



UNITED NATIONS



ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on
Population and Development
ECUADOR 2012

Distr.
LIMITED
LC/L.3482
11 June 2012

ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Meeting of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee
on Population and Development

Quito, 4-6 July 2012

**REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN
DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE) - POPULATION DIVISION
OF ECLAC FOR THE PERIOD 2010-2012**

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INTRODUCTION

In the last two years, the activities of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) have been structured around the biennial programmes of work for 2010-2011 and 2012-2013 and resolutions 615(XXXI), 644(XXXII) and 657(XXXIII), adopted by ECLAC at its thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third sessions held in Montevideo in 2006, Santo Domingo in 2008 and Brasilia in 2010, respectively. The agreements on population and development, adopted at the last meeting of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development held in Santiago from 12 to 14 May 2010, requested the secretariat to continue to give priority to the following issues from a gender perspective: the status, determinants and implications of demographic trends; population dynamics, equity and poverty; ageing; indigenous and Afro-descendent populations in Latin America; international and internal migration; human resources development in the fields of demographics and of population and development; the 2010 round of population and housing censuses; vital statistics; young people; sexual and reproductive health with an emphasis on rights; and maternal mortality.

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

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

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

During the period 2010-2012 most of the countries in the region worked hard to prepare and conduct their population and housing censuses. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC carried out a series of technical assistance activities to boost national capacities to conduct the 2010 round of censuses. The countries of the region have thus benefited from the expertise and experience of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, not only in terms of direct technical advice, but also through workshops, which have been requested time and again, and publications covering a variety of issues that seek to guide countries through the census process. The Division's efforts to boost countries' capacities in relation to monitoring demographic trends and incorporating population and development topics into their social programmes included technical support to nine countries that were conducting their population and housing censuses, a wide range of regional workshops and courses on census topics involving the participation of representatives of 29 government entities, academic bodies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and numerous REDATAM (System for the Retrieval of Census Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer)

courses, at which representatives of 43 government institutions produced reports, applications and indicators on various issues using census data.

Workshop-seminars were one example of the joint activities organized by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, with technical and financial support from UNFPA. These workshop-seminars were attended by representatives of national statistics institutes from Latin America and the Caribbean who gave presentations on their census activities in formal and informal meetings organized by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC. In 2010 and 2011, a total of 237 participants from the region attended the eight workshops held on the following issues that arose during the 2010 round of censuses: (i) the 2010 censuses and living conditions; (ii) experiences of training population census supervisors and enumerators; (iii) the capabilities and applications of census data; (iv) dissemination and spatial analysis of census data; (v) demographic evaluation and projections based on census data: analysis of census coherence, quality and coverage; (vi) 2010 censuses and indigenous peoples in Latin America; (vii) exchange of experiences on classifications and nomenclatures; and (viii) demographic analysis with census applications.

This series of workshop-seminars: (i) explored the possibilities of using censuses to analyse indicators on a number of elements including living conditions, indigenous and Afro-descendent peoples, internal and international migration, housing and housing shortages, metropolitan trends, health, estimates and evaluations of fertility and mortality rates; (ii) generated institutional capacity to manage and conduct the census process (training of census enumerators and field supervisors, dissemination, analysis of internal consistency, quality and coverage, application of classifiers); and (iii) highlighted the elements that complicated the process and presented guidance for future census rounds.

Manuals and publications were prepared to provide guidance on conducting population and housing censuses, with a particular emphasis on realities in the region. For example, issue No. 101 of the *Población y desarrollo* series (LC/L.3312-P) looked at recent censuses on housing and households, analysing the supply of census data available on housing and households, giving concrete examples of how that information can be used and presenting suggestions on improving the modules on those topics with a view to satisfying the demand for such data as an input to national policies and local projects. A guide published on ensuring the quality of census data (*Guía para asegurar la calidad de los datos censales* (LC/L.3431-P) [Spanish only]) focuses on both methodologies and concepts and outlines the main elements to consider when defining which elements to monitor and the basic indicators required to ascertain quality at the various stages of a population and housing census. It was designed as a practical guide to orient the work of the professional and technical staff from national statistical offices in the region who are responsible for assuring the quality of census data.

Of the many other documents published, it is worth highlighting the following: a report on recommendations for the censuses conducted in the 2010s in Latin America (*Recomendaciones para los censos de la década de 2010 en América Latina* (LC/L.3364) [Spanish only]), which presents a consolidated overview of the main points raised during an intraregional dialogue promoted by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC; a guide on preparing census projects (*Guía para la elaboración de un proyecto censal* (LC/L.3324-P) [Spanish only]), which contains the main elements to consider in methodological, conceptual, operational, budgetary and financial terms when planning a population and housing census; and a manual on intercensal population and housing estimates (*Conteo intercensal de población y vivienda* (Manuales series, No. 67 (LC/L.3301-P) [Spanish only])), which presents the advantages of carrying out population and housing counts between census years in Latin America in order to ensure that data is up to date and to satisfy the growing demand for information from national and local governments between censuses.

B. PROCESSING TOOLS AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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

During the period 2010-2012, one of the Division’s key actions in relation to processing tools and sociodemographic information systems was the organization of 14 regional, subregional and national workshops in Chile, Ecuador, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Japan, Peru, Saint Lucia, Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago. These training activities, which received financial support from UNFPA, aimed to build capacities in relation to creating sociodemographic databases and indicators, processing, using and analysing census data and developing web applications. Almost 200 statisticians and demographers from Latin America and the Caribbean and other regions, principally Asia, thus had the opportunity to strengthen their capacities in the use of REDATAM, particularly in relation to the processing and analysis of information from population and housing censuses.

The advantages of REDATAM 7, whose development is receiving financial support from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg through UNFPA, over the current version, REDATAM+SP, include a new compiler that facilitates the maintenance and incorporation of new commands in the programming language, Unicode support, making it possible to add other languages, the complete redesign of the WebServer interface and better integration with xPlan, a new architecture for the storage of data that speeds up execution and allows for a more refined presentation of the tables defined by the user. Other innovations include the reinstatement of the “workspace” concept, entitled “Project”, which can be used to organize all files (selections, programmes and maps) and now also documents (such as images of questionnaires and manuals) involved in processing a database. Another significant step forward is the complete migration to standardized XML format, which enables ease of interoperability with other software and facilitates documentation, importation, exportation and training processes, thus closing the gap between the development of software and users’ awareness of its availability. Other new features include the new tabulation commands (GINI and NTIL) and processing for analysis (MultiTally), which makes it possible to obtain several statistics from an uncategorized variable (for example, income or production area) in a single process: cases, sum, maximum, minimum and average.

In earlier versions, alphanumeric variable support in REDATAM was available only for obtaining tabulations; now users can work with these variables, as they do with any other (integer, real, bool), for example, using filters, to cite one possibility. One example would be the direct processing of causes of death. Progress has also been made towards designing a standard format to synchronize documentation and programming tasks. The definition of a grammar or syntax that adjusts the language to new requirements and the detection or errors and deployment of error messages in relation to the use of REDATAM language has made it possible to develop applications in languages used in the region (Quechua, Creole, Guarani) and in other regions (Arabic and Chinese, for example).

In addition to the publication of two issues of the newsletter *REDATAM informa* [Spanish only] and the technical document *REDATAM, herramienta de apoyo al procesamiento y difusión de estadísticas y censos* [Spanish only] during the period 2010-2012, the Division continued to provide

cooperation services to member States, both from ECLAC Headquarters and in the countries. Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala and Peru benefited from assistance missions to create REDATAM databases and applications. The Dominican Republic received the support of experts from the Division to update and relaunch its Millennium Development Goals indicators system using REDATAM as a platform. The Division also collaborated with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Needs Assessment Conference on Census Analysis in Asia (NACCA), UNFPA and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) within the framework of South-South cooperation to strengthen national capacities in relation to the management and dissemination of census data.

C. POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

During the period 2010-2012 CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC revised its population estimates and projections at the national level, disaggregated by sex and five-year age group for 20 countries in Latin America, on the basis of estimates calculated in conjunction with national statistics institutes. As a result, projections up to 2100 (instead of 2050) are available for the first time, as well as a compendium of indicators on population structure and growth for the period 1950-2100 by country and for the region as a whole.

These figures were published in the database on demographic trends and also in *Demographic Observatory* No. 11, “Long-term projections”, which contains a section that examines the impact of arriving at fertility rates below replacement level and the sustained decline in mortality on long-term population size and age structure. The changes forecast raise a number of questions in relation to employment, education, health, combating poverty and social protection and security. Latin America, as a region, is expected to see negative population growth as of 2050. The figures presented in this document try to give a long-term overview of the demographic changes that have taken place and that are forecast to take place in the countries of Latin America and the region as a whole. Taking a long-term view makes it possible to predict future situations and to try to prepare societies to meet the needs of their populations, which will be composed of a high percentage of older adults.

The Division has participated as an observer in the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME). On the basis of the child mortality estimates database which was updated in the previous biennium, the Group, in conjunction with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), published a book entitled *Mortalidad en la niñez. Una base de datos de América Latina desde 1960* [Spanish only], the last in a series of comparative studies on trends in child mortality in the countries of the region. The publication offers a methodological and substantive analysis of the estimates produced by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and IGME and examines the social factors associated with mortality gaps.

In response to a request by the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, since 2010 CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has been leading the efforts of the Regional Working Group for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality. As part of this role, and in connection with the progress being made towards the fulfilment of Millennium Development Goal 5, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC drafted a technical document entitled “Maternal mortality estimates in Latin America and the Caribbean”, to be published in a forthcoming issue of the Bulletin of the World Health Organization (WHO). The document explains and compares the different approaches to measuring maternal mortality and makes recommendations on the interpretation of several sources of maternal mortality estimates in

Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular national estimates, those of the Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (MMEIG) and those published by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME).

With the financial support of UNFPA, work was carried out on the design of PRODEX, a population projections programme using Microsoft Excel whose predecessor was called PRODEM, with a view to generating projections by simple age group and calendar years, with submodules for projecting mortality, fertility and migration. The programme projects the structure of the population variables on the basis of parameters defined by the user, incorporates the projection of the level of the variable and allows the user to work with subnational population figures. During the period 2010-2012, a series of support files were developed and integrated into the programme, a module on the sum total of projections was added and in all four modules the possibility of saving sessions for future use or to modify data was introduced. As a result, the process of producing estimates and projections through PRODEX is less susceptible to errors. In addition, the Division provided technical advisory services to countries on population estimates and projections and demographic analysis. Mexico, for example, requested input from CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC on the reconciliation of data sources; Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama and Peru received advice on preparing their population estimates and projections and received training on the use of PRODEX to this end.

Two meetings were organized in conjunction with the Latin American Population Association (ALAP): the workshop “Population estimates and projections: new demands, methodologies and setting up a research network in Latin America and the Caribbean”; and the international seminar “Population estimates and projections: methodologies, innovations and estimation of target population applied to public policies”, which aimed to promote a discussion on the progress made and challenges associated with the methods and models used to produce official population figures and also on the methodological innovations used in the field with the intention of building bridges between producers and users of data. Both activities brought together researchers, professionals and technical staff from the national statistics institutions responsible for calculating population estimates and projections, as well as others involved in formulating methodologies for demographic analysis and simulating the potential effects of demographic change on economic and social planning. These experiences brought to the fore the need to update national projection systems on a constant basis.

D. POPULATION DYNAMICS AND INEQUALITY

One cross-cutting topic that was a sustained area of focus for various ECLAC divisions over the biennium was social and demographic inequality. For example, chapter II of *Social Panorama of Latin America 2011*, entitled “Current status and outlook for fertility in Latin America”, confirmed that, despite an overall drop in fertility rates, there are still significant disparities in the average number of children in different social groups within countries, which reflects the socioeconomic inequalities that continue to define Latin America. In particular, it is always the case that the higher the women’s level of education, the lower the fertility rate, especially among adolescents.

In this connection, at the meeting of experts on “Adolescents and youth” of the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC submitted a document on the high fertility rate among adolescents in an overall context of declining fertility in Latin America (“Alta fecundidad adolescente en el contexto de una fecundidad en declive en América Latina” [Spanish only]). This document presents comparative trends on

the basis of the most recent data, including the projections of the United Nations Population Division, international demographic surveys, vital statistics and censuses. It also outlines and analyses the trends related to key factors —such as sexual activity, timing of the union and use of contraception— as well as patterns of unwanted fertility among the adolescent population compared with the population as a whole. Lastly, the document examines once again the historical social inequality of adolescent maternity.

Along the same lines, a study on the Millennium Development Goal on universal access to reproductive health from a Latin American and Caribbean perspective (“Una mirada desde América Latina y el Caribe al Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio de acceso universal a la salud reproductiva”) was published in the *Población y desarrollo* series, No. 97, with the support of UNFPA. The report analysed the background of and progress made towards target 5.B of Millennium Development Goal 5, looking at its four official indicators: the contraceptive prevalence rate; the adolescent birth rate; antenatal care coverage; and unmet need for family planning. The research focused in particular on the challenges and limitations associated with these indicators of reproductive health; information was analysed from demographic and health surveys, international reproductive health surveys and national surveys on the issue, with a view to calculating a broader range of disaggregated indicators on reproductive health in various countries, including the information on men available from these sources. It concludes that no progress can be made on access to reproductive health in Latin America and the Caribbean without first addressing the social and economic disparities, improving adolescents’ access to sex education and reproductive health services, and recognizing and taking account of men’s role in reproductive decisions. Another study was carried out on maternal and child health, with an emphasis on inequality on grounds of ethnicity in that regard (October, 2010). The information contained in the study is based on population and health surveys and highlighted how the right to health and to life of indigenous mothers and their children is undermined and often unenforced. Lastly, a book was prepared with UNICEF on child mortality, looking at the differentials for each country by place of residence and mother’s level of education (May, 2011).

E. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE AND CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPMENT

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

During the period 2010-2012, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC implemented the second phase of the regional National Transfer Accounts Project, financed by Canada’s International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Four new countries joined the project during this period, including one from the Caribbean (Argentina, Colombia, Jamaica and Peru).

As part of the project during this period, technical staff from the national teams responsible for implementing the project participated in international and regional training sessions, not only on estimating national transfer accounts, but also on presenting the results as relevant inputs for the drafting

of public policies. An extension of the second phase of the project was recently approved, beginning in April 2012, which not only incorporates a new country (El Salvador, giving a total of 10 participating countries) but also introduces a gender dimension into the analysis of national transfer accounts.

As a result of this project, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC drafted chapter IV of *Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2010* (LC/G.2481-P), entitled “The generational economy, transfer systems and inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean” and devoted *Notas de población* No. 90 to research carried out within the framework of the National Transfer Accounts Project, with the support of IDRC, the University of California (Berkeley) and UNFPA.

These studies reveal that one of the most notable features of the economies of Latin America is the low level of consumption among children and young people, associated with scanty public investment in these groups. To address this situation, the findings point clearly to the need for the public sector to be far more active in ensuring adequate investment in the development of young people. This will not only check the reproduction of inequality throughout the life cycle, but also prepare for the rapid ageing of the population that lies ahead.

Demographic change is also inextricably linked to epidemiological transition. During the period 2010-2012, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC prepared a project document on the epidemiological profile of Latin America and the Caribbean and the associated challenges, limitations and actions taken (“El perfil epidemiológico de América Latina y el Caribe: desafíos, límites y acciones” (LC/W.395) [Spanish only]) which aimed to: (i) analyse mortality by cause, with an emphasis on conditions affecting older adults in the light of the epidemiological transition taking place in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean; and (ii) identify the challenges facing the region and propose actions to guide public policy. The study shows that the epidemiological trends in Latin American and Caribbean countries have been characterized by the coexistence of infectious and parasitic diseases alongside chronic-degenerative ones. This situation is aggravated by the weight of external causes, whose effects on some population subgroups are significant. The countries of the region are facing a double challenge: further reducing mortality caused by infectious and parasitic diseases, while also contending with rising mortality due to non-communicable causes associated with population ageing. The implications for public policies on health are manifold since investments in the measures needed to improve children’s health must be maintained, while the growing number of older adults will mean burgeoning demand for prevention, treatment and care services. Health programmes must find a cost-effectiveness balance to manage the population’s health profile.

F. AGEING

In line with its priority activities for the period 2010-2012 adopted at its meeting held in 2010, the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development urged the member States and associate members of ECLAC to continue making efforts to strengthen the international protection of the rights of older persons and expressed appreciation for the organization of a regional meeting to prepare for the second review and appraisal exercise of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing to be carried out in 2012. The secretariat was requested to continue providing technical support for the implementation of the Brasilia Declaration adopted at the second Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean. On the basis of that mandate, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has worked on three areas: regional follow-up to the Brasilia Declaration, technical support for its implementation and inter-agency collaboration. The Division has been able to perform these tasks

thanks primarily to the financial support of UNFPA and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

Governments have been provided with technical support to hold meetings on the regional follow-up to the Brasilia Declaration. All of these meetings saw the broad participation of member States and international organizations. In 2010 two subregional seminars were held in Argentina and El Salvador. In 2011, the Interparliamentary Encounter on Older Persons as Rights-Holders was held in Nicaragua, organized by the Forum of Presidents of Legislative Branches in Central America and the Caribbean (FOPREL) and the Population, Development and Municipalities Commission of the Nicaraguan Legislative Assembly. In Santiago, an international meeting to monitor implementation of the Brasilia Declaration and promote the rights of older persons was organized by the National Service for Older Adults of Chile. In 2012, an international forum on the rights of older persons was organized by the Institute for Older Adults in the Federal District, Mexico. All of these meetings addressed specific topics relevant to the implementation of and follow-up to the commitments contained in the Brasilia Declaration. The most significant activity in this regard was the third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in May 2012 in San José, which aimed to examine the progress made on putting into practice the commitments undertaken in the Brasilia Declaration and identifying the key actions for implementing the Declaration in the coming five years.

The secretariat has provided technical support on the implementation of the Brasilia Declaration in relation to public institutions, legislation and programmes targeting older persons in countries including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay. In addition, ECLAC has continued to develop and update the Regional System of Indicators on Ageing (SISE): in 2010, a module with data on population estimates and projections from CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC was added, as was a specific module on dependency and care. With regard to the training of national teams, in 2010 the international course “Ageing and Social Protection Strategies in Latin America” was held with the support of SIDA. Nicaragua received technical assistance through the Interuniversity Group for Dialogue on Public Policies on Population and Development of the National Council of Universities to teach a postgraduate degree in Ageing and Development that was finalized in December 2011. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also collaborated on activities associated with a master’s programme in social gerontology offered by the National Division for Policies for Older Persons of the Ministry of Social Development of Argentina.

Lastly, with respect to the inter-agency collaboration on the implementation of the Brasilia Declaration, action has been taken at the inter-American level through the Working Group on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons of the Organization of American States (OAS). In conjunction with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and UNFPA, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has supported the activities carried out by the chair of the Working Group and the Department of Social Development and Employment, which is acting as the technical secretariat. The Division has continued to work with the Ibero-American Intergovernmental Technical Cooperation Network (RIICOTEC) by participating in seminars and courses organized during the period. One of the main collaboration activities carried out with UNFPA was a seminar in 2010 entitled “Ageing, public policies and development: current challenges, future needs”.

G. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

In the field of international migration, human rights and development, activities remained focused on the follow-up to resolution 615(XXXI), adopted in 2006 by the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development at its meeting held during the thirty-first session of ECLAC and on fulfilling the mandates received from the Ibero-American Summits of Heads of State and Government. A considerable number of activities have been carried out, as evidenced by the multitude of internal and external publications that have been produced, as well as the detailed information available on the ECLAC website on international migration and development.¹ CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has spread awareness about its work through its extensive technical collaboration activities, training and technical assistance to countries through specialized advisory services and seminars on a broad range of migration-related issues.

In fulfilment of resolution 615(XXXI), an inter-agency group, coordinated by ECLAC, was formed to follow up on issues relating to international migration and development in the region. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has worked seamlessly with agencies of the United Nations system and other organizations (OAS, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB)) on initiatives ranging from specialized national symposiums to meetings on an intergovernmental scale. The Commission has contributed various materials and inputs for the preparation of documents presented by the Global Migration Group (GMG)² to the international community. Between August 2010 and July 2011 ECLAC coordinated the representation of the five regional commissions of the United Nations in GMG activities. In that connection, ECLAC helped to organize the symposium “Migration and Youth: Harnessing Opportunities for Development”. The Commission also collaborated on the organization of the Informal Thematic Debate on International Migration and Development, convened by the General Assembly, and chaired the round table “Enhancing Development through International Cooperation on Migration”. At the invitation of the Government of Mexico, ECLAC took an active part in the fourth meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, both during the Civil Society Days and at the Government Meeting. As on previous occasions, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC attended the ninth and tenth Coordination Meetings on International Migration organized by the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

During the period 2010-2012, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC continued to spearhead the United Nations Development Account project “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact”. The five regional commissions of the United Nations are responsible for executing this project, in conjunction with the United Nations Population Division. The project’s overall aim is to strengthen national capacities to incorporate the issues associated with international migration into development strategies for each country, with a view to maximizing the benefits and minimizing the negative impact of international migration. Its specific goals include improving the quality and availability of data on international migration, highlighting female migration and promoting cooperation through an effective intra- and interregional network for the exchange of information, studies, policies, experiences and best practices among countries and regions. This project will help build a critical mass of existing knowledge on the links between international migration and development, which will benefit Governments, international

¹ CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, International Migration and Development [online] www.eclac.org/celade/migracion/.

² See [online] www.globalmigrationgroup.org.

and intergovernmental agencies, research centres, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations.

One of the key publications on this topic is the book *Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe: Nuevas tendencias, nuevos asuntos, nuevos enfoques* (LC/R.2170) [Spanish only], which examines the emerging features of international migration patterns in the region, as well as the legal situation and the policies in place to respond to, guide, manage and govern migration. Countries were selected for the study on the basis of the novel characteristics of their migration flows, the determining and contributing factors of those flows and their approach to migration issues, in terms of best practices and unmet needs. A study on issues associated with international migration estimates in Latin America and the Caribbean (*Viejos y nuevos asuntos en las estimaciones de la migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe* (LC/L.3290-P), [Spanish only]) recognizes that international migration is typically measured through population censuses in Latin America, analyses the core set of variables used to delve into the issue and considers the relevant international and regional recommendations in this connection. A document on migrants' employment and access to social security mechanisms in Ibero-America (*Inserción laboral y acceso a mecanismos de seguridad social de los migrantes en Iberoamérica* (LC/L.3265-P) [Spanish only]) examines the principal sociodemographic characteristics of Ibero-American migrants as potential direct and indirect beneficiaries of the Multilateral Ibero-American Social Security Agreement, under which, if it were adopted, Ibero-American workers who paid their social security contributions in one country in the region could receive their pension or social coverage in whichever country they retired. Lastly, an interregional workshop held within the framework of the Development Account project led to the publication of *Development, institutional and policy aspects of international migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/W.461), which contains four studies that were prepared and presented during the workshop.

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

The Latin American and Caribbean region has undergone major changes in internal migration. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has examined patterns in this type of migration over the past decades in an attempt to see how they tie in with national and subnational development processes and what impact they have on people's living conditions. Territorial socioeconomic inequalities are the main trigger for migration flows, from which it follows that countries with greater internal heterogeneity ought to have more migration.

Demographic Observatory No.10 (LC/G.2495-P), entitled "Internal Migration", reviewed some of the current debates on internal migration and contributed to them with new information on Latin America, obtained by processing the migration modules of census microdata. This analysis showed that the growing diversity of internal migration calls for greater knowledge, accuracy and judgement on the part of policymakers, who must choose their interventions on the basis of the type of migration they are seeking to influence. The four pillars of the internal migration strategies that need to be followed are incentives for individuals and companies, geographical allocation of infrastructure and public services, use of territorial land-use planning and economic regeneration instruments, and proper understanding and management of the unforeseen migratory effects of different social policies.

In 2011, with the support of UNFPA, *Población y desarrollo* series, No. 105, was published with the title “Migración interna y sistema de ciudades en América Latina: Intensidad, patrones, efectos y potenciales determinantes, censos de la década de 2000” (LC/L.3351) [Spanish only]. This document takes an empirical look at internal migration on the basis of census microdata from the decade starting in 2000 for 14 countries in the region. It distinguishes between the rural-to-urban migration and migration between cities, as well as the diverse forms the latter takes. It presents the socioeconomic profile of cities according to their population size and the first estimates of how attractive 1,400 cities in the region are to migrants, differentiating between how they score compared with other cities and how they score compared with the rest of the human settlements system. The figures show that migration patterns between cities are extremely varied. Although they can broadly be categorized into two groups —cities with strong economic growth and burgeoning employment attract migrants, while those with a stagnant labour market, chronic poverty, or both, have shrinking populations— there are other modalities that do not fall under either of these generalizations. These include the migratory flows associated with suburbanization, metropolitan sprawl and post-retirement moves, where cities attract migrants not necessarily because they have dynamic job markets, but because they offer other advantages, such as location or quality of life. To give another example, educational migration can also follow a completely different pattern to traditional migration (which tends to be motivated by job-seeking), since there is no clear-cut geographical link between the education on offer, especially at the university level, and the buoyancy of the job market. There is also corporate migration, which, especially when public corporations are involved, can be motivated by political considerations, rather than labour-market conditions.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has continued to provide the latest statistical information on migration trends and patterns in the countries of the region, as well as conceptual and methodological tools for analysing migration and urbanization, which include the database on internal migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (MIALC) and the database on spatial distribution and urbanization in Latin America and the Caribbean (DEPUALC), which are updated regularly. New information on Brazil, Mexico and Panama was recently added to the DEPUALC database; the Millennium Development Goals indicators were updated at the city level for El Salvador, Nicaragua and Peru; and the development of a subregional DEPUALC database for the Caribbean is under way. The DEPUALC database contains information by major administrative division on population size in the censuses carried out in the region between 1950 and 2005. It provides data disaggregated by urban and rural areas, as well as growth rates, sociodemographic indicators, Millennium Development Goals indicators and thematic maps for cities with over 1 million inhabitants. The MIALC database was updated with information on El Salvador, Panama and Peru and the microdata on Brazil, Ecuador and Mexico were reviewed in detail with a view to preparing the basic information for obtaining the first version of the tables. This database contains information from 23 censuses (from the 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 census rounds) and, thanks to its structure, data on internal migration can be found rapidly by country and census year, major and minor administrative division and type of migrant (permanent or recent), as can the internal migration matrices for various census issues.

I. POPULATION, TERRITORY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

As the technical secretariat of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC prepared the reference document that will be presented at the Committee’s meeting in 2012, entitled *Population, territory and sustainable development* (LC/L.3474(CEP.2/3)). This study evaluates the links between the location and the mobility of the

population, on the one hand, and sustainable development, on the other, looking at different kinds of territory and focusing on the specific characteristics of Latin America. The region is highly urbanized on the whole, has a significant proportion of the earth's natural resources and can be classed as intermediate in terms of economic and social development, but has high poverty rates and greater inequality than any other region, as well as a considerable contingent of indigenous peoples who have historically been neglected and excluded.

In order to ensure that the document submitted to the Committee was solid from a substantive and methodological standpoint, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, with the support of UNFPA, organized a meeting in August 2011 to review and discuss the document and receive the inputs of experts on the subject. The discussions were held in plenary sessions and addressed the following issues: (i) territorial inequalities and sustainable development; (ii) specific subnational areas (borders, remote areas, sparsely populated areas, chronically poor areas, environmentally vulnerable areas and dynamic enclaves); (iii) urbanization and development; (iv) transnational, national and subnational city systems (metropolises and their networks, medium-sized cities and small cities); and (v) the current situation in rural areas: demographic and socioeconomic patterns in the country, emerging country-city links and new modalities of mobility and migration in relation to rural areas.

Among other findings, the study concluded that rural areas still lag behind urban areas in socioeconomic terms and are seriously limited in their ability to retain or attract population because of factors such as the scattered nature of their populations, lack of infrastructure and connectivity and unequal distribution of resources, especially land. With regard to inequalities in the cities, the study found a persistent relationship between the size of a city's population and certain living conditions in that city; moreover, the inhabitants of larger cities tend to have higher education levels (in terms of indicators such as average length of studies, proportion of people who have completed primary education and the illiteracy rate), and to have modern equipment associated with information and communication technologies. In addition, unemployment rates in large cities are higher than for other areas, while the relationship between the size of the urban population and basic service coverage is not clear.

Although the document clearly identifies the benefits of urbanization for the region, it also presents powerful arguments and abundant evidence on the difficulties and challenges presented by an accelerated urbanization process. Some of them are intrinsic to the socio-spatial change that this process involves and have been experienced, to a greater or lesser extent, by all countries that have urbanized. Others are specific to the region and can be attributed above all to the economic, institutional and political weaknesses and errors that have undermined the capacity to guide, manage and plan the process. Spontaneous, informal and deficient urbanization in the Latin American and Caribbean region is behind the disorganized, precarious workings of many of its cities (or of substantial sectors within them).

One of the central messages of the document is the need to prepare for an increasingly urban future and a redoubling of efforts will be required in order for sustainable development to cope with the "urban deficits". The study concludes that the adversities generated by a concentrated population, rather than being inevitable problems, are challenges that can be addressed, at least temporarily, if the population builds up gradually, if the economy is solid and there is technical capacity, good governance and planning in relation to public policies. Peripheral expansion, diffuse configuration, metropolitan sprawl and residential segregation are among the urban phenomena that affect larger cities (in general those with over 1 million inhabitants) to a greater extent and are closely tied to migration and mobility patterns. These matters are increasingly in the spotlight and present public policy challenges.

J. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND AFRO-DESCENDENT POPULATIONS

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

The Division has also worked on strengthening the capacity of relevant national institutions to use this information, and to broaden and improve the quality of data sources, in particular, population and housing censuses and health records. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has helped to establish technical guidelines on including an ethnic perspective in data sources which have been approved at various workshops and meetings of experts. In addition to these initiatives, which come under a project on including an ethnic perspective in data sources and health statistics, information on maternal and child health among indigenous peoples is now being produced and a comprehensive computerized health record system is being set up in order to strengthen the intercultural care models that are applied in indigenous territories. Technical studies have made recommendations on policy design and international seminars and training workshops on incorporating an ethnic perspective into health information systems have targeted indigenous organizations and health professionals. Many of these activities have been carried out with agencies from the United Nations system, such as UNFPA, PAHO and UNICEF, with the support of the Ford Foundation, and also with Government entities, for example, the Ministry of Health of Ecuador, through cooperation agreements.

As a result of these activities, the countries in the region are including questions on ethnic identity in the 2010 census round. In response to country requests, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, in conjunction with UNICEF and UNFPA, prepared a document intended to serve as a toolbox for including indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations in censuses (*Contar con todos. Caja de herramientas para la inclusión de pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes en los censos* (LC/R.2181) [Spanish only]). It contains systematic and up-to-date information on the conceptual and operational aspects of censuses and how they relate to integrating an ethnic perspective, as well as suggestions on improving information quality. The toolbox is made up of five modules that cover a range of elements from the legal framework to the dissemination and analysis of census data: (i) "Indigenous peoples' and Afro-descendants' right to information: an imperative in Latin America" sets out the requirements laid down in international agreements and national legislation; (ii) "The participation of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants in population censuses: a pending challenge" gives an overview of the different stages of the census process and examines the participation and input of these groups in each one; (iii) "Who are the indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants? The difficult art of counting" addresses the conceptual and methodological aspects of identifying ethnicity in censuses; (iv) "Pilot tests to include indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants: experiences and lessons learned" reviews the processes that have been carried out to involve these groups, including initiatives by national statistics institutions and civil society; and (v) "Dissemination as an expression of the right to information: a Latin American overview" examines the strategies used by statistics institutes to disseminate the census results relating to ethnic groups, which includes training as a means of making effective use of the information.

With regard to training, five workshops have been held targeting indigenous and Afro-descendent organizations, health professionals and Government entities and using participatory and culturally relevant methodologies. During the period 2010-2012, one of the numerous activities carried out in this connection was the workshop “Territorial inequalities and social exclusion of indigenous people in Peru: production and use of indicators for policies and programmes”, which improved access to information by disseminating links to studies and data banks, strengthened technical capacity for the production of data disaggregated by ethnic and territorial origin and contributed to the understanding of sociodemographic information on indigenous peoples for the purposes of drafting public policies.

K. TRAINING ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES FOR HUMAN RESOURCES

Historically, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has made a very substantial contribution to training human resources on demographic analysis and population and development through activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of countries, through their officials, planners and researchers, to address these topics. According to a survey carried out during the previous period on training opportunities in different areas, Government officials and academics in the region indicated that the availability of qualified human resources in the field of demography and population studies was limited and insufficient in many countries and at times non-existent at the subnational level. In response to this deficit, in 2010-2012 CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC taught an intensive regional course on demographic analysis using census applications, which it organized in conjunction with the National Statistics and Census Institute of Panama and with the support of UNFPA. The course helped build know-how on demographic methods and analysis for the identification and study of population dynamics, produce demographic inputs for economic and social governance and design, evaluate and follow up on social projects. The emphasis was placed on using demographic analysis to take full advantage of census data. Eighteen participants from 11 countries attended the course, which received an average score of 9.2 on a scale of 1 to 10 for practical usefulness. The course was conducted on-site and was divided into eight modules, plus a final module on applying the methods studied. Each module lasted one week, except for the introduction and the module on REDATAM, which each took half a week.

In conjunction with national universities, Government entities and regional organizations, the Division carried out various courses and workshops with a view to boosting countries’ capacity to understand demographic and population issues. These training activities focused on international migration, ageing and development, housing shortages, spatial analysis of demographic data, indigenous peoples and the use of REDATAM. As part of its training activities to strengthen the 2010 census round, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC organized a national workshop in Panama and supported another in the Dominican Republic, both held to train staff at the national statistics institutes on the thematic analysis of data from population and housing censuses.

The region needs solid yet flexible study programmes to foster an understanding of the profound demographic changes that are taking place. During the period 2010-2012, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC successfully met this need for training. Within the framework of the joint ECLAC-SIDA programme, an international course on Ageing and Social Protection Strategies in Latin America was taught using distance-learning and face-to-face techniques. The course, which was attended by 37 professionals from 17 countries, was aimed mainly at the national institutions responsible for ageing-related issues, with a view to strengthening their capacities and thus enabling them to incorporate the rights of older persons specifically and across the board into their social protection interventions.

The course materials on the rights of older persons (*Los derechos de las personas mayores* [Spanish only]) were organized into four modules: (i) Towards a paradigm shift on ageing and old age; (ii) The rights of older persons at the international level; (iii) Regional and national standards and policies on older persons; and (iv) The value of and need for an international convention. These modules were taught using a WebBoard platform for the distance-learning modality, which included reading material and exercises for each topic. Producing study materials for introductory distance-learning courses proved to be a very successful strategy as it allowed a larger audience to be reached initially and for a smaller group of students to be selected for the second phase of the course on the basis of their performance in certain exercises. This structure received excellent feedback from the participants who recognized that by making use of information and communication technologies, the course was a feasible and potentially high-impact tool.

CONCLUSIONS

In the last two years, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has worked tirelessly towards achieving its mission to promote and support the incorporation of population issues into the development policies and programmes of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. With a view to strengthening the capacity of national institutions to monitor population trends and tackle population and development issues for use in sociodemographic programming, the Division has analysed past and present population trends and projected future patterns, ever conscious of the persistent social, economic and territorial inequalities that characterize the region.

In carrying out its activities, the Division has sought to work closely with other United Nations bodies, with multilateral organizations in general and, through agreements, with donor countries. Worthwhile projects have been jointly executed with many counterparts, including the other regional commissions of the United Nations, UNFPA, PAHO, UNICEF, the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Population Division and the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Organization of American States (OAS), SIDA, IDRC, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB). The continuing collaboration between CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and UNFPA within the framework of the Regional Programme on Population and Development deserves a special mention: this fruitful cooperation helps significantly to deepen the impact and expand the scope of the Division's programme of work. One example of a joint initiative was the harmonization of infant, child and maternal mortality estimates, carried out by the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), led by UNICEF, and the Regional Working Group for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality. It is also worth highlighting the preparation of inputs on sustainable development for the inter-agency report to be presented at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), which was coordinated by ECLAC.

The Division has cooperated regularly with the United Nations Population Division on the population estimates and projections that are updated every two years. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC provided population estimates and projections for all of the countries in the region for the publication *World Population Prospects 2010*. Furthermore, as part of the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme, the Division worked with the United Nations Statistics Division to organize the Regional Seminar on Census Data Dissemination and Spatial Analysis.

During the period under consideration, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC strengthened its collaboration with OAS in relation to initiatives on migration in the Americas. One such project was carried out in conjunction with both OAS and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and led to the publication of the First Report of the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI).

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has also continued to consolidate its position within ECLAC by participating in studies with other divisions of the Commission. For example, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC prepared chapter IV “The generational economy, transfer systems and inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean” for the 2010 edition of the annual ECLAC publication *Social Panorama of Latin America* (LC/G.2481-P) and the chapter entitled “Current status and outlook for fertility in Latin America” for *Social Panorama of Latin America 2011* (LC/G.2514-P).

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has worked consistently to strengthen its relationships with the countries of the region. In fact, in response to a vast number of requests, the Division provided more than 3,900 person days of technical assistance in the last biennium on a broad range of population-related topics. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC increased the technical assistance it provided in terms of geographical coverage both within and outside Latin America and the Caribbean, focusing on the 2010 census round, ethnicity, international and internal migration, ageing, REDATAM and the impact of demographic changes on development.

Some significant activities that are planned for the coming two years include continuing support for the countries in the region in relation to the 2010 census round by organizing seminars and workshops on evaluating census data and the thematic analysis of census results; applying the third phase of the ECLAC/IDRC project on population ageing, intergenerational transfers and social protection in Latin America, with the incorporation of a gender focus; providing substantive support for the third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean; finalizing the Development Account project on international migration; carrying out activities for the Regional Working Group for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality; holding an intensive regional course on demographic analysis; and supporting the 20-year review process of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

Annex

Publications issued by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC in the period 2010-2012

No.	Title	Description and symbol	Date
1	Demographic Observatory No. 9: Mortality	LC/G.2490-P	March 2010
2	Demographic Observatory No. 10: Internal Migration	LC/G.2495-P	October 2010
3	Demographic Observatory No. 11: Population Projections	LC/G.2515-P	December 2011
4	Demographic Observatory No. 12: Ageing	LC/G.2517-P	December 2011
5	Notas de población No. 90	LC/G.2469-P	November 2010
6	Notas de población No. 91	LC/G.2484-P	December 2010
7	Notas de población No. 92	LC/G.2496-P	September 2011
8	Notas de población No. 93	LC/G.2509-P	November 2011
9	Ageing, Human Rights and Public Policies	Libro de la CEPAL, No. 100, LC/G.2389-P/I	April 2010
10	Migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe. Nuevas tendencias, nuevos enfoques	LC/R.2170	May 2011
11	Mortalidad en la niñez. Una base de datos de América Latina desde 1960	LC/R.2169	July 2011
12	Salud de la población joven indígena en América Latina: Un panorama general	LC/R.2171	November 2011
13	Juventud afrodescendiente en América Latina	Co-publication with UNFPA (no symbol)	November 2011
14	Contar con todos. Caja de herramientas para la inclusión de pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes en los censos de población y vivienda	LC/R.2181	December 2011
15	Migración y salud en zonas fronterizas: Haití y la República Dominicana	Población y desarrollo series, No. 90, LC/L.3245-P	September 2010
16	Migración y salud en zonas fronterizas: Guatemala y México	Población y desarrollo series, No. 91, LC/L.3246-P	September 2010
17	Migración y salud en zonas fronterizas: Colombia y el Ecuador.	Población y desarrollo series, No. 92, LC/L.3247-P	September 2010
18	Migración y salud en zonas fronterizas: el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia y la Argentina	Población y desarrollo series, No. 93, LC/L.3248-P	September 2010
19	Migración y salud en zonas fronterizas: Nicaragua y Costa Rica	Población y desarrollo series, No. 94, LC/L.3249-P	September 2010
20	Migración y salud en zonas fronterizas: informe comparativo sobre cinco fronteras seleccionadas	Población y desarrollo series, No. 95, LC/L.3250-P	December 2010
21	Inserción laboral y acceso a mecanismos de seguridad social de los migrantes en Iberoamérica	Población y desarrollo series, No. 96, LC/L. 3265-P	December 2010
22	Una mirada desde América Latina y el Caribe al Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio de acceso universal a la salud reproductiva	Población y desarrollo series, No. 97, LC/L.3276-P	January 2011
23	Viejos y nuevos asuntos en las estimaciones de la migración internacional en América Latina y el Caribe	Población y desarrollo series, No. 98, LC/L.3290-P	January 2011
24	Familia y nupcialidad en los censos latinoamericanos recientes: Una realidad que desborda los datos	Población y desarrollo series, No. 99, LC/L.3293-P	January 2011
25	La protección de la salud en el marco de la dinámica demográfica y los derechos	Población y desarrollo series, No. 100, LC/L.3308-P	April 2011
26	Evaluación de la experiencia censal reciente sobre vivienda y hogar	Población y desarrollo series, No. 101, LC/L.3312-P	April 2011
27	La transición de la salud sexual y reproductiva en América Latina. 15 años después de El Cairo - 1994	Población y desarrollo series, No. 102, LC/L.3314-P	April 2011

No.	Title	Description and symbol	Date
28	Las personas con discapacidad en América Latina: Del reconocimiento jurídico a la desigualdad real	Población y desarrollo series, No. 103, LC/L.3315-P	April 2011
29	La crisis actual y la salud	Población y desarrollo series, No. 104, LC/L.3318-P	April 2011
30	Migración interna y sistema de ciudades en América Latina: intensidad, patrones, efectos y potenciales determinantes, censos de la década de 2000	Población y desarrollo series, No. 105, LC/L.3351	July 2011
31	Conteo intercensal de población y vivienda	Manuales series, No. 67, LC/L.3301-P	March 2011
32	Guía para la elaboración de un proyecto censal	Manuales series, No. 70, LC/L.3324-P	April 2011
33	Recomendaciones para los censos de la década de 2010 en América Latina	Manuales series, No. 72, LC/L.3364-P	August 2011
34	La capacitación de supervisores y empadronadores en los censos de 2010	Manuales series, No. 73, LC/L.3430-P	December 2011
35	Guía para asegurar la calidad de los datos censales	Manuales series, No. 74, LC/L.3431-P	December 2011
36	Los censos de 2010 y la salud	Seminarios y conferencias series, No. 59, LC/L.3253-P	September 2010
37	Los censos de 2010 y las condiciones de vida	Seminarios y conferencias series, No. 60, LC/L.3282-P	January 2011
38	Taller sobre el fortalecimiento de las capacidades nacionales para la gestión de la migración internacional: nuevas tendencias, nuevos asuntos, nuevos enfoques de cara al futuro	Seminarios y conferencias series, No. 62, LC/L.3299-P	March 2011
39	Boletín Envejecimiento y desarrollo, N° 8	n/a	December 2010
40	Boletín Envejecimiento y desarrollo, N° 9	n/a	December 2011
41	Redatam Informa vol.16	LC/L.3278	December 2010
42	Redatam Informa vol.17	LC/L.3429	December 2011
43	Reseñas sobre Población y desarrollo N° 3	n/a	September 2010
44	Reseñas sobre Población y desarrollo N° 4	n/a	September 2010
45	Reseñas sobre Población y desarrollo N° 5	n/a	November 2011
46	Reseñas sobre Población y desarrollo N° 6	n/a	November 2011
47	Atlas sociodemográfico de la población y pueblos indígenas Región Metropolitana e Isla de Pascua, Chile	LC/R.2157	January 2010
48	Desarrollo de un Sistema de Información Integral de Salud Intercultural (SIISI). Rakin Mongen Filu Lawen Pu che	LC/W.300	October 2010
49	Salud materno-infantil de pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes de América Latina: Aportes para una relectura desde el derecho a la integridad cultural	LC/W.347	October 2010
50	Mortalidad infantil y en la niñez de pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes de América Latina: Inequidades estructurales, patrones diversos y evidencia de derechos no cumplidos	LC/W.348	October 2010
51	Salud materno infantil de pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes de América Latina: Una relectura desde el enfoque de derechos	LC/W.346	October 2010
52	La experiencia afrodescendiente y la visibilidad estadística en el Ecuador	LC/W.368	December 2010
53	Inclusión de la variable etnia en las fuentes de información sociodemográfica del Ecuador	LC/W.367	December 2010

No.	Title	Description and symbol	Date
54	Atlas sociodemográfico de los pueblos indígenas en el Perú	LC/R.2176	December 2011
55	Los desafíos de la protección internacional de los derechos humanos de las personas de edad	LC/W.305	March 2010
56	El envejecimiento y las personas de edad. Indicadores para América Latina y el Caribe	Offprint (no symbol)	April 2010
57	Propuesta de estrategia para avanzar, desde la perspectiva de América Latina y el Caribe, hacia una convención internacional sobre los derechos humanos de las personas de edad/Strategy proposal, from the perspective of Latin America and the Caribbean, for advancing towards an international convention on the human rights of older persons	LC/L.3220	May 2010
58	Envejecimiento y derechos humanos: situación y perspectivas de protección	LC/W.353	November 2010
59	Ageing and the protection of human rights: current situation and outlook	LC/W.353	March 2011
60	Los derechos de las personas mayores. Materiales de estudio y divulgación Módulo 1: Hacia un cambio de paradigma sobre el envejecimiento y la vejez Módulo 2: Los derechos de las personas mayores en el ámbito internacional Módulo 3: Las normas y políticas regionales y nacionales sobre las personas mayores Módulo 4: El valor y la necesidad de una convención internacional	Course materials (no symbol)	June 2011
61	Características demográficas de los países de Mesoamérica y el Caribe Latino	Course materials (no symbol)	September 2011
62	Legislación comparada sobre personas mayores en Centroamérica y la República Dominicana	LC/W.432	September 2011
63	Entre los progresos y las asignaturas pendientes: 15 años del Programa de Acción de El Cairo en América Latina y el Caribe, con énfasis en el período 2004-2009	LC/W.317	March 2010
64	Población y Salud en América Latina y el Caribe: retos pendientes y nuevos desafíos/Population and health in Latin America and the Caribbean: outstanding matters, new challenges	LC/L.3216	May 2010
65	El perfil epidemiológico de América Latina y el Caribe: desafíos, límites y acciones	LC/W.395	April 2011
66	Transferencias intergeneracionales en América Latina: su importancia en el diseño de los sistemas de protección social	LC/W.336	May 2011
67	Población, territorio y desarrollo sostenible: Notas de la reunión de expertos	LC/W.438	November 2011
68	Population ageing, intergenerational transfers and social protection in Latin America and the Caribbean	LC/W.439	November 2011
69	El envejecimiento de la población y la economía generacional: Resultados principales	LC/W.442	November 2011
70	Development, institutional and policy aspects of international migration between Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean	LC/W.461	January 2012