicators for the regional monitoring of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development**.

Along with the invitation, the Chair included a concept note prepared on the workshop, which indicated that its purpose was to review and discuss progress made on the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (see annex A1). It was also indicated that the outcomes of the workshop would be used as inputs for the technical secretariat to prepare the first draft of proposed indicators, which was to be completed by 11 July 2016.¹

The concept note also described the preliminary proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, which the Chair had requested ECLAC to prepare in order to facilitate and serve as an input for the work of the working group. That preliminary proposal was sent to the members of the working group on 7 April 2016, with the request that they convey any comments in writing by 25 May. The Chair also sent this document to a number of civil society organizations which had requested to join the working group and were admitted in accordance with the provisions on its composition set forth in resolution 1(II) adopted at the second session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, and consistently with these organizations' participation in the working group.

Lastly, the Chair's concept note explained the organization of work, in which the members of the working group would take the lead in the discussion on the indicators included in each of the chapters of the preliminary proposal.

The workshop was held in Mexico City on 8 and 9 June 2016 and was organized by the Government of Mexico through the National Council for Population, with the support of ECLAC (in its capacity as technical secretariat of the Conference) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

A. DOCUMENTATION

At the start of the meeting, all the members of the working group (countries and regional civil society organizations) received a folder containing the annotated programme (see annex A2) and the working documents: the preliminary proposal of indicators and the written comments on the proposal sent within the deadline by Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), and by the following organizations and agencies: Latin American Population Association (ALAP), Latin American and Caribbean Youth Alliance, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) —jointly with a range of civil society organizations— and UNFPA. Brazil, Ecuador and Guyana also sent comments, but not in time to have them included in the compilation.

¹ The date 11 July was chosen because the draft will be a working document for the third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Conference, and will therefore have to be edited, translated, formatted and made available to the countries six weeks before that meeting, which will take place on 4-6 October 2016 at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago.

B. ATTENDANCE

The workshop was attended by the following member countries of the working group: Brazil, Cuba, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Academic and civil society organizations from the region were also in attendance: ALAP, the Latin American and Caribbean Youth Alliance, Latin American feminist networks and IPPF. Specialized agencies of the United Nations also participated: the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as well as other organizations such as the Ibero-American Youth Organization (OIJ). Also attending were numerous experts and other guests, mostly from Mexico. Attendance at the event numbered over 100 people.

C. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

The work proceeded in line with the organization proposed in the Chair's concept note.² The day before the workshop, an e-mail was sent to the participants explaining that there would be no introduction before each panel discussion, and asking them therefore to be sure to have reviewed the documents on which the work would be based. It was also mentioned that time for participation would be limited, and statements would be taken in the following order: (i) delegates of member countries of the working group; (ii) regionally representative civil society organizations holding general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations; (iii) guest experts; and (iv) the public in general.

D. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

The statements given at the opening of the workshop provided several key messages.

The **first** acknowledged the value of the workshop, in terms of both the prior efforts involved (in the organization and the working documents), and the outcomes of the discussion. The working group was strengthened by such a well-attended face-to-face meeting, with such active work on the part of the member countries.

² After some welcome remarks, a representative of the Government of Mexico set forth the purpose of the meeting. The work then began, with an introduction by a representative of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC on the process of preparing the preliminary proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and a brief statement from a representative of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean on the synergies between regional follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus, follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. There followed an open discussion on the indicators by chapters or themes of the Montevideo Consensus. This discussion lasted throughout the afternoon of the first day and the morning of the second day. At the end of the second afternoon, the outcomes and conclusions of the work were summarized. The dynamic of the workshop consisted of the members of the working group leading the discussion on the indicators included in each chapter of the preliminary proposal.

The **second** recalled the framework and, particularly, the mandate (established in the resolutions adopted by the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean at its second session) within which the working group operated, as well as the current scenario for establishing follow-up indicators at the international level, which involved the active participation of the countries not only in defining the indicators, but also in providing official data.

The **third** emphasized the distinction and complementarity between national review and follow-up (this review included the national report and would be carried out in 2017, at the third session of the Conference, according to the resolutions adopted by the Conference at its second session) and regional follow-up, for which only two things had been agreed upon thus far: that it would take place at the fourth session of the Conference, in 2019, and that it would include follow-up to the indicators agreed up on at the third session of the Conference, which were to be proposed by the working group.

The **fourth** referred to the importance of the workshop and the work to be carried out. It was emphasized that the two working documents should facilitate the discussions, fulfilment of the agenda and the achievement of the expected outcomes, in particular the identification of consensuses and of pending matters regarding the working document for the third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Conference.

The **fifth** drew attention to the leading role played by the countries in the workshop, since they were expected to participate actively and make the best possible use of the opportunity to exchange points of view and consolidate the working group.

The **sixth** referred to the process after the workshop and the milestones and outputs in the run-up to the third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Conference and the third session of the Conference itself.

Lastly, the **seventh** referred to emerging matters that should be considered for the dynamic of the Regional Conference on Population and Development and the regional evaluation of the Montevideo Consensus, in particular the establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, to which the Regional Conference on Population and Development must report, and the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development to be held under the auspices of the General Assembly in 2019, which would address follow-up to the Cairo Programme of Action beyond 2014 and its regional counterparts, i.e. the Montevideo Consensus.

Discussion then began on the indicators by chapter. Following the proposed order, the working group members ratified or explained the comments sent in writing and offered additional inputs.

In the first session, on the indicators proposed for regional follow-up to the priority measures contained in chapter A of the Montevideo Consensus, the countries set forth general views on the task and the process. Several statements suggested taking a more selective and gradual approach to defining indicators and suggested criteria for doing so—in line with the procedures adopted for selecting indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals, for example—and urged giving careful consideration to the overlap of agendas and follow-up indicators, the availability of resolution and sustainable sources of information and the necessary bridges between the national report and the regional evaluation. Attention was also drawn to the need to identify similar priority measures that could be evaluated using common indicators. In some cases these suggestions were disputed, in particular the idea of seeking only totally comparable indicators that could be calculated using existing data sources, since this would hinder progress in the follow-up of emerging dimensions that were not yet quantified, which were exclusive to the Montevideo Consensus.

In the following sessions, general and specific observations were made on each chapter.

With few exceptions, there was no objection to the indicators proposed, although in several cases participants questioned the capacity to capture the multidimensional nature of certain priority measures.

Disaggregation of indicators by geographical area and other variables was a recurrent topic. Although the prevailing view favoured disaggregation for all the indicators, some speakers questioned certain disaggregations or the feasibility of disaggregating all of them.

Many statements were made suggesting minor adjustments to the indicators proposed, and others recommended the inclusion of new indicators, some of them from the *Operational guide for the implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Attention was also drawn to a degree of vagueness in certain concepts in the indicators. This could be addressed for the time being by means of some sort of glossary and later by using metadata, which as well as being precise and detailed, should include the respective calculation formulas and sources.

A number of statements were made on indicators associated with the existence or establishment of legislation, policies, programmes or institutions. These were considered to be process-related indicators or even means of implementation, which could not be expected to detect effective change in terms of the exercise of rights or well-being. Conversely, several of the new indicators proposed were programmatic or institutional in nature—as were, it was also recalled, many of the priority measures in the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.

Mention was made several times of other agendas and processes under way apart from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which should be considered in order to build synergies in relation to indicators and their follow-up

Lastly, a number of specific observations had to do with the drafting of the indicators—in some cases erroneous owing to problems of translation of the SDG indicators—, with the unsatisfactory use of SDG metadata, with the consideration of inequality and gaps in general, and with the inclusion of men in gender affairs.

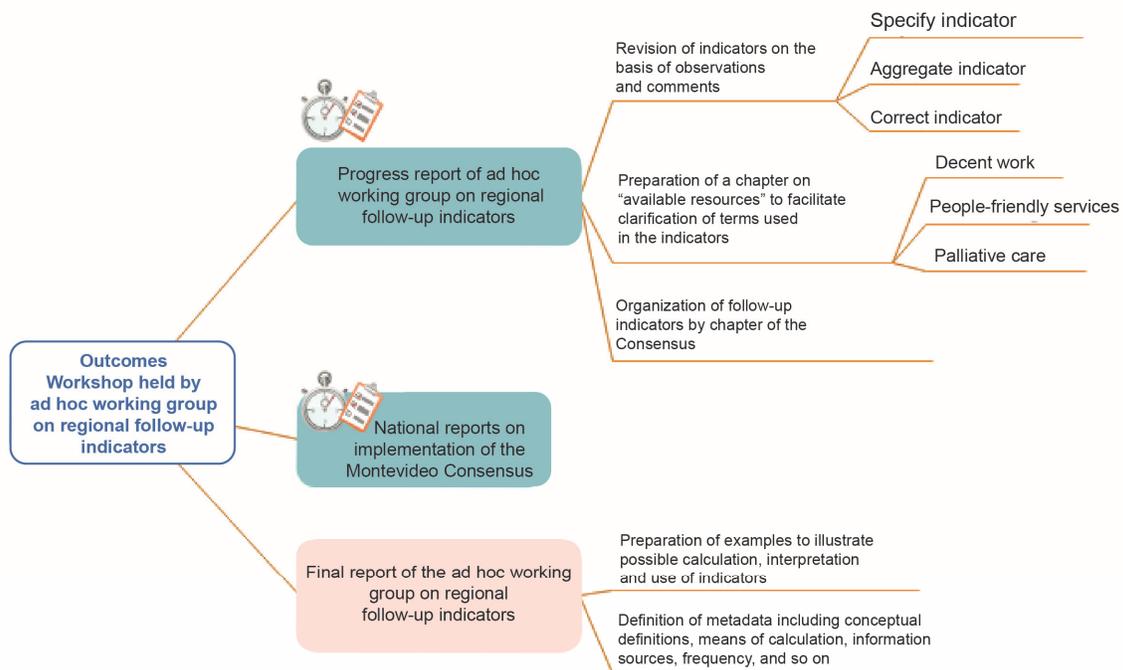
E. CONCLUSIONS AND FINAL OBSERVATIONS BY PARTICIPANTS

1. The discussions held and proposals made at the workshop will serve as an input for the review (substitution, modification or inclusion) of the preliminary indicators.
2. A number of points of consensus were identified for this review, including: (i) the measurement of inequality; (ii) consideration of the under-15 age group; (iii) the inclusion of social security coverage (contributory and non-contributory pensions, health care and others); (iv) the inclusion of men and masculinity in gender affairs; (v) the inclusion of an indicator on femicide; and (vi) disaggregation by disability.

3. Some areas of general consensus were also identified:

- Disaggregate information (this is a general standard, specified in SDG target 17.18), which will also make groups in situations of vulnerability more visible in the data.
- Consider the availability and sustainability of information, not necessarily in order to discard indicators, but to mobilize and support adjustments or updates to data sources in some cases.
- Distinguish between outcome indicators and process-related indicators, and consider using both.
- Define concepts using a glossary or a compilation of definitions and other available resources.
- Take into account metadata, but without including them yet in the working document for the third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference.
- Seek synergies with the follow-up and review of other regional and international processes.
- Define the indicators by chapter and not by priority measure, seeking to achieve economy of indicators and synergies between chapters.
- Bear in mind that important issues remain to be defined in relation to the regional review, that this should not be limited to following up on indicators, that it will draw upon the national reports, and that the countries are responsible for providing the information on indicators for regional follow-up, once they have been defined and agreed upon.

4. Lastly, the following diagram was presented to summarize what had been agreed in terms of inputs for the three tasks under way (the report on the progress of the ad hoc working group as a working document for the third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Conference, the national reports and the final report of the ad hoc working group of the third session of the Regional Conference):



Following the presentation of these conclusions, the members of the working group expressed their agreement, made some additional proposals and offered some comments, which are summarized below:

- Some countries suggested using the three-level indicator scheme (like that used by the SDG indicators by degree of metadata standardization and availability of data for calculating them, where level 1 refers to standardized metadata) in order to gradually expand from a set of core indicators to a broader range depending on review requirements. Although there were no objections to this proposal, some participants emphasized that its implementation would have to promote the measurement of level 2 and 3 indicators and under no circumstances disregard or avoid indicators that were key for monitoring the more innovative and specific contents of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development. Similarly, some speakers noted that, in defining indicators by chapter, efforts must be made to avoid losing essential and specific contents of the Montevideo Consensus. There was agreement that synergy and economy of indicators should be sought without sacrificing any of the specificities of the Montevideo Consensus.
- Some participants suggested reviewing the calendar planned up till the fourth session of the Regional Conference, to align the regional review with the global review and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda that would take place in the framework of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2019, under the auspices of the General Assembly.³ This would help to ensure that the regional review of the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development would be used as an input for the High-level Political Forum.
- Some countries drew attention to the existence of national working groups linked to the indicators of the Montevideo Consensus as well as those of the Sustainable Development Goals. These groups were of different types and were not always well communicated with each other, so bridges and synergies should be promoted between them. In addition, a number of countries recommended that, in preparing their national reports, countries should consider the characteristics of the national reports prepared on the Sustainable Development Goals, to ensure synergy, economy and consistency between them.
- It was suggested that links should be strengthened with the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC.
- A number of countries enquired about the possibility of sending more comments on the preliminary proposal of indicators.
- Several countries urged adhering to the threefold approach of selectivity, graduality and progressive advancement towards the indicators for regional follow-up and underlined the need for technical assistance from the secretariat and other agencies in the process.

The secretariat concluded its part by responding to questions asked in this final round of comments, as follows:

- With respect to adjusting the calendar until the fourth session of the Conference, a number of decisions remained outstanding in relation to the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, to which the Regional Conference on Population and Development must report. In addition, the date for the 2019 session of the

³ See A/70/684, p. 21.

Regional Conference on Population and Development had yet to be set. Furthermore, changes to the calendar were a political matter which fell within the purview of the Presiding Officers, not the working group.

- There appeared to be consensus in relation to the three levels of classification of the indicators and gradual achievement, and these might be useful criteria, but time was too short to apply them in the working document to be presented at the third meeting of the Presiding Officers. This matter would likely be taken up again at that meeting to arrive at a more precise and definitive form.
- The secretariat was not able to accept further comments on the preliminary proposal of indicators owing to time constraints and the fact that, precisely, the third meeting of the Presiding Officers would be the opportunity to present and discuss comments on the draft indicators for regional follow-up (the working document). Thereafter there would be almost a year to continue the work —especially on the metadata— and discuss the final aspects of the indicators to be proposed.
- On technical assistance, ECLAC had the mandate and the obligation to support the countries, and was thus fully amenable to the request.

The Chair closed by expressing appreciation for work carried out at the workshop and thanking the participants.

Annex A1

PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL OF INDICATORS FOR THE REGIONAL MONITORING OF THE MONTEVIDEO CONSENSUS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Document prepared by the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE - Population Division of ECLAC) at the request of the Chair of the Board of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico).

Santiago, April 7, 2016

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Mexico, in its capacity as Chair of the Board of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and coordinator of the ad hoc group to prepare a proposal for the revision and specification of indicators for the regional monitoring of the Consensus of Montevideo on Population and Development, commissioned ECLAC, as Technical Secretariat of the regional conference, to prepare a preliminary proposal of the indicators for the regional monitoring of the Consensus of Montevideo, in order to facilitate and provide input to the work of ad hoc group.

In this context, the proposal presented below is composed of a matrix with three columns: the first contains the statement of the priority actions; the second presents the suggested preliminary indicators; and the third contains additional information regarding indicators, such as background, rationale, justification, and metadata where appropriate.

The criteria used for the development of this preliminary exercise arose from the resolution adopted at the second meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development-carried out in Mexico City, October 6-9, 2015, which stipulated that the indicators should be *accurate, comparable, measurable* and *limited*. In general, the suggested indicators come from the *Operational Guide for the Implementation and Monitoring of the Consensus of Montevideo on Population and Development* and, where possible and appropriate, we opted for indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals, thus reinforcing the synergy between the Montevideo Consensus and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Chapter A
**Full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development
with equality and respect for human rights**

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
1	Reinforce the public policies and actions needed to eradicate poverty and break the cycles of exclusion and inequality as a condition for achieving development in the region.	<p>SDG Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).</p> <p>While progress in reducing poverty has been observed in all countries of the region and monitoring of these trends will continue under the SDGs, better measurement tools are still necessary. In this context, in line with SDG 1.2.2 (Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions), it is necessary to continue to review the methodologies for measuring poverty and inequality so that they reflect the complexity and specificities of each country.</p> <p>The metadata for the SDG indicators is available in: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p>
2	Apply a human rights approach with a gender and intercultural perspective in addressing population and development issues, and step up efforts to recognize, promote and uphold relevant goals in order to eliminate inequalities and foster social inclusion.	<p>The human rights approach is reflected in a cross-cutting manner in all chapters of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, for which reason it is suggested that priority measure 2 should be monitored against the specific lines of action, targets and indicators listed in other chapters.</p>
3	Build and strengthen national and sub national public institutions with responsibility for population and development issues, and ensure that they function in an integral and sustainable manner with the active participation of non-governmental stakeholders.	<p>OG Indicator 3.2: Existence of a public institution responsible for coordinating population and development issues, acting as the country's counterpart to the Regional Conference on Population and Development, before the third session of the Conference.</p> <p>This priority measure had a very specific operationalization in the OG, using three indicators of institutional character, within a well-defined time frame (the third meeting of the CRPD in 2017). The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development calls for establishing an integrated and sustainable institutional structure responsible for population and development matters, the central task of which is to ensure full integration of population dynamics into the planning of sustainable development, sectoral policies, and public programmes and policies in general (priority measure 4).</p>

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
	OG Indicator 3.3: Existence of a mechanism for broad participation, including by non-governmental stakeholders.	The integration of population dynamics into sustainable development planning is a central focus of population and development activities. Consequently, it must involve different institutions of government responsible for such areas as health, education, pensions, gender and planning. This broad range of public agencies involved in population and development matters underscores the need for a coordination body within government (as proposed in this priority measure) to ensure the comprehensive treatment of population and development issues.
4	OG Indicator 4.1: Availability of a national plan for implementing the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development before the third session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which takes account of interaction with other sectoral government plans.	This priority measure also had a very specific operationalization in the OG: an indicator of institutional character, with a well-defined time frame (the third meeting of the CRPD in 2017). This measure is complementary to priority measures 86 and 94 on inclusion of special population dynamics for indigenous peoples and for Afro-descendants, respectively.
5	Pursue sustainable development as a means of securing now and in the future human well-being for all peoples on an equitable basis, and ensuring that the linkages between population, resources, the environment and development are fully recognized, appropriately administered and maintained in a harmonious and dynamic balance with a thriving biodiversity and healthy ecosystems.	It is suggested that priority measure 5 should be monitored in the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 14 (“Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”) and 15 (“Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss”). Population is one of the most important factors for environmental change. Consequently, in order to achieve sustainable development it is essential to take into account the transformations that are produced through demographic dynamics, a point that links this measure directly to priority measure 4.

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
		<p>In the content of priority measures 5 and 6, it is important to generate linkages between the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).</p>
<p>6 Guarantee sustainable production and consumption patterns and avoid exacerbating the undesirable climate change phenomena brought about by human activity.</p>		<p>It is suggested that monitoring of priority measure 6 be carried out, in a general way, under SDG 12 (“Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”). This measure is linked to chapter G of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, on territorial inequality, spatial mobility and vulnerability, particularly with priority measure 83: “Promote inclusive development of natural resources, avoiding the social and environmental damage that this may cause.”</p>

Chapter B

Rights, needs, responsibilities and requirements of girls, boys, adolescents and youth

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
7	Guarantee for all boys, girls, adolescents and young people, without any form of discrimination, the chance to live a life free from poverty and violence, and to enjoy protection and exercise of their human rights, a range of opportunities and access to health, education and social protection.	SDG Indicator 1.1.1 (Measured for the population under age 30): Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).	<p>This priority measure has no detailed operationalization in the OG. Further, there are many instruments which could serve for monitoring (particularly the SDGs as was suggested in the OG). Since poverty is at the centre of this priority measure and also of SDG 1, and the other dimensions of this measure can be monitored by the indicators of the other priority measures, it is therefore suggested that an indicator which measures progress towards “a life free of poverty” be used. In addition, this measure should disaggregate by age to measure this progress in each of the priority target age groups. Therefore, the selection of indicator 1.1.1 specified for each of the quinquennial groups 0 to 29 years is suggested. However, this indicator could be “adapted” to the region by using the poverty line of ECLAC (using the age groups noted above) instead of using the international poverty line. On the other hand, if ECLAC advances and reaches an agreement on a regional measure of multidimensional poverty, then SDG indicator 1.2.2 (“Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions”), could also serve as an indicator for regional monitoring, with the specification of the reference age groups noted above.</p>
			<p>The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p>
8	Guarantee also the existence of mechanisms for the effective participation, without any form of discrimination, of adolescents and young people in public debate, in decision-making and in all policy and programme phases, in particular on matters that affect them directly, and strengthen institutional mechanisms for youth.	SDG Indicator 16.7.1: Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions.	<p>This priority measure has a detailed operationalization in the OG. Since it is an issue that also touches on other agendas, like youth, this suggests seeking synergies with that agenda to use instruments, mechanisms, and indicators linked to the regional agenda of youth – that are already available. In that vein, the region has the Iberoamerican Convention on Rights of Youth (CIDJ), whose Article 21 (“Youth participation”) specifically addresses this issue. However, so far no regional mechanisms and indicators exist for monitoring compliance. In the case of the SDG, there is Goals 16.7 (“Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels”). In particular, it is suggested to use goal 16.7.1 which refers to representation in public institutions and is broken down by age group.</p>

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
		<p>It is recognized that this selection restricts monitoring the priority measure solely to its political dimension, which is assumed to be representative of the other dimensions and furthermore it is feasible to measure this indicator in all countries.</p> <p>The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p>
<p>9 Invest in youth, through specific public policies and differentiated access, especially through the provision, without discrimination, of universal, free, public, secular, high-quality, intercultural education in order to ensure that this stage of life is full and satisfactory, to enable them to develop as autonomous individuals with a sense of responsibility and solidarity and with the ability to tackle creatively the challenges of the twenty-first century.</p>	<p>SDG Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (and by public and private sectors).</p>	<p>This priority measure has a detailed operationalization in the OG. But it addresses an issue that is detailed in the SDG and other agendas, so it is suggested to select SDG indicator 4.1.1, which has the benefit of also measuring quality. However, the selected indicator does not capture an essential component of the priority measure on public education, which is vitally important in the region because of the existing inequality within the school system. Therefore, it is suggested that the selected indicator be broken down by type of institution (private or public) to carry out monitoring of the educational gap between the two sectors.</p> <p>The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p>
<p>10 Promote and invest in labour and employment policies and special training programmes for youth to boost personal and collective capabilities and initiative and to enable them to reconcile studies and work activities, without precarious working conditions and guaranteeing equal opportunities and treatment.</p>	<p>SDG Indicator 8.5.2 (Measured for the population under 30): Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>OG Indicator 10.2: Percentage of decent jobs among employed youth.</p>	<p>Detailed operationalization in the OG. But it addresses an issue that is detailed in the SDG and other agendas, so it is suggested that indicator 8.5.2 be selected which relates to unemployment and also is broken down by age. The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p> <p>However, the selected indicator does not capture an essential component of this priority measure with respect to the quality of employment. Therefore, it is suggested that indicator 2 of OG: “Percentage of decent jobs among employed youth” be used as a substitute or complementary indicator. This requires a definition of “decent” – for which the text presented by OIT should be used as cited in the OG: “Progress and Challenges in Measuring Decent Work,” Employment Situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, No 8 (LC / L.3630), Santiago, Chile, May 2013).</p> <p>The metadata for this indicator are pending.</p>

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
11 Ensure the effective implementation from early childhood of comprehensive sexuality education programmes, recognizing the emotional dimension of human relationships, with respect for the evolving capacity of boys and girls and the informed decisions of adolescents and young people regarding their sexuality, from a participatory, intercultural, gender-sensitive, and human rights perspective.	<p>OG Indicator 11.1: Consistency of the official curriculum for comprehensive sexuality education with the criteria of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and with international standards.</p> <p>OG Indicator 11.3: Percentage of children, adolescents and young people who have information and knowledge about sexual and reproductive topics adequate for their respective ages.</p>	<p>There are no goals, targets and indicators with respect to this priority measure in the SDGs. Article 34 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is linked to this issue, but there is no evidence of formal monitoring of this (check with UNICEF). In the region, there is the Ministerial Declaration on “Prevention through Education” signed in Mexico in 2008, with monitoring by civil society. And there is also the Iberoamerican Convention on Youth Rights, article 23 (“Right to sexual education”), although there is no evidence of specific, formal monitoring. However, the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) – Western Hemisphere Region, the Democracy and Sexuality network, the Mesoamerican Coalition for Comprehensive Sexuality Education, and member associations of IPPF-WHR regularly publish reports on the progress in fulfilling the commitments made in the Declaration (see [online] https://www.ippfwhr.org/es/publicaciones/evaluaci%C3%B3n-de-la-implementaci%C3%B3n-de-la-declaraci%C3%B3n-ministerial-prevent-con-education%C3%B3n). If this is accepted by the countries, then indicator 1 of the OG would be the recommended and civil society organizations would be responsible for its measurement. If this is not accepted, then indicator 3 of the OG could be used, but it remains to operationalize it (what is meant by “appropriate”) and also to ensure the availability of sources. In any case, the optimal scenario would be to use both indicators.</p> <p>In addition, IsoMontevideo presented by feminist civil society organizations, proposes and implements (at least as an illustrative exercise) a methodology to monitor sexual and reproductive rights based on 6 indicators, some of which relate directly to comprehensive sexuality education, such as: Percentage of content in book or chapter for education; national regulations on comprehensive sexuality education and HIV prevention. Although these are included in the platform of IPPF, one must insure that this platform has the broad support of civil society.</p>
12 Implement comprehensive, timely, good-quality sexual health and reproductive health programmes for adolescents and young people, including youth-friendly sexual health and reproductive health services with a gender, human rights, intergenerational and intercultural perspective,	SDG Indicator 3.7.1 (Measured for adolescents and youth): Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.	There are two goals of SDGs on this subject, namely SDG goal 3.7: “By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes”; and SDG goal 5.6: “ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.”

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
<p>which guarantee access to safe and effective modern contraceptive methods, respecting the principles of confidentiality and privacy, to enable adolescents and young people to exercise their sexual rights and reproductive rights, to have a responsible, pleasurable and healthy sex life, avoid early and unwanted pregnancies, the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and to take free, informed and responsible decisions regarding their sexual and reproductive life and the exercise of their sexual orientation.</p>	<p>SDG Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.</p> <p>SDG Indicator 5.6.1 (Measured for adolescents and youth): Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.</p> <p>SDG Indicator 5.6.2: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.</p> <p>OG Indicator 12.2: Number of health centres that offer youth- and adolescent-friendly services and guarantee confidentiality and respect for sexual orientation and gender identity.</p> <p>OG Indicator 12.5: Percentage of births to adolescent mothers that are unplanned.</p>	<p>The indicators —specified for adolescents and youth (or solely for adolescents)— could be used, especially where they are very similar to or even overlap with those of the OG. Therefore, it is suggested that indicators 3.7.2, 3.7.1, 5.6.1 and 5.6.2 be used.</p> <p>The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p> <p>It is also important to note that SDG indicator 3.7.1 has clear links with two indicators from IsoMontevideo proposed by feminist civil society organizations, in particular the alternative indicator (Principal: prevalence rate of contraceptive use, any modern method, among women ages 15 to 49 who are currently married or cohabiting; Alternative: Percentage of women with unmet need for family planning, where women with unmet need are those that are fertile and sexually active and do not use any contraceptive method, and report that they did not want more children or want to delay the next pregnancy), so its specification among adolescents would also be in line with the proposals of civil society. In the case of SDG indicator 3.7.2, there is also agreement with the IsoMontevideo proposal, but not completely, since IsoMontevideo proposes as an indicator Percentage of adolescent girls (15-19 years) who are mothers, closer to what is proposed in indicator 4 of OG: Percentage of women ages 20-24 who had their first child before age 20.</p> <p>From the OG, indicators 2 and 5 should be included to cover activity promoted by the Consensus of Montevideo (“adolescent-friendly” sexual and reproductive health services) and a key outcome promoted by the Consensus, to prevent unplanned adolescent fertility. Indicator 2 should be adapted for the purposes of regional comparison in terms of a percentage of primary care services offering “adolescent-friendly” services (pending metadata). Indicator 5 is calculated by standard questions about children born in the last 5 years and if they wanted to have children at that time, later, or did not want to have children.</p>
<p>13 Introduce or strengthen policies and programmes to prevent pregnant adolescents and young mothers from dropping out of school.</p>	<p>New indicator: Percentage of teenagers who drop out of school due to pregnancy, parenting, or marriage.</p>	<p>The SDGs do not a specific goal in this regard, since in indicator 8.6 of the OG is linked indirectly to this point. Therefore, this new indicator should be measured with specialized surveys, to ensure that dropping out of school due to pregnancy or maternity is captured.</p>

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
	OG Indicator 13.2: Number of rules that promote the inclusion of pregnant schoolgirls and schoolgirl mothers.	Given the “procedural” (or political) nature of this priority action, indicator 2 of the OG may also be relevant. But it would be better measured in a more applied way in direct connection with the new suggested indicator. It is suggested that one sub-indicator be adopted that captures within the group of dropouts that are due to pregnancy, the proportion that was the result of standards, rules or practices made by the schools themselves. This would allow measurement of both indicators via a couple of questions in surveys of youth, household or sexual and reproductive health.
14 Prioritize the prevention of pregnancy among adolescents and eliminate unsafe abortion through comprehensive education on emotional development and sexuality, and timely and confidential access to good-quality information, counselling, technologies and services, including emergency oral contraception without a prescription and male and female condoms.	OG Indicator 14.3: Percentage of satisfied demand for emergency contraception among women aged under 30 years.	This overlaps with priority measure 12 and 11 and those indicators planned for monitoring these measures, with the exception of emergency contraception. For this, it is suggested that indicator 3 of the OG be used. OG Indicator 3 should be measured by questions on nationally representative surveys, either specialized (demographic and health) or focused on youth.
15 Design intersectoral strategies to help young women avoid subsequent pregnancies, including antenatal, childbirth and post-partum care, access to contraceptive methods, protection, support and justice.	OG Indicator 15.3: Percentage of adolescent mothers with two or more children.	This overlaps with the priority measure 12, although a more specialized indicator on the parity in adolescence could be developed as suggested by indicator 3 of the OG. The component with regard to access to emergency contraception could be measured using the same indicator suggested for priority measure 14. The suggested indicator focuses on the result. As the priority measure also has a “process” component, this aspect could be derived from the national progress reports on the implementation of the Consensus of Montevideo (on the design and implementation of intersectoral strategies to help women prevent subsequent pregnancies in adolescence).
16 Guarantee for boys, girls, adolescents and young people the opportunities and the basis for harmonious	SDG Indicator 16.1.1 (Measured for the population under age 30): Number of victims of intentional homicide	Detailed operationalization in the OG. But it is also a topic that is well incorporated in the SDGs by SDG goal 16.1 “Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.”

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
coexistence and a life free from violence, through intersectoral strategies to address the factors that disrupt harmony in the community and foment violence, to provide education from early childhood that promotes tolerance, an appreciation for diversity, mutual respect and respect for human rights, conflict resolution and peace, and to ensure protection, timely access to justice and compensation for victims.	<p>per 100,000 persons, by sex and age.</p> <p>SDG Indicator 16.1.3 (Measured for the population under age 30): Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months.</p> <p>SDG Indicator 16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month.</p>	<p>This priority measure could be measured entirely by SDG indicators, with proper targeting to age groups where appropriate. Operational Guide indicators (1. Existence of intersectoral strategies to eradicate violence, with a focus on girls, boys, adolescents and young people. 2. Index of relative frequency of violence against girls, boys, adolescents and young people. 3. Index of relative frequency of violence perpetrated by girls, boys, adolescents and young people), can all be captured by SDG indicators.</p> <p>The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p>
17 Guarantee also reliable statistical data, disaggregated by sex, age, migration status, race and ethnicity, cultural variables and geographical location, with regard to education, health, in particular sexual health and reproductive health, employment and the participation of adolescents and young people.	OG Indicator 17.1: Existence of vital statistics registries, surveys and censuses, and other relevant records providing adequate, timely and disaggregated information for all phases of development of children, adolescents and young people.	<p>No specific operationalization in SDGs or other instruments, although the SDGs have goal 17.18 on data.</p> <p>The indicators are not easy to measure. One would have to wait for the regionalization of indicators and eventually consider proposals from other actors such as the Statistical Conference of the Americas. If one opts for only the OG indicator, CELADE could be responsible for its development with appropriate resources.</p>

Chapter C
Ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
18	Formulate policies with a gender perspective to ensure a good quality of life in old age, not only for urban dwellers, but also for those who live in rural and forest areas.		<p>This measure is associated with priority measure 20: “Design policies at the national, federal and local levels to guarantee quality of life, the development of potential and the full participation of older persons, taking account of the need for intellectual, emotional and physical interaction and the different situation of men and women, with emphasis on the groups that are most susceptible to discrimination, such as older persons with disabilities, those without economic resources or pension coverage, or those who live alone or lack a support network.”.</p> <p>It is also linked, in a general way, with Chapter E of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, where aspects of gender equality are addressed.</p>
19	Design and implement public policies, plans and programmes—at all political and administrative levels—that take into account changes in the age structure, in particular population ageing, and the opportunities and challenges associated with these changes over the medium and long term.	OG Indicator 19.1: Existence of public policies plans and programmes that consider the impact of the evolving age structure over the medium and long terms.	
20	Design policies at the national, federal and local levels to guarantee quality of life, the development of potential and the full participation of older persons, taking account of the need for intellectual, emotional and physical interaction and the different situation of men and women, with emphasis on the groups that are most	<p>OG Indicator 20.3: Ratification by the country of the Inter-American Convention on protecting the human rights of older persons.</p> <p>New Indicator 20.1: Term and coverage of national policy on aging.</p>	<p>The proposed new indicator is a structural indicator aimed at capturing the commitment of a State in implementing its obligations to the elderly. The indicator refers to the term that the State has set in its national policy for the implementation of the measure. The indicator will also capture the spatial distribution of the target population, including those countries where there is a division of responsibilities between the national government and subnational governments. Indicators of a similar nature have been proposed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights in relation to compliance Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.</p>

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
susceptible to discrimination, such as older persons with disabilities, those without economic resources or pension coverage, or those who live alone or lack a support network.		
21 Ensure the inclusion and equitable participation of older persons in the design and application of policies, plans and programmes that concern them.	OG Indicator 21.1: Percentage of programmes for older persons designed with their participation.	In addition, the State's commitment to the right of participation of older persons could be captured by examining three factors: 1) the approval process for public spending includes public consultation mechanisms open to public scrutiny; 2) Existence of legally established process for citizens to express their views before public institutions make their decisions, 3) Existence of legally established process for citizens to exercise control and timely and effective evaluation of the results of public policies.
22 Eradicate the multiple forms of discrimination that affect older persons, including all forms of violence against older women and men, taking into account the obligations of States with respect to ageing with dignity and rights.	SDG Indicator 10.3.1 (adjusted): Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.	Age is a ground for discrimination protection in the Inter-American Convention on the protection of human rights of older persons, and implicitly in the international law of human rights. The compilation of metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
23 Establish or consolidate human rights programmes to tackle and eliminate violence against older persons in the public and private spheres.	SDG Indicator 16.3.1 (adjusted): Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms.	SDG indicator 5.2.1 could also be used ("Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age"), but would focus solely on the situation of elderly women. The compilation of metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
24 Give the highest priority to older persons in plans for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief, including disaster preparedness, relief worker training on emergency prevention and response and the availability of goods and services.	SDG Indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people.	This indicator was proposed for SDG 11: "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" and SDG 13: "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts." Disaggregation by age group would be necessary. The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
25	Formulate policies to take advantage of the unique opportunity provided by the demographic dividend and that include coordinated investments in education and health and the creation of decent work on the basis of intergenerational solidarity		It is suggested that priority measure 25 be monitored under three specific measures of Chapter B, in which the central themes are the need to invest in education and health and to generate decent employment: priority measure 7 (“Guarantee for all boys, girls, adolescents and young people, without any form of discrimination, the chance to live a life free from poverty and violence, and to enjoy protection and exercise of their human rights, a range of opportunities and access to health, education and social protection.”); priority measure 9 (“Invest in youth, through specific public policies and differentiated access, especially through the provision, without discrimination, of universal, free, public, secular, high-quality, intercultural education in order to ensure that this stage of life is full and satisfactory, to enable them to develop as autonomous individuals with a sense of responsibility and solidarity and with the ability to tackle creatively the challenges of the twenty-first century.”), and priority measure 10 (“Promote and invest in labour and employment policies and special training programmes for youth to boost personal and collective capabilities and initiative and to enable them to reconcile studies and work activities, without precarious working conditions and guaranteeing equal opportunities and treatment”).
26	Bring health policies into line with the challenges of the varied and changing epidemiological profile arising from ageing and the epidemiological transition, reinforcing the fight to eradicate communicable diseases and implementing actions for the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases traditionally referred to as non-communicable, but now known to be strongly influenced by conditions of social and economic vulnerability in the early	SDG Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.	This measure is associated with SDG 3 (“Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”). Other lines of action, targets and related indicators for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases can be found in the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013-2019 of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
years of life, and ensure that these policies take into account gender, age, regional, ethnic and socioeconomic specificities.		
27 Include older persons as a priority focus of public policy and as fundamental stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of policies aiming to improve the quality of life of older persons		This measure is associated with priority measure 21 and, therefore, with the State's commitment to the rights of participation of older persons, which could capture by examining three factors: 1) the approval process for public spending includes public consultation mechanisms open to public scrutiny; 2) Existence of legally established process for citizens to express their views before public institutions make their decisions, 3) Existence of legally established process for citizens to exercise control and timely and effective evaluation of the results of public policies.
28 Foster policies to encourage individuals to save during their active, productive life so that in the long run they can enjoy a decent old age.	SDG Indicator 1.1.1 (Measured for the population of older persons): Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).	While progress in reducing poverty has been observed in all countries of the region and monitoring of these trends will continue under the SDGs, better measurement tools are still necessary. In this context, in line with SDG 1.2.2 (Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions), it is necessary to continue to review the methodologies for measuring poverty and inequality so that they reflect the complexity and specificities of each country. The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
29 Foster the development of and access to palliative care, to ensure a dignified, painless death.	OG Indicator 29.2: Percentage of primary health-care centres that have included palliative care as a basic service.	The information comes from administrative records and it is possible to compile this information. As progress is made on this issue, it is suggested that the proposed indicator be reviewed.
30 Promote the development of allowances and services relating to social security, health and education in the social protection systems targeting older persons to improve their quality of life, economic security and social justice.	SDG Indicator 1.3.1 (Measured for the population of older persons): Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women,	This measure is associated with priority measure 32: "Extend social protection and social security systems, with a gender perspective, to include those women who have devoted their lives to productive work, whether as domestic workers, women in rural areas or informal workers." In addition, the area of health was addressed in priority measure 26: "Bring health policies into line with the challenges of the varied and changing epidemiological profile arising from ageing and the epidemiological transition, reinforcing the fight to eradicate communicable diseases and implementing actions for the prevention and treatment

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
	newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.	of chronic diseases traditionally referred to as non-communicable, but now known to be strongly influenced by conditions of social and economic vulnerability in the early years of life, and ensure that these policies take into account gender, age, regional, ethnic and socioeconomic specificities.” The metadata for the SDG indicators is available in: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/ .
31	Include care in social protection systems, through allowances, social and health-care services and economic benefits that maximize autonomy, in particular for older persons, and guarantee the rights, dignity and well-being of families and older persons, including the right to a dignified death with proper care, without any form of discrimination or violence.	This measure is also associated with SDG 5, particularly the goal 5.4 (“Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.”), which was also taken up in Chapter E on gender equality of the Montevideo Consensus.
32	Extend social protection and social security systems, with a gender perspective, to include those women who have devoted their lives to productive work, whether as domestic workers, women in rural areas or informal workers.	The database of the Gender Affairs Division of ECLAC “Gender Equality Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean” includes information on three indicators on gender and social security. Given the specific call in the priority measure 32 for a gender perspective, the use of such indicators from ECLAC is recommended.
	OG Indicator 32.1: Percentage of female domestic workers covered by social protection and social security systems. OG Indicator 32.2 Percentage of rural women covered by social protection and social security systems. OG Indicator 32.3: Percentage of female informal workers covered by social protection and social security systems.	

Chapter D
Universal access to sexual and reproductive health services

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
33 Promote, protect and guarantee sexual health and rights and reproductive rights in order to contribute to the fulfilment of persons and to social justice in a society free from all forms of discrimination and violence;		<p>This measure is broad and aims to create conditions to promote, protect and ensure the exercise of sexual rights and reproductive rights and ensure full access to sexual and reproductive health. These conditions are linked to the development of regulatory frameworks, the creation or strengthening of networks of varying complexity providing quality services, for all populations throughout the national territory, the development of models of care within the framework of primary care health, the availability of trained human resources, the securing of financial resources and the development of information systems.</p> <p>This can be achieved with the implementation of other priority measures in the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (and therefore monitoring progress through their respective indicators), particularly all of the current Chapter D; those specific regarding adolescents and youth in Chapter B (MP 11, 12, 14 and 15), gender equality in Chapter E (MP 59), migrants in Chapter F (MP 72), the indigenous peoples in chapter H (MP 87), and populations of African descent in Chapter I (MP 95). It also relates to the priority measures of Chapter J (MP 99-108), through which the framework for the implementation of the regional agenda on population and development is established, as well as the development and strengthening of information sources for monitoring, the training of human resources, and resource mobilization.</p>
34 Promote policies that enable persons to exercise their sexual rights, which embrace the right to a safe and full sex life, as well as the right to take free, informed, voluntary and responsible decisions on their sexuality, sexual orientation and gender identity, without coercion, discrimination or violence, and that guarantee the right to information and the means necessary for their sexual health and reproductive health.	<p>SDG Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.</p> <p>SDG Indicator 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months.</p>	<p>In the OG two indicators were specified which aimed at similar measurements on the two indicators in the SDGs; on the one hand, indicator 6 in the OG is directed to calculate the percentage of the population over 15 years (disaggregated by age), who are capable of making free and informed decisions about sexuality, while the SDG indicator 5.6.1 is focused on the percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years.</p> <p>The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p> <p>For UN Women this is an indicator that measures specific decisions of women aged 15 to 49 about their own sexuality and reproduction and the interviews require a “yes” to each of the three questions in order to classify a woman as making her own sexual and</p>

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
35 Review legislation, standards and practices that restrict access to sexual and reproductive health services, including the provision of comprehensive user-friendly services for adolescents and youth, and guarantee access to full information on all of the service options available to all persons, without any form of discrimination, in order to ensure that the highest international standards of protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms are met in the region.	SDG Indicator 5.6.2 (adjusted): The country has laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.	<p>reproductive decisions. The first question refers to the ability to say no to sex as a critical condition of sexual autonomy. The second question measures the decision of the women regarding contraceptive use or not. The third question measures the decision of women about available care for her sexual and reproductive health.</p> <p>The priority measure refers to the laws and practices on access of all persons to sexual and reproductive health, seeking to ensure the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Looking to cover as completely as possible all aspects of the priority measure, perhaps the most suitable indicator would focus on the existence of a specific legal framework to ensure access to sexual and reproductive health. Therefore the proposed SDG indicator makes mention of laws and regulations that guarantee access to services, information and education about sexual and reproductive health.</p> <p>The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p>
36 Design policies and programmes to eradicate discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the exercise of sexual rights and the manifestations thereof.	OG Indicator 36.2: Percentage of people reporting discrimination, based on their sexual orientation, in the exercise of their sexual and reproductive rights. OG Indicator 36.4: Number of public institutions running policies, programmes and projects aimed at sexual and reproductive health care, with an approach grounded in the protection of sexual and reproductive rights.	There is no goal within the SDGs that relates to this measure. Indicator 2 for this measure in the Operational Guide would be measurable through specialized surveys, while the other selected indicator may be self-reported by governments and subsequently validated by external entities. Indicator 4 would be based on national reports presented at meetings of the CRPD that could be complemented by specific consultations and reports from other relevant actors, for example, civil society organizations.
37 Guarantee universal access to good-quality sexual health and reproductive health services, bearing in mind the specific needs of men and women, adolescents and young people, lesbian, gay,	SDG Indicator 5.6.2 (adjusted): Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive	<p>SDG indicator 5.6.2 is relevant at the regional level, it permits measuring progress that has been made in legal matters regarding access to sexual and reproductive health in our region.</p> <p>The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p>

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
bisexual and transgender persons, older persons and persons with disabilities, with special attention to vulnerable persons, persons living in rural and remote areas and to the promotion of citizen participation in the follow-up to commitments.	health care, information and education. OG Indicator 37.6: Percentage of primary health care points offering comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services and inputs to save lives.	
38 Promote the prevention and timely detection of and guarantee universal access to comprehensive treatment for HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections and eliminate the stigma and discrimination to which persons living with the virus are often subjected.	OG Indicator 38.1: Indicator for monitoring eradication of the epidemic: (i) Percentage of persons living with HIV; (ii) Percentage of persons with HIV who are receiving treatment; (iii) Percentage of persons undergoing HIV treatment who succeed in suppressing the viral load. SDG Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations, with the addition of disaggregation by mode of transmission.	The first measure proposed for this priority measure in the Operational Guide includes three dimensions of measurement, which largely span the range outlined in the priority measure. The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
39 Strengthen measures for detection of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections in pregnant women and for prevention of the vertical transmission of the virus.	OG Indicator 39.1: Percentage of pregnant women who have access to diagnostic screening and know their HIV status. OG Indicator 39.3: Incidence of HIV in newborns (number of new cases per year).	The indicators can be captured through specialized surveys for Indicator 1 and by special diagnostic tests in surveys or with data from health institutions for Indicator 3, following the methodology developed by WHO and UNAIDS.
40 Eliminate preventable cases of maternal morbidity and mortality, including, within the set of integrated benefits of sexual health and reproductive health services, measures for preventing and avoiding unsafe abortion, including sexual health and	SDG Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio. OG Indicator 40.1: Percentage of preventable maternal deaths, by cause of death and disaggregated by race or ethnicity, place of residence, age, education level.	The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
<p>reproductive health education, access to modern and effective contraceptive methods, counselling and comprehensive care in cases of unwanted and unaccepted pregnancy, as well as comprehensive post-abortion care, where necessary, on the basis of a risk- and harm-reduction strategy.</p>		
<p>41 Promote prevention and self-care programmes for the sexual health and reproductive health of men.</p>	<p>OG Indicator 41.1: Percentage of primary care centres that have implemented updated protocols, interculturally focused and relevant to different ages, on sexual and reproductive health care for men.</p> <p>OG Indicator 41.3: Percentage of men who practice the basic elements of sexual reproductive health prevention and self-care.</p>	<p>The SDGs do not include an indicator that refers to the sexual and reproductive health of men, and although goal 3.7 does not distinguish between women and men in its formulation, their two indicators for this goal focus solely on women.</p> <p>The data for the first indicator from the OG may come from self-reported information by governments and subsequently these self-reported data could be subject to validation and evaluation; the other OG indicator would come from specialized surveys and could be further specified by selecting, for example, some specific preventive behaviours. At a minimum, this indicator should measure condom use and the use of male contraception or acceptance/facilitation of female contraception.</p>
<p>42 Ensure, in those cases where abortion is legal or decriminalized under the relevant national legislation, the availability of safe, good-quality abortion services for women with unwanted and unaccepted pregnancies, and urge all other States to consider amending their laws, regulations, strategies and public policies relating to the voluntary termination of pregnancy in order to protect the lives and health of women and adolescent girls, improve their quality of life, and reduce the number of abortions.</p>	<p>OG Indicator 42.1: Reduce to zero the rates of maternal morbidity and mortality due to abortion.</p>	<p>In the SDGs, there is no direct indicator on abortion, although of course there is a close relationship with the indicators of the target set for reducing maternal mortality (3.1.1 “Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)” and 3.1.2 “Proportion of Births Attended by skilled health personnel”). The first priority measure proposed for this indicator is intended to reflect the unfortunate consequence of those abortions performed in poor conditions due to various situations, both for legal reasons and for lack of adequate facilities or qualified medical personnel; following the reasoning for Indicator 1 of priority measure 40, it will be appropriate to relativize and disaggregate as far as possible this indicator.</p>

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
43	Ensure that all women have effective access to comprehensive health care during the reproductive process and specifically to skilled, institutional, compassionate obstetric care and to the best possible maternal health services during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, as well as to services that include the termination of pregnancy in those cases where the law provides for such services, and guarantee universal access to assisted fertility treatments.	SDG Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.	This indicator also appears in SDG indicator 3.8.1: “Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)”. The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
44	Guarantee effective access to a wide range of culturally relevant, scientifically sound, modern contraceptive methods, including emergency oral contraception.	SDG Indicator 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods. OG Indicator 44.3: Percentage of sexually active women who report satisfied demand for methods to postpone pregnancy or to space out or limit the number of children.	Indicator 3 of this priority action in the OG is complemented by the first indicator for target 3.7 of the SDGs, although the indicator of the priority measure also includes in the numerator those women using traditional methods. ISOMontevideo works with measurement of two indicators in this regard: prevalence rate of contraceptive use (modern and traditional) among currently married or cohabiting women ages 15 to 49; Unmet need for family planning method. So the use of these suggested indicators would be in line with the proposal by civil society. WHO defines the total demand for family planning as the sum of the number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are married or in a union and who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one contraceptive method, and the unmet need for family planning. Unmet need for family planning is the proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) either married or in a consensual union, who are fecund and sexually active but who are not using any method of contraception (modern or traditional), and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the birth of their next child for at least two years. The OG indicator is measured by household surveys, for example in the DHS and in MICS. The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
45	Formulate plans for strengthening mechanisms for detecting problems during pregnancy, including at the preconception stage, improve the quality of antenatal care to include an intercultural perspective, guarantee the provision of a safe supply of blood for care during pregnancy, childbirth and the post-partum and puerperium period, and enhance compassionate care during delivery and birth and comprehensive perinatal care, bearing in mind the needs of women, boys, girls and families.	OG Indicator 45.3: Percentage of live births that were preceded by four or more antenatal check-ups.	The review of the metadata for SDG indicator 3.8.1 as proposed by WHO can help with the measurement of Indicator 3, as prenatal care (at least four visits) is included among interventions for health promotion and prevention.
46	Guarantee sufficient financial, human and technological resources in order to provide universal access to sexual health care and reproductive health care for all women, men, adolescents, young people, older persons and persons with disabilities without any form of discrimination.		This measure is associated with goal 3.c of SDG (“Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States”).

Chapter E
Gender equality

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
47	Fulfil the commitment to strengthen institutional machineries in order to build development policies with equality that will guarantee the autonomy of women and gender equality, and give these machineries the autonomy and the necessary human and financial resources to enable them to have a cross-cutting impact on the structure of the State, recognizing the strategic role that they play and establishing them at the highest level.	<p>OG Indicator 47.3: Percentage of municipal and local governments that have gender equality offices or units for the advancement of women.</p> <p>SDG Indicator 5.c.1 (adjusted): Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.</p>	<p>Priority measure 47 is closely related to priority measure 49, as stronger institutions are essential for promoting and implementing gender-sensitive budgets.</p> <p>Indicator 3 of the OG allows the measurement of the degree of compliance and the dissemination to subnational levels. All national governments are able to obtain this information</p> <p>The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p>
48	Fulfil the commitment to increase and enhance opportunities for the equal participation of women in adopting and implementing policies in all spheres of public authority and in high-level decision-making.	SDG Indicator 16.7.1 (adjusted): Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions.	<p>Together with priority measures 51 and 52, priority measure 48 constitutes a group of measures that seek to achieve equal participation for women in the formulation and implementation of public policies and in high-level decision-making (priority measure 51) and to prevent, punish and eradicate political and administrative harassment of women who reach decision-making positions (priority measure 52).</p> <p>The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p>
49	Take steps to promote and strengthen the preparation, implementation and accountability of gender-sensitive budgets, in order to achieve equal spending in the public sector, the inclusion of the principles of gender equality in the different stages of planning, budgeting and meeting the specific social needs of women and men.	OG Indicator 49.2: Percentage of government budgets with funds specifically allocated to gender equality.	<p>Priority measure 49 is closely linked to priority measure 47, as the promotion and strengthening of gender-sensitive budgeting is essential to ensure strong institutional mechanisms.</p> <p>Information for indicator 2 of OG could be found in the budget laws, as well as other national regulations stipulating the obligation to devote a specific percentage of the budget to gender.</p>

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
50	Fulfil the commitment to promote and ensure gender mainstreaming and its intersection with perspectives on race, ethnicity, age, social class and disability status in all public policies, especially in economic and cultural policies, and coordination between branches of government and social stakeholders, including organizations of young, Afro-descendent or indigenous women, to ensure gender equality.		This priority measure is fairly broad: it involves incorporating the gender perspective into all public policies in order to guarantee gender equality, on the one hand, while on the other it calls for coordination among the branches of government and among stakeholders (government and civil society). Specifically, some elements appear again in priority measure 47 (on strengthening institutional mechanisms for constructing policies that will guarantee women's autonomy and gender equality), priority measure 49 (on promoting gender-sensitive budgets to achieve equal access to public sector spending), and priority measure 62 (on statistics systems and the need for information disaggregated by sex and other demographic and socioeconomic characteristics) in this chapter. The inclusion of the gender perspective and its intersection with ethnic and racial groups is addressed in chapter H on indigenous peoples and in chapter I on Afro-descendent persons.
51	Promote parity and other mechanisms to ensure access to power in electoral systems as a precondition for democracy and a target for eradicating the structural exclusion of women in society, which affects mainly those in vulnerable situations, by training women leaders.	SDG Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments.	Together with priority measures 48 and 52, priority measure 51 constitutes a group of priority measures aimed at achieving equal participation for women in the formulation and implementation of public policies and in high-level decision-making. This measure is also related to priority measures 53 and 54, as transforming the sexual division of labour and redistribution of the unpaid workload are a fundamental dimension of parity. The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
52	Adopt legislative measures and institutional reforms to prevent, punish and eradicate political and administrative harassment of women who reach decision-making positions through electoral means or by appointment at national and local levels, as well as in political parties and movements.	OG Indicator 52.2: Existence of legislation and rules to sanction and punish political harassment of women.	Together with priority measures 48 and 52, priority measure 51 constitutes a group of priority measures aimed at achieving equal participation for women in the formulation and implementation of public policies and in high-level decision-making. Information about this indicator, which might give a direct insight into the determination of the state to confront political harassment of women, should be found within the regulatory body of each country as well as specific institutional regulations on gender.
53	Develop and strengthen policies and universal care services based on the highest human rights standards, from a gender equality	SDG Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.	This priority measure is directly related to priority measure 61, which deals with the shared responsibility of the State, the private sector, the community, families, women and men in unpaid domestic tasks and care work. It also relates to priority measure 31, regarding the inclusion of care

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
and intergenerational perspective, in order to share the delivery of services between the State, the private sector, civil society, families and households and between men and women and facilitate dialogue and coordination between all the parties involved.		and social protection systems, to priority measure 59, regarding the construction of new concepts of masculinity, and to priority measure 64, regarding measurement of the care economy. The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
54 Promote legislation and design and strengthen public policies on equality in the labour market in order to eliminate gender discrimination and asymmetries in relation to access to decent employment, job security, wages and decision-making on labour issues, as well as to recognize the productive value of unpaid domestic work and care work.	SDG Indicator 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities. SDG Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.	Priority measures 54, 55 and 56 constitute a group of measures intended to eliminate gender disparities in the labour market. Priority measure 54 has a more general thrust, and considers asymmetries relating primarily to access to decent employment, job security, wages and decision-making, while measure 55 focuses more specifically on encouraging businesswomen to exert leadership and to achieve high-level positions in companies, and measure 56 calls for the prevention and punishment of sexual and other forms of harassment in the workplace (and in education). When it comes to recognizing the productive value of unpaid domestic work and care-giving, referred to in priority measure 54, this aspect is developed more specifically in priority measures 53, 62 and 64 of this same chapter. This priority measure must recognize the particular situation of women and persons of African descent, and thereby respond to priority measure 93, which refers to the overlapping of inequalities in situations of racism and discrimination. The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
55 Strengthen the participation of women in high-level and decision-making positions in companies and support the training of men and women during hours that are compatible with their family life, and encourage businesswomen to adopt leadership roles.	SDG Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions.	Priority measures 54, 55 and 56 constitute a group of measures intended to eliminate gender disparities in the labour market. While priority measure 54 considers asymmetries relating primarily to access to decent employment, job security, wages and decision-making, and measure 56 calls for the prevention and punishment of sexual and other forms of harassment in the workplace, priority measure 55 focuses more specifically on encouraging businesswomen to exert leadership and to achieve high-level positions in companies. The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
56	Establish mechanisms for preventing sexual and other forms of harassment and violence against women and men, especially in the workplace and educational settings, as well as for filing relevant complaints and punishing such practices.		<p>Priority measures 54, 55 and 56 constitute a group of measures intended to eliminate gender disparities in the labour market. While priority measure 54 considers asymmetries relating primarily to access to decent employment, job security, wages and decision-making, and measure 55 focuses more specifically on encouraging businesswomen to exert leadership and to achieve high-level positions in companies, priority measure 56 aims at the prevention and punishment of sexual and other forms of harassment in the workplace.</p> <p>This measure is complementary to priority measure 89 for the particular case of eliminating all forms of violence against indigenous women.</p> <p>This priority measure is associated with SDG goal 5.2: “Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.”</p>
57	Enforce existing policies and adopt, on the one hand, preventative and punitive measures, and on the other measures for protecting and caring for women in order to eradicate all forms of violence, including forced sterilization and stigma against women in public and private spheres and especially the gender-motivated violent murder of girls and women, and ensure effective and universal access to fundamental services for all victims and survivors of gender-based violence, with special attention to women in high-risk situations, such as older women, pregnant women, women with disabilities, culturally diverse groups, sex workers, women living with HIV/AIDS, lesbian, bisexual and transgender women, Afro-descendent, indigenous and migrant women, women living in border areas, asylum-seekers and victims of trafficking.	<p>SDG Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.</p> <p>SDG Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.</p>	<p>Priority measures 57 and 58 are aimed, in general, at eliminating the various forms of violence and discrimination against women. Priority measure 57 calls in particular for adopting preventive measures and measures to ensure effective access to support services for victims of violence, with special attention to those in situations of greatest vulnerability.</p> <p>This measure must recognize the particular situation of indigenous and Afro-descendent women and persons, and thereby complement priority measure 89 on eradicating violence against indigenous women and priority measure 93, which refers to the overlapping of inequalities in situations of racism and discrimination.</p> <p>The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p>

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
58	Reaffirm the commitment and political will of Latin America and the Caribbean, at the highest level, to combat and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including domestic violence and femicide/feminicide, and actively promote awareness-raising regarding gender mainstreaming among law enforcement personnel.		Priority measures 57 and 58 are aimed, in general, at eliminating the various forms of violence and discrimination against women. Priority measure 58 calls in particular for awareness-raising and instilling the gender perspective among law enforcement personnel. As in the case of priority measure 57, this measure must recognize the particular situation of indigenous and Afro-descendent women and persons, and thereby complement priority measure 89 on eradicating violence against indigenous women and priority measure 93, which refers to the overlapping of inequalities in situations of racism and discrimination.
59	Broaden the access available to men, including boys, adolescents and young men, to sexual and reproductive health-related information, counselling and services and promote the equal participation of men in care work through programmes for raising men's awareness of gender equality, and foster the development of new masculinities.	OG Indicator 59.1: Percentage of public and private schools that include gender equality in the basic education curriculum.	This priority measure places the emphasis on building new concepts of masculinity. The portion relating to men's access to information, counselling and sexual and reproductive health services is covered more specifically in other chapters of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, in particular priority measures 11, 12 and 41, while the portion relating to equal participation in care-giving is covered in priority measure 53, in this same chapter. The information needed for this indicator should be accessible through the Ministries / Departments of Education.
60	Develop and strengthen plans and programmes for addressing disparities in the representation and performance of boys and young men in the education system, especially in the English-speaking Caribbean.		Although this priority measure makes special reference to the English-speaking Caribbean, it should be noted that, in the case of Latin America, while women have seen some very positive changes—which must be sustained and improved—in their access to education and in the educational levels attained, major policy efforts are still needed to improve the quality of education to prevent the entrenchment of gender stereotypes.
61	Ensure the sharing of responsibility between the State, the private sector, the community, families, women and men for unpaid domestic and care work, incorporating care into social protection systems through allowances, services and benefits that maximize		Follow-up to priority measure 61 can be handled through priority measure 53, some aspects of which include shared responsibility in care provision. Similarly, integrating care into social protection systems through allowances, services and benefits is one of the goals proposed under priority measure 53.

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
women's autonomy and guarantee their rights, dignity, well-being and enjoyment of free time.		
62 Improve statistical systems, official indicators and administrative records, mainstreaming the gender perspective and advancing towards the full recognition of women's economic and social contribution to the development of society.	<p>OG Indicator 62.1: Percentage of statistics systems and administrative records that have gender-disaggregated information for other variables.</p> <p>OG Indicator 62.2: Percentage of official systems of indicators that incorporate the gender perspective by sector.</p>	<p>Priority measures 102, 103 and 104 of chapter J of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, referring to the frameworks for implementing the regional agenda on population and development, deal in a cross-cutting manner with the issue of improving data sources, including the need for financial and human resources to develop reliable, timely and quality information systems with a gender perspective, disaggregated geographically and by sex, age, race, ethnic origin and socioeconomic status.</p> <p>The issue of recognizing women's economic and social contribution to the development of societies, mentioned as part of this priority measure, is fully covered in priority measures 53 and 64 in this guide.</p> <p>The indicators are in line with SDG goal 17.18: "By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts".</p>
63 Strengthen the capacity of countries to prepare and disseminate the gender statistics needed for the formulation of public policies on gender equality and the empowerment of women.		<p>Follow-up to this priority measure can be achieved through priority measure 62 (which it complements), and specifically through the line of action that calls for "Maintaining an ongoing process of training in the preparation and use of analyses based on gender indicators."</p>
64 Consider measuring the care economy using specialized accounts and the creation of satellite accounts on unpaid work, and the incorporation of such accounts in the system of national accounts.	OG Indicator 64.1: Total time worked (number of working hours paid and unpaid), by sex.	<p>The measurement of the care economy is an essential input for policies and programmes relating to care (priority measure 53). Countries in various regions of the world, including several in Latin America and the Caribbean, are already conducting time-use surveys. However, the coverage, quality and periodicity of the information vary greatly, making comparative analysis difficult. As well, differing methodologies have been developed to assign economic value to unpaid work. The indicator can be linked with SDG indicator 5.4.1 ("Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location") considered in priority measure 53.</p>

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
65	Implement, with the support of available technologies, multisectoral, comprehensive, integrated, coordinated, interdisciplinary and accessible services, programmes and actions targeting women that are sustainable at all levels, include specialized and confidential care in cases of violence, have sufficient resources available and that bring together sectors such as the police, the judiciary, medical and psychological services and evaluation, including sexual and reproductive health services, as well as opportunities for training and generating earnings, with a view to promoting women's autonomy in all its forms.		This measure complements priority measure 89 for the particular case of eliminating all forms of violence against indigenous women. As in the case of priority measure 57, this priority action is also consistent with SDG goal 5.2: "Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation."

Chapter F
International migration and protection of the human rights of all migrants

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
66	Ensure that international migration issues, including migration regularization policies are fully incorporated into global, regional and national post-2015 development agendas and strategies.	SDG Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies.	<p>This priority measure has no detailed operationalization in the OG and is very broad. It shares the aims of the Agenda 2030 and, as such, would be associated with the monitoring of SDG goal 10.7 (“Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”).</p> <p>The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p>
67	Provide assistance and protection to migrants regardless of their migration status, especially vulnerable groups, with full respect for their rights and in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and those of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, highlighting the need to afford them comprehensive attention in countries of transit and destination.	OG Indicator 67.1: Ratification and application by the country of the International Convention on Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.	The measure also relates in a general way with SDG goal 10.7 (“Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”).
68	Prepare comprehensive global and regional strategies to prevent infringement of the human rights of migrants, as well as to take advantage of the benefits and face the challenges	SDG Indicator 10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted.	As indicated in the OG, given its general scope, the respective indicators of the remaining measures support the monitoring of priority measure 68. Remittances, as set forth in priority measure 70, are related to SDG goal 10.c (“By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant Remittances and Eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent. “), but the indicated

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
	arising from migration, including those relating to remittances and skilled migration in high-demand sectors, as well as the differential participation of men and women and the transnationalization of care.		reduction of costs could be achieved quickly in the region, so it should be assessed if this goal is relevant (and also it should be examined whether remittances contribute to reduce asymmetries and inequality). The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
69	Promote the signing of bilateral and multilateral social security conventions to enable migrant workers to accumulate years of service.	OG Indicator 69.1: Percentage and number of direct beneficiaries covered by the Ibero-American Multilateral Convention on Social Security in each country, in relation to the total of immigrant workers in the labour force.	The measure also relates in a general way with SDG goal 8.8 (“Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment”). This priority measure is very specific, and focuses on working conditions, and in particular on pension portability. It provides a suitable complement to priority measure 67, as all regular-status migrants will be covered by this measure. Bilateral agreements, if used as indicators, should also be focuses on specific subjects.
70	Incorporate principles of consistency and reciprocity in dealing with the various situations faced by emigrants from the countries in the region, at all stages of the migration process, whether at the intraregional level or outside the region.	OG Indicator 70.2: Number of services provided to emigrants each year, by type of initiative	Priority measure 71 is linked to priority measures 70 and 73.
71	Achieve concrete results through dialogue and international cooperation relating to migration, human rights and development in regional forums as well as in forums linked to other regions of the world, in particular North America and the European Union, with a view to reducing existing asymmetries in this area and asserting the interests of Latin American and Caribbean countries.	OG Indicator 71.2: Compliance rate with the measures enshrined in migration agreements.	The measure also relates in a general way with SDG goal 10.7 (“Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”).

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
72	Protect decisively the human rights of all migrants, avoiding any form of criminalization of migration, and guarantee migrants access to basic social services in education and health, including sexual health and reproductive health, where appropriate, regardless of their migration status, with special attention to highly vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied minors, displaced persons in an irregular situation, women who are victims of violence, victims of trafficking, returnees and forcibly displaced asylum-seekers.	OG Indicator 72.1: Number (and relative share) of unaccompanied children and adolescents among migrants. OG Indicator 72.3: Number (and relative share) of prophylactic treatments for sexually transmitted infections and provisions of emergency contraception for migrant women.	The indicators suggested in the OG are maintained. There is a link with goal 8.8 of the SDGs (“Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment”). This measure should also be linked with the Brazil Declaration: “A Framework for Regional Cooperation and Solidarity to Strengthen International Protection of Refugees, Displaced and Stateless Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean” (2014). Indicator 3 from the OG is related to SDG indicator 5.6.2 (adapted for female immigrants): “Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.” The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
73	Give priority, in each country, to strengthening coordination channels between sectors and between countries, to reinforcing intergovernmental cooperation mechanisms in order to guarantee the exercise of the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, from a gender-based perspective.		The measure also relates in a general way with SDG goal 8.8 (“Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment”).
74	Strengthen cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination to address the causes and challenges of irregular migration, so as to generate safe, orderly, humane migration conditions through bilateral arrangements for labour force mobility and ensure protection of the human rights of migrants.		The measure is aimed at irregular migration and focuses on bilateral schemes, but clearly these can be expanded in scale, so one of its main purposes is to ensure respect for the rights of migrants, regardless of their immigration status, through cooperation of countries with respect to irregular migration, which is included in the measure 67. The measure also relates in a general way with SDG 10.7.

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
75	Ensure that the Second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, to be held in New York on 3 and 4 October 2013, leads to the adoption of a consensual outcome document and, in that regard, to submit for consideration the question of whether it would be appropriate to propose the contents and guidelines of an international convention on migration.		<p>This measure has already been achieved. It is assumed that all countries should monitor the agreements of the Second Dialogue through compliance with the measures presented in this chapter, and it is expected that countries will renew their commitments to new global initiatives.</p> <p>It should be noted that the South American Conference on Migration, in its substantive agreements, has proposed the preparation of a South American convention on migration.</p>

Chapter G
Territorial inequality, spatial mobility and vulnerability

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
76 Develop more closely coordinated, integrated and cohesive territories by designing and executing territorial and urban management plans, policies and instruments, administered in a participatory manner and based on a people-centred approach with a gender and human rights perspective and a vision of sustainability and environmental risk management.		There are international and intergovernmental bodies that have instruments that cover this measure. The Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development HABITAT III, UN HABITAT, include monitoring of the following measures: a) Promote social integration and support disadvantaged groups, b) Promote gender equality in human settlement development c) Prevent disasters and rebuild settlements. Each of these measures identifies 1 to 2 monitoring indicators. Importantly, several themes that appear in this priority action are taken up in this same chapter G of the Consensus.
77 Promote the development and well-being of people in all territories without any form of discrimination, and provide full access to basic social services and equal opportunities for populations whether they live in urban or rural areas, in small, intermediate or large cities or in isolated areas or small rural settlements.	SDG Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water. SDG Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services. SDG Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.	The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
78 Expand and improve the processes of decentralization, deconcentration and participatory planning at the subnational and local levels, with emphasis on availability, accessibility and the quality of basic services, education and health, including sexual health and reproductive health and the prevention of violence against girls, adolescents and women.	OG Indicator 78.2: Percentage of planning instruments that include participation in decision-making and monitoring at the subnational level.	The issue of sexual and reproductive health, as well as that of violence, are addressed in the measures developed in Chapter B (MP 11 to 15), D and in the chapter E which is included in the MP 56, 57 and 58. Specific indicators relating to the priority measures proposed in those chapters, and the indicators proposed in the present chapter, should be disaggregated by subnational level, urban or rural area and, where possible, minor administrative division. The issue of access to basic services was developed in priority measure 77 of this chapter. This measure is closely related to priority measure 84, as the availability and use of disaggregated and georeferenced sociodemographic information is essential for giving effect to decentralization, local planning and participatory decision-making.

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
79	Design programmes to promote peaceful coexistence, continuing education, creative leisure pursuits, mental health and citizen security for the population in their territories in order to prevent the current social problems associated with issues such as poverty, social exclusion, the abusive use and trafficking of drugs, and gender-based violence.	OG Indicator 79.1: Percentage of households that report being assaulted, suffering aggression, or being the victim of a crime in the past 12 months, by minor administrative area. OG Indicator 79.3: Percentage of the population participating in community recreational activities, by age group and minor administrative division.	Priority measure 79 addresses several issues associated with peaceful coexistence, education, recreation, health, and security, for the purpose of preventing important social problems in the region, including poverty and social exclusion. These constitute a set of measures and lines of action to be pursued in different spheres. The proposed indicators pay special attention to issues of public safety, creative leisure, and public space. Measures 1 and 2 from Chapter A consider the issue of poverty and exclusion, and measure 16 also addresses the issue, but chooses to monitor achievements through indicators of the SDGs linked to violence (targets 16.1 and 16.2) and priority measures 56, 57 and 58 from chapter E consider the issue of gender violence. The sources for these indicators are specialized survey conducted in most countries in the region, such as victimization surveys (OG Indicator 1), citizen participation surveys and those household surveys with specific modules on violence and participation.
80	Formulate development strategies for city systems to encompass territorial planning and environmental sustainability, promoting energy transition and sustainable production and consumption processes, taking into consideration social and environmental externalities, within a human rights framework, in order to promote sustainable and inclusive urban development, and strengthen all segments of such systems, including intermediate and small cities.	SDG Indicator 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically. SDG Indicator 11.a.1: Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city.	The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
81	Plan and manage territorial and urban development, from a human rights and gender perspective, by formulating mobility, population settlement and activity location policies that contemplate, among their objectives, avoiding	OG Indicator 81.1: Percentage of urban and territorial development plans that incorporate the rights, gender and intercultural perspectives. SDG Indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons	This measure must take account of the particular situation of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, and thereby complement priority measure 88 on the territorial rights of indigenous peoples and priority measure 96 on affirmative action policies for the development of Afro-descendent populations. The following indicators are also proposed for consideration: percentage of reforested areas; percentage of municipalities that have prepared risk atlases; number of days per year

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
	the use of vulnerable and protected areas and preventing and mitigating the impact of socioenvironmental disasters and combating the environmental vulnerability of those living in poverty and ethnic and racial groups who are subject to discrimination, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation.	and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people.	on which air quality falls below minimum standards; and number of decibels in the public area to measure degree of noise pollution. The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
82	Formulate and implement strategies and policies that respond fully to situations of vulnerability to natural disasters, with a multidimensional protection focus before, during and after such events.	UN-Habitat Extensive Indicator 10: Housing in hazardous locations: number of homes built in hazardous areas per 100,000 homes. SDG Indicator 13.3.1 (adjusted): The country has integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula.	UN-Habitat: this priority measure relates directly to the issues addressed by this agency, and specifically to the objective of “preventing disasters and rebuilding settlements” and checklist 5 on disaster prevention and mitigation instruments, which gauges the level at which disaster prevention is ensured and mitigation instruments in place. The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/ The metadata for the indicators of UN-Habitat is available indicators: Urban Indicators Guidelines, Monitoring the Habitat Agenda and the Millennium Development Goals, UN-Habitat, 2004 < http://unhabitat.org/urban-indicators-guidelines-monitoring-the-habitat-agenda-and-the-millennium-development-goals >
83	Promote inclusive development of natural resources, avoiding the social and environmental damage that this may cause.	SDG Indicator 12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled.	Implementation of this measure implies a new approach to the governance of natural resources, one in which the territorial rights of indigenous peoples must be explicitly considered (see priority measure 88). The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
84	Promote the use of georeferenced, sociodemographic analysis, disaggregated by sex, race and ethnicity, to improve territorial planning and environmental risk management.	OG Indicator 84.2: Percentage of municipal or local master plans that, in their preamble, provide for disaggregated and georeferenced sociodemographic analysis.	This measure is linked with priority measure 82 and the measures under chapter H. These measures are complementary to priority measures 90 and 98, in terms of generating disaggregated information for indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants, respectively.

Chapter H
Indigenous peoples: interculturalism and rights

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
85	<p>Respect and implement the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organization on indigenous and tribal peoples—and call on those countries that have not already done so to sign it and ratify it—adapting legal frameworks and formulating the policies necessary for their implementation, with the full participation of these peoples, including indigenous peoples that live in cities.</p>		<p>This priority measure covers all the dimensions of political, social, economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples, a diversity of spheres that far exceeds the scope of monitoring under the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development. Nevertheless, some objectives contained both in the Declaration and in Convention 169 are addressed specifically in this chapter, and in a cross-cutting manner throughout this guide.</p> <p>One should keep in mind the three mechanisms within the United Nations System that monitor the rights of indigenous peoples: the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and Mechanism experts on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (the last two established under the Human Rights Council).</p>
86	<p>Consider the special demographic dynamic of indigenous peoples in public policy design, with special emphasis on indigenous peoples threatened with extinction, those who have no contact with the outside world, those living in voluntary isolation or that are in a phase of initial contact, and respect their right to self-determination.</p>	<p>OG Indicator 86.3: Existence of policies to integrate considerations relating to indigenous peoples into development plans, in accordance with legal standards concerning indigenous peoples.</p> <p>OG Indicator 86.5: Existence of procedures of prior consultation with indigenous peoples and established forums for dialogue that include population questions, in accordance with international standards.</p>	<p>This measure requires that the actions undertaken be articulated with those established under priority measure 4 on the integration of population dynamics into policies and programmes.</p> <p>Regarding Indicator 86.3, it would be desirable to define the indicator beyond the mere existence of a policy, undertaking the examination of some key policy areas, such as the budget allocation (total and in relation to the percentage of indigenous population) and the specific actions undertaken for endangered peoples, among others.</p> <p>In the same vein, Indicator 86.5 could be redefined in terms of the extent to which prior consultation procedures conform to international standards. This indicator is key to the monitoring of one of the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples: free, prior and informed consent. Through consultation, States must reach agreements and decisions that guarantee the rights of indigenous peoples, seeking mutual understanding and consensus in decision-making. This goes hand in hand with the recognition of self-determination of indigenous peoples.</p>

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
87	<p>Guarantee indigenous peoples' right to health, including sexual rights and reproductive rights, and their right to their own traditional medicines and health practices, especially as regards reducing maternal and child mortality considering their socio-territorial and cultural specificities as well as the structural factors that hinder the exercise of this right.</p>	<p>SDG Indicator 3.1.1 (adapted for indigenous women): Maternal mortality ratio.</p> <p>SDG Indicator 3.2.1 (adapted for indigenous children): Under-five mortality rate.</p> <p>New indicator: Existence of a health policy in accordance with international standards on the right to health of indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>This priority measure is complementary to the targets and indicators included in priority measure 26 on bringing health policies into line with the epidemiological profile, and with chapter D (“Universal access to sexual and reproductive health services”), especially priority measures 37, 40, 44 and 45.</p> <p>The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p> <p>The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Convention 169 of the ILO synthesized international standards on health and in the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (2014) States committed to its implementation, and in addition, established a specific article on health (Article 12). In this sense, through Indicator 87.3, policies can be judged with respect to their contents: measures to ensure universal access and quality health care to the indigenous population; the implementation of intercultural health services, particularly those of sexual and reproductive rights; the implementation of prevention and information with cultural and linguistic relevance; the promotion and strengthening of traditional practices integrated into the national health system; the degree of participation of indigenous peoples in the management of health; the existence of health information systems that identify morbidity and mortality profiles of indigenous peoples; and budget allocations to meet these needs.</p>
88	<p>Respect and guarantee the territorial rights of indigenous peoples, including those of peoples living in voluntary isolation and those in the initial phase of contact, with special attention to the challenges presented by extractive industries and other major global investments, mobility and forced displacements, and design policies that facilitate free, prior and informed consultation on matters that affect these peoples, pursuant to the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>		<p>This measure involves the realization of a wide range of actions which, being central to the life and survival of indigenous peoples, were included in the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169, and are monitored by specific mechanisms described in measure 85. In addition, relevant commitments and agreements at the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples have been undertaken.</p> <p>However the indicators included in Chapter G on territorial inequality, spatial mobility and vulnerability should make visible the particular situation of indigenous peoples, especially those defined in the priority measure 83 on natural resources (taking into account that the land rights of peoples indigenous comprise land, territory and control of natural resources); measure 77 (on development and welfare in all territories), measure 81 (planning and territorial and urban management) and measure 84 (on use of geo-referenced information, which, in turn, is complemented by the measure 90).</p>

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
89	Adopt, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, the measures needed to ensure that indigenous women, boys, girls, adolescents and young people enjoy protection from and full guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination, and take measures to ensure the restitution of rights.	<p>With respect to international migration, fulfilment of priority measure 71 on dialogue and international cooperation requires special measures to establish agreements among adjacent countries for the free circulation of indigenous peoples through ancestral territories that were fragmented by the establishment of boundaries imposed by States.</p> <p>It would also be desirable to consider the proposed indicator 1.4.2 for monitoring the SDG target 1.4. (which was eliminated in the last comprehensive review): “Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples, and local communities (IPLCs) with secure rights to land, property and natural resources, measured by a) percentage with legally documented or recognized evidence of tenure, and b) percentage who perceive their rights are recognized and protected” (an indicator proposed by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights of the United Nations, the International Coalition on Earth, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the International Working Group on Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations Program for Environment Affairs. It received the support of the UK and other states during negotiations and was a response to the concerns expressed by Italy, South Africa and Switzerland during consultations. It is also supported by the “Global Land Indicator Initiative”, led by the World Bank, UN-Habitat and facilitated by the Global Land Tool Network; and other regional and international bodies.</p> <p>It is a matter covered by the instruments of minimum standards on the rights of Indigenous Peoples (the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169), which have specialized mechanisms described in measure 85, the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and at the regional level is covered partially by the regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.</p> <p>However, the proposed priority actions for the following indicators should be disaggregated to reflect the particular situation of indigenous people: measure 16 aimed at ensuring children and young people a life free of violence; measure 22 aimed at eradicating all forms of discrimination affecting older people, including all forms of violence; measure 23 aimed at</p>

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators	
90	Guarantee indigenous peoples' right to communication and information, ensuring that national statistics respect the principle of self-identification, as well as the generation of knowledge and reliable and timely information on indigenous peoples through participatory processes, with reference to their requirements and international recommendations relating to these issues.	<p>OG Indicator 90.1: Percentage of relevant data sources that include indigenous identification, including censuses, surveys and administrative records in the different sectors.</p> <p>OG Indicator 90.4: Existence of mechanisms that guarantee full participation by indigenous peoples in statistics production.</p> <p>OG Indicator 90.6: Existence of culturally and linguistically relevant information systems.</p>	<p>establishing programs to address violence against older people in the public and private spheres (both from Chapter C on aging), and priority measures from Chapter E on gender equality (56, 57, 58 and 65) pointing to different actions to eradicate all forms of violence against women.</p> <p>The World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and its mechanism for implementation and monitoring, states in Article 10: "We pledge to work with indigenous peoples to disaggregate data, as appropriate, or to undertake surveys and to use holistic indicators of well-being of indigenous peoples to address the situation and needs of indigenous peoples and persons, particularly the elderly, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities."</p> <p>Among the SDGs is goal 17.18 on the availability by 2020 of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by race, ethnicity. Three indicators were proposed for monitoring this goal, among them 17.18.1 "Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics".</p> <p>In this regard without the inclusion of the identification of indigenous peoples in the data sources it is impossible to disaggregate the data, hence the relevance of indicator 90.1 from the OG. The other two indicators allow us to monitor fundamental principles: the full participation of indigenous peoples in all actions affecting them; and the right to cultural integrity.</p>
91	Participate actively and at the highest possible level, with provision for the inclusion of indigenous peoples in national delegations, in the United Nations General Assembly high-level meeting entitled the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, to be held in September 2014, as well as in other relevant international forums.	<p>The World Conference on Indigenous Peoples was held in 2014; accordingly, this measure seeks to establish some guidelines to guarantee that the indigenous peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean participate in the official delegations to international and regional forums on population and development. From this perspective, some possible lines of action are: (i) create a participatory mechanism for indigenous peoples for implementing the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development; (ii) encourage and ensure that indigenous peoples' representatives participate in meetings of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean; and (iii) promote and ensure the</p>	

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
		participation of indigenous peoples in the follow-up meetings to the International Conference on Population and Development. In this sense, the possibility remains open of defining indicators for effective participation of indigenous peoples in these circumstances.

Chapter I
Afro-descendants: rights and combating racial discrimination

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
92	Respect and implement the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, by adapting the legal frameworks and formulating the policies necessary for their implementation, with the full participation of Afro-descendent persons.		This measure covers all the dimensions of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights of persons of African descent, a diversity of spheres that transcends their monitoring under the mechanism of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development. The Durban Declaration and Programme of Action call for concerted measures to combat racism in all its manifestations: these include strengthening education, ending poverty, guaranteeing development, improving the available means and resources for victims of racism, and fostering respect for human rights. Nevertheless, some of the objectives contained in the Durban Programme of Action are addressed specifically in this chapter, and in a cross-cutting manner throughout this guide. Therefore, the relevant priority measures of the previous chapters should be disaggregated to identify people of African descent.
93	Address gender, racial, ethnic and intergenerational inequalities, bearing in mind the way these dimensions overlap in situations of discrimination affecting women, especially young Afro-descendent women.		This measure implies a broad range of actions. The race-specific inequalities that affect persons of African descent overlap with gender and generational inequalities, and these are explicitly incorporated into priority measures 94, 95, 96 and 98, as described below. The remaining priority measures covered in this guide must also be viewed in light of the particular situation of persons of African descent. In particular, the overlapping of inequalities is explicitly included in: priority measure 17 on data disaggregation for adolescents and young people; priority measure 22 on eradicating the multiple forms of discrimination against older persons; and the priority measures of chapter E on gender equality, in particular priority measure 50 on promoting and ensuring the mainstreaming of the gender and racial perspectives; priority measure 54 on gender equality in employment and the elimination of discrimination; and priority measures 57 and 58, which call for actions to eradicate all forms of discrimination and violence, combining the gender, generational and ethnic perspectives. Therefore, the disaggregation by African descent of the proposed indicators of such measures is essential.

	Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
94	Consider the special demographic and sociocultural dynamics of Afro-descendent populations in the design and implementation of public policies, ensuring their full participation and the development of disaggregated statistics.	<p>OG 94.2: Existence of a policy for integrating Afro-descendent issues into development plans (if there is a national population policy, it should explicitly include the situation of Afro-descendent persons).</p> <p>OG 94.3: Existence of mechanisms to guarantee full participation in this process for persons of African descent.</p>	<p>This measure requires that the actions taken should be articulated with those set forth under priority measure 4 on the full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development planning, sectoral policies and public policies and programmes.</p> <p>With respect to Indicator 94.2, it would be desirable to redefine it beyond the mere existence of a policy, measuring the budget allocated to this policy (and in relation to the percentage of population of African descent) and to the sectoral components that are included. In the same vein, Indicator 94.3 could be redefined in terms of the degree and type of participation of people of African descent.</p>
95	Ensure that Afro-descendent persons, in particular Afro-descendent girls, adolescents and women, can exercise the right to health, especially the right to sexual health and reproductive health, taking into account the specific socioterritorial and cultural features and the structural factors, such as racism, that hinder the exercise of their rights.	<p>SDG Indicator 3.1.1 (measured for women of African descent): Maternal mortality ratio.</p> <p>SDG Indicator 3.2.1 (measured for children of African descent): Under-five mortality rate.</p> <p>OG 95.7: Existence of intercultural sexual and reproductive health services, including preventative measures and culturally relevant information, in accordance with the needs of men and women of African descent.</p>	<p>This priority measure complements the targets and indicators included in priority measure 26 on bringing health policies into line with epidemiological profiles, and those included in chapter D, which must be viewed in light of the particular situation of women of African descent, in particular priority measures 37, 40, 44 and 45. Therefore, the proposed indicators for these measures should be disaggregated for the population of African descent and by sex.</p> <p>The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/</p>
96	Promote the development of Afro-descendent populations by implementing public policies, establishing standards and creating institutions to guide and carry forward affirmative action policies, plans and programmes at the sectoral level, whereby the principles of equality and non-discrimination can be	<p>SDG Indicator 1.1.1 (measured for the population of African descent): Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).</p> <p>OG 96.2: Percentage of the public budget</p>	<p>This measure involves a great number of fields of action, hence the importance of making persons of African descent visible throughout disaggregated indicators for these persons. In particular, it complements priority measure 77 (on development and well-being in all territories) and priority measure 81 (on territorial and urban planning).</p> <p>While progress in reducing poverty has been observed in all countries of the region and monitoring of these trends will continue under the SDGs, better measurement tools are still necessary. In this context, in line with SDG 1.2.2 (Proportion</p>

Priority measure	Suggested indicators	Background and rationale of suggested indicators
incorporated into all levels of government, with organized civil society participating throughout the process of design, implementation and evaluation of those instruments.	earmarked for affirmative action policies for persons of African descent and percentage allocated to a governing institution on Afrodescendent affairs.	of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions), it is necessary to continue to review the methodologies for measuring poverty and inequality so that they reflect the complexity and specificities of each country. The metadata for the SDG indicators is available at: unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/
97	Ensure that policies and programmes are in place to raise the living standards of Afro-descendent women, by fully enforcing their rights, in particular their sexual rights and reproductive rights.	This priority measure is addressed through priority measure 95 on the right to health, including sexual and reproductive health, and priority measure 96 on promoting the development of persons of African descent.
98	Generate knowledge and reliable and timely information with a gender perspective and disaggregated by sex, age and socioeconomic status, among other variables, on Afro-descendent populations through participatory processes, paying attention to the international requirements and recommendations relating to the issue.	<p data-bbox="873 919 1435 1129">This priority measure complements priority measure 17 on the disaggregation of data for adolescents and young people, and priority measure 84 on the use of georeferenced information. Therefore, the proposed indicators for these measures should be broken out for persons of African descent.</p> <p data-bbox="873 1163 1435 1436">Among the SDGs is goal 17.18 on the availability by 2020 of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by race, ethnicity. Three indicators were proposed for monitoring this goal, among them 17.18.1 “Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics”.</p> <p data-bbox="873 1470 1435 1591">In this regard without the inclusion of the identification of persons of African descent in the data sources it is impossible to disaggregate the data, hence the relevance of indicator 98.1 from the OG.</p>

Annex A2

**WORKSHOP TO REVIEW PROGRESS IN THE PREPARATION OF THE PROPOSED
INDICATORS FOR REGIONAL MONITORING OF THE MONTEVIDEO
CONSENSUS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

Mexico City, 8-9 June 2016

ANNOTATED PROGRAMME

8 JUNE	
TIME	ACTIVITY
8:00-9:00	Registration of participants
9:00-9:30	<p>Opening session</p> <p>Welcome and Workshop rationale <i>Lic. Patricia Chemor Ruiz, President of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, Secretary-General of the National Population Council</i></p> <p>The process of preparation of the preliminary proposal of indicators for regional monitoring of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development <i>Paulo Saad, Officer in Charge, CELADE – ECLAC Population Division</i></p> <p>Synergies between the process of regional monitoring of Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, the monitoring of the ICPD beyond 2014 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development <i>Pablo Salazar, Regional Advisor on Population & Development, UNFPA-LACRO</i></p>
9:30-11:00	Open discussion of the indicators of <i>Chapter A. Full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development with equality and respect for human rights</i>
11:00-11:15	Coffee break
11:15-13:00	Open discussion of the indicators of <i>Chapter B. Rights, needs, responsibilities and requirements of girls, boys, adolescents and youth</i>
13:00-14:30	Break
14:30-16:00	Open discussion of the indicators of <i>Chapter C. Ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges</i>
16:00- 17:30	Open discussion of the indicators of <i>Chapter D. Universal access to sexual and reproductive health services</i>
17:30-17:45	Coffee break
17:45-19:00	Open discussion of the indicators of <i>Chapter E. Gender Equality</i>
19:00	END OF ACTIVITIES

9 JUNE	
TIME	ACTIVITY
9:00-10:30	Open discussion of the indicators of <i>Chapter F. International migration and protection of the human rights of all migrants</i>
10:30-10:45	Coffee break
10:45-12:00	Open discussion of the indicators of <i>Chapter G. Territorial inequality, spatial mobility and vulnerability</i>
12:00-13:30	Open discussion of the indicators of <i>Chapter H. Indigenous peoples: interculturalism and rights</i>
13:30-15:00	Break
15:00-16:30	Open discussion of the indicators of <i>Chapter I. Afro-descendants: rights and combating racial discrimination</i>
16:30- 16:45	Coffee break
16:45-18:00	<p>Conclusions and closing</p> <p><i>Pablo Salazar, Regional Advisor on Population & Development, UNFPA-LACRO</i></p> <p><i>Paulo Saad, Officer in Charge, CELADE – ECLAC Population Division</i></p> <p><i>Lic. Patricia Chemor Ruiz, President of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, Secretary-General of the National Population Council</i></p>
19:00	END OF ACTIVITIES