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**REPORT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

**FULL INTEGRATION OF POPULATION DYNAMICS INTO RIGHTS-BASED  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH EQUALITY: KEY TO  
THE CAIRO PROGRAMME OF ACTION BEYOND 2014**

Montevideo, 12-15 August 2013

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## I. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

### Place and date of the meeting

1. The first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Montevideo, from 12 to 15 August 2013.

### Attendance<sup>1</sup>

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following member countries of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC): Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

3. The following associate members of the Commission were also represented: Cayman Islands and Puerto Rico.

4. The session was attended by the following officials from the United Nations Secretariat: the Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth, the Director of the Population Division of the Department for Economic and Social Affairs and the Coordinator of the Regional Coordinating Unit of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

5. Also present were representatives of the following United Nations funds, programmes and bodies: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

6. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and World Bank.

7. Representatives of intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and other non-governmental organizations also attended the session.

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<sup>1</sup> See document CRPD.1/5 [online] [http://www.cepal.org/celade/noticias/documentosdetrabajo/0/50910/Lista\\_participantes.pdf](http://www.cepal.org/celade/noticias/documentosdetrabajo/0/50910/Lista_participantes.pdf).

### **Election of Presiding Officers**

8. The Conference elected the following Presiding Officers:

Chair: Uruguay

Vice-Chairs: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru and Plurinational State of Bolivia.

### **Agenda**

9. The Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Reports on the period 2012-2013 and outlook for 2013-2015.
4. Report on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.
5. General discussion on national experiences regarding population and development and the outlook beyond 2014.
6. Proposed regional agenda on population and development for Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014.
7. Priority areas in the framework of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014.
8. Other matters.
9. Consideration and adoption of agreements.

## **II. PROCEEDINGS<sup>2</sup>**

10. A special session, hosted by the Government of Uruguay, entitled “The challenge of reducing maternal mortality”, was held on Monday, 12 August.

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<sup>2</sup> The papers and presentations may be accessed at the meeting website [online] <http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getprod.asp?xml=/celade/noticias/paginas/9/50639/P50639.xml&xsl=/celade/tpl/p18f.xsl&base=/celade/tpl/top-bottom.xsl>.

### Opening session

11. At the opening session, statements were made by José Mujica, President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay; Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); Babatunde Osotimehin, Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); Enrique V. Iglesias, Secretary General of the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB), and Luis Almagro, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay.

12. The President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay welcomed participants to the Conference and said that while the issues that would be addressed at the first session of the Conference were not new, the current global context, marked by major changes linked to globalization, was unprecedented. The new circumstances made it difficult to interpret fairly the demands of young people, who were facing a world in which they had little to look forward to and in which an ideal society seemed increasingly remote. Young people needed to have access to a sound education and appropriate skills; happiness was important and was closely related to freedom, understood as tolerance for diversity and at the same time as the means for the individual to enjoy time as a priceless good. Lastly, he considered solidarity to be one of the foremost values of the human condition and thanked the participants, commending their efforts to contribute to a better comprehension of the issues that affected population dynamics.

13. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC stated that under the leadership of Uruguay, the Conference would arrive at a Latin American and Caribbean consensus that would serve as a guide for the region in the following years and as the regional input for the review of the Cairo Programme of Action beyond 2014 and the post-2015 development agenda. The first session of the Conference was the outcome of a long process which consisted in integrating the rights-based approach into development policies. The ECLAC secretariat had prepared a document containing a review of the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action in the region. In the preceding 20 years, the demographic transition had spread and accelerated more rapidly than predicted; as a result, practically all the countries in the region benefited from the demographic dividend. Nevertheless, criteria for equality were vital in order to take advantage of that dividend. Strides had been made in reducing child mortality and in moving towards gender parity, but the levels of adolescent pregnancy were alarmingly high and were an indication of the amount that remained to be achieved. As regards the second document prepared by the Secretariat, one of the most innovative contributions was the recognition that it was a people's agenda and gave visibility to once-excluded sectors, which had set themselves up as important groups for State action. At the same time, the document placed emphasis on strengthening the national framework for monitoring and assessing the fulfilment of international agreements. At the heart of the proposed agenda was the effort to eliminate inequality and to promote respect for human rights, and the major challenges were to tie in the fundamental objective of the agenda with a human rights perspective. Steps must also be taken to strengthen the role of the State and endow it with the capacity to provide strategic management from a long-term perspective and to set its sights on the pursuit of universalist and solidarity-based goals. In conclusion, she said that the Governments' commitment was vital for the functioning of the Conference. She stressed the importance of the role played by civil society and other non-governmental actors, and their valuable contributions to the follow-up and implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo Programme of Action). She pledged that, as technical secretariat of the Conference, ECLAC would make available to Governments all the tools needed to facilitate a concerted action on population and development issues, and to promote South-South cooperation as well as cooperation with other regions of the world.

14. The Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) thanked the President of Uruguay and the Uruguayan people for their hospitality and for the great support provided for human

rights and the development agenda of the United Nations, in particular the agenda of the Conference. He also recognized the work of ECLAC and its support in organizing the meeting. He said that the agenda of the Conference should be linked with the post-2015 development agenda, which placed the rights of young people at the very heart of development. In that regard, engaging young people, working with them, listening to them and learning from them constituted a priority. He declared that no woman should die giving life, that everyone had the right to access to information, education and services, including sexual health and reproductive health services. The vision that participants should keep in mind during their deliberations was one of a world where every pregnancy was wanted, every birth was safe and every young person's potential was fulfilled —where human rights were respected and people's diversity was celebrated. He urged all participants to work together to make that vision a reality.

15. The Secretary-General of the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB) congratulated ECLAC, UNFPA and especially the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC and commended them on their work. He drew attention to the United Nations' commitment to peacekeeping and to the major human rights issues and defended the need to continue to work to protect common goods. He said that the planet was fragile and there were numerous concerns, including the state of the environment, urbanization, desertification, water use and biodiversity, which could only be addressed within the framework of an international organization. Referring to the host country of the session, he endorsed the words of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, who had said that she felt at ease in Uruguay, because it was a country that remained faithful to a tradition of respect for and defence of human rights.

16. The last speaker, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, recalled the milestones reached in Cairo in 1994 at the International Conference on Population and Development, when an unprecedented consensus had been forged on population policies, which had marked the start of the rights-based approach. He said that targets established at that meeting remained valid and drew attention to the initiatives, programmes and plans of action that the Government of Uruguay had introduced in recent years, underscoring the will to continue to fulfil the Cairo agenda and to work jointly with civil society organizations. He expressed appreciation and support for the work of ECLAC and UNFPA in analysing the advances and challenges of the development agenda beyond 2014 and encouraged them to continue working to promote the rights of youth and women in particular, with emphasis on protecting sexual and reproductive rights.

#### Reports on the period 2012-2013 and outlook for 2013-2015 (agenda item 3)

17. The Assistant Secretary-General of Planning for Good Living, National Secretariat of Planning and Development (SENPLADES) of Ecuador, in her capacity as former Chair of the Presiding Officers of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, reported on the main achievements of the member countries of the Conference towards fulfilment of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. She said that many of the activities carried out were in keeping with mandates originating in agreements of the Ad Hoc Committee and endorsed in resolution 670(XXXIV). Adopted at the thirty-fourth session of ECLAC, that resolution confirmed that the Ad Hoc Committee would thereafter be named the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and would have ultimate responsibility for monitoring and reviewing issues relating to population and development in the region as well as to the application of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. The Conference was commissioned to address issues relating to migration and indigenous and Afro-descendent peoples and to conduct analyses of population and housing censuses of the 2010 round. She commended ECLAC on its work and UNFPA for its support and highlighted in particular the technical assistance provided by CELADE-Population Division of

ECLAC in response to the specific needs of countries in the region. In particular, she referred to the technical assistance provided to national institutions in terms of statistics, training in the use of the programme Retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer (REDATAM), the courses conducted on demographic analysis and the production of documents and other inputs for the follow-up of population issues in different forums.

18. Speaking on behalf of the ECLAC secretariat, the Chief of the Area of Population and Development of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC reported on the activities carried out by the Commission during the period. Those activities were related to the issues of population and housing, infant and child mortality, maternal mortality, prevention of adolescent pregnancy, ageing, migration, indigenous and Afro-descendent peoples and training for professionals. He said that technical support had been provided to countries in the phases of census-taking, -preparation and -processing and indicated that the REDATAM software had been consolidated as the main instrument for managing census data within the region and further afield.

19. CELADE had reviewed sex-and age-disaggregated population estimates and projections for 20 Latin American countries on the basis of estimates produced jointly with national statistical institutes; social inequality and demography were a constant cross-cutting concern at the institutional level. CELADE had prepared various studies relating to the opportunities presented by the demographic dividend and the challenges posed by population ageing. The most noteworthy activity relating to the latter had been the organization of the third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in San José, which had culminated in the adoption of the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean. As regards international migration, he drew attention to the meeting of experts in preparation for the High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development, organized jointly with the office of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Santiago. In connection with the 2010 round of censuses, support had been provided in analysing internal migration and building indicators relating to urbanization and the spatial distribution of the population. The work carried out by the Division in the last year with respect to indigenous and Afro-descendent peoples had been linked mainly to the incorporation of ethnic identity in data sources and the preparation of studies on the living conditions of those ethnic groups from a rights-based approach. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC had responded to the request for human resources skilled in demography and population studies and had conducted the Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis (CRIAD), with support from UNFPA and the Inter-American Development Bank. Lastly, he pointed to some of the planned activities on the basis of the agreements adopted at the meeting, such as support for the 2010 round of censuses, assistance in implementing the San José Charter, the follow-up to the regional population and development agenda beyond 2014 and the follow-up of results on migration.

Report on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (agenda item 4)

20. The Chief of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC presented the document “Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: review of the 2009-2013 period and lessons learned: summary and overview”<sup>3</sup>. He said that the purpose of the document was to systematize and summarize information on the main advances achieved in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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<sup>3</sup> LC/L.3640(CRPD.1/3).

21. His presentation was divided into three sections. In the introduction he referred to the mandate, sources and objectives of the report. Next he reviewed the achievements and advances towards fulfilment of the goals of the Programme of Action and also the shortcomings and unresolved matters; in addition, he provided background information on emerging challenges in the region. In concluding his analysis, he said that in the period 2009-2013, major strides had been made in terms of: including population processes in national development strategies; improving the status of women and reducing gender inequity; providing support to families and recognizing the various types of family structure; consolidating the rights-based approach in policies geared to population groups; extending access to sexual and reproductive health services, in particular to adolescents, improving health conditions, implementing territorial policies, providing support to migrants and conducting censuses of the 2010 round. Among the shortcomings and challenges, he mentioned the weakness of the institutions that cater for the needs of the poor population, the persistence of gender inequity, the vulnerability of a large number of families, the juvenilization of poverty, discrimination against population groups or types of family, failure to meet the target of universal access to reproductive health care, the prevalence of maternal mortality and failure to take action to ensure safe abortion, problems of governance in metropolises, lack of comprehensive sexuality education and the problems posed by some of the 2010 censuses conducted in the region. In concluding his presentation, he listed the lessons to be drawn from the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action over the preceding 20 years for the population agenda beyond 2014.

22. The Deputy Director of the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) then took the floor and presented the contributions that the Fund had made to the achievement of the goals of the Cairo Programme of Action. The Fund, which had supported that agenda since 1994, had offices in all the Latin American countries and a subregional office in Jamaica, which covered 25 countries, as well as five liaison offices and a regional office in Panama. Between 2008 and 2012, UNFPA had mobilized US\$ 445 million. During that period, the programmes had been structured around major areas: reproductive health, gender equality and population and development. In 2012, the main donors had been Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, United Kingdom, United States, Japan, Germany and Canada. Some 41 countries that received cooperation assistance had increased their voluntary contributions to UNFPA, which was assuming a growing role in technical assistance, facilitating informed political dialogue and advocating fulfilment of internationally agreed commitments. One of the main focuses of the work of UNFPA was to empower girls and women to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights; UNFPA was also staging a broader effort to ensure that population factors were taken into account in development planning, with special emphasis on data production. Lastly, he advocated overcoming the implementation gap in the regulatory frameworks and policies for the Cairo Programme of Action beyond 2014.

23. The Chief of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean reported on the Caribbean Forum on Population, Migration and Development, held in Georgetown on 9 and 10 July 2013, at which the representatives of Caribbean countries had adopted the Road Map for Population, Migration and Development beyond 2014, based on the rights perspective. She acknowledged the institutions that had organized the Forum and the Government of Guyana, which had hosted it, and said that the meeting had been attended by 12 member States and 4 associate member countries. Civil society representatives, who had held a prior consultation, made an extremely important contribution to the discussions.

24. The Minister of Agriculture of Guyana then took the floor. He stated that the Road Map was divided into four sections and contained 107 recommendations. The first section, which encompassed population dynamics, youth, ageing, poverty and inequality, included recommendations relating to poverty eradication, ageing, persons with disabilities and adolescents and youth. The second section

focused on gender equality, equity and the empowerment of women and its recommendations were organized under headings relating to policy development, economic security and gender-based violence. The third section dealt with achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights. A number of recommendations in that section emphasized the need to ensure that men played a more active role, while others related to comprehensive sexuality education, gender-based violence and reproductive health services. The fourth and final section focused on migration and emphasized engagement with the diaspora and the need to facilitate remittance flows, among other recommendations. Lastly, he reported that the Government of Jamaica had entered a reservation to the Road Map.

25. The General Coordinator of the Network of Afro-Latin American, Afro-Caribbean and Diaspora Women stated that civil society hoped that the post-2015 development agenda and agenda beyond 2014, which were to be adopted 20 years after the start of the Cairo process, should defend the construction of a region in which all persons could live in freedom, equality and solidarity and in which the effective enjoyment of human rights could be ensured. She specified that the advances achieved in the past two decades had occurred in a context of reproduction of structural inequalities, which prevented millions of persons from fully enjoying their rights and threatened sustainability for future generations. Thus, she advocated ensuring that under the new agenda, the Cairo Programme of Action should be fully implemented with the requisite financing and accountability mechanisms and the active participation of civil society.

26. The Secretary-General of the Centre of Legal Studies of the Federation of Students of the University of Chile, in his capacity as representative of young people, youth organizations and networks convened by the Alliance of Latin American and Caribbean Youth Towards Cairo+20, submitted the conclusions of the meeting that preceded the first session of the Conference, at which an appeal had been made for enhancing the visibility of the challenges and expectations of the various youth entities represented. He recalled the key role played by youth in transforming the region and urged States to guarantee access to free, good quality, secular public education of alternative models; to defend the human right to education; to strengthen regulatory frameworks in terms of employment; to expand coverage and access to health systems, including culturally relevant sexual and reproductive health care, provided without discrimination and with access to preventive measures; to recognize women's right to physical, economic and political autonomy; to protect the rights of less privileged groups and, especially, to assume as a priority the effort to combat inequity, integrating an equality-based approach in public policies.

General discussion on national experiences regarding population and development and the outlook beyond 2014 (agenda item 5)

27. Before inviting the member countries to present their country reports, the Chair of the Presiding Officers gave the floor to the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, who commended countries on the progress made towards gender equality in the region. She acknowledged the leadership of Brazil and Uruguay and the outstanding role played to date by the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development and, in particular, by the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which had contributed to the advances in eradicating gender-based violence and in empowering women in the political, economic and labour spheres.

28. The Minister of the Secretariat on Policies for Women of Brazil maintained that economic growth must be linked to social justice, sustainability and environmental protection. She said that the Cairo Programme of Action provided a comprehensive agenda for building a fairer and better world. The demographic transition was a window of opportunity for securing sustainable and inclusive growth and it was crucial to strengthen policies geared to youth, older persons and women. In recent years, Brazil had

launched various legislative initiatives and introduced constitutional changes for improving the living and working conditions of the population, incorporating the gender perspective into its guidelines and addressing the specific needs and the changes that had occurred in the preceding years, not least those due to the economic crisis in the developed countries.

29. The representative of Chile stated that the post-2015 development agenda must take into account new challenges such as climate change, together with the effort to combat social, economic and political inequalities. He also affirmed the need to address those issues from a perspective that went beyond the sectoral approach and in a coordinated manner that would take into account the views of the States and the relevant national and international organizations. He described in great detail the immense potential of Latin America and the Caribbean and stressed the importance of coordination between countries of the region in order to advance towards integral development.

30. The representative of Paraguay referred to the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action at the national level, highlighting public policies adopted for poverty eradication, mainly through conditional cash transfer programmes and visits by social workers who acted as “family guides”. He listed the different legislative measures and programmes for dealing with the needs of the population in terms of the well-being of older persons, reproductive health, the rights of indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities and the advance towards gender equality.

31. The representative of Colombia said that it was crucial to have a regional agenda for development and pointed to the advantages that could be gained from cooperation and from sharing experiences with other countries. She reported on the initiatives undertaken in her country to combat child poverty and guarantee the rights of children, reduce the number of adolescent pregnancies and the rate of avoidable maternal mortality, prevent HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases as well as to combat sexual violence, promote a healthy lifestyle and harness the demographic dividend in order to improve the quality of life of an ageing population. In addition, she referred to the relevance of empowering girls from childhood, of mainstreaming the gender perspective and of implementing public policies with a differential approach so as to benefit the most vulnerable groups.

32. The representative of Cuba said that further efforts should be made to protect the fundamental rights of human beings and that those rights should be the core element of development. She drew attention to the positive results obtained in many indicators and underscored the special relevance of guaranteeing, among others, the right to health and education, to sexual and reproductive health, to family planning, sexuality education, decriminalization of abortion and gender equality. She said that environmental protection and disaster-preparedness needed to be tackled as a matter of urgency and stressed the importance of distributing territorial and social development in an even manner, which could only be achieved with the political will.

33. The representative of Uruguay said that Latin America and the Caribbean was the region with the worst pattern of wealth distribution in the world and claimed that the State should be reinstated as the principal guarantor and promoter of human rights. After listing various challenges, he said that the priority should be to ensure that all persons, especially women, children, adolescents and young people, persons with disabilities, indigenous and Afro-descendent peoples, could enjoy a life free from poverty, violence and discrimination as well as the exercise of rights, access to opportunities, health care, education and social protection and to effective participation in decision-making. To that end, the countries of the region would need to define a minimum set of agreements for the development agenda beyond 2014.

34. The representative of Jamaica said that the key objective for the agenda beyond 2014 should be equity-based sustainable development, which would take into account the vulnerabilities of the small island developing States. The agenda should be oriented mainly towards poverty eradication and should incorporate strategies for social protection, especially of older persons. Thus, he urged the countries of the region to establish targets and more efficient programmes for reducing maternal and child mortality and to take steps to tackle the problems faced by adolescent girls and boys, sexual violence and sexual abuse, to continue to reduce the incidence of HIV, notwithstanding existing financial constraints, and to redesign national programmes, where necessary, to combat inequalities and violence.

35. The representative of Guyana said that his country was continuing to work to implement the Cairo Programme of Action and had achieved advances in all the priority areas, such as reducing undernutrition and the rate of maternal and child mortality and the expansion of health-care coverage, including vaccination programmes. Steps had been taken to improve care during pregnancy and skilled attendance at birth, to ensure safe abortions, protect the rights of indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities and young people. Lastly, he said that his country was willing to continue to work on the post-2015 development agenda, to increase life expectancy beyond the age of 75 and to avert preventable maternal and child deaths and root out hunger and undernutrition.

36. The representative of Ecuador said that Governments had a moral imperative to work to achieve equality and to eradicate all forms of discrimination. The region could only fulfil the development goals outlined in the Cairo Programme of Action by combating the gender, ethnic, age and other inequalities generated by a discriminatory society, whose power relationships would have to be modified if they were to aspire to a better, more egalitarian future.

37. The representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela focused on the advances achieved in recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and stressed the need to boost education and vocational training policies, to continue to expand opportunities for participation and to ensure that the entire population would benefit from the development processes with attention paid to their specific needs.

38. The representative of the Dominican Republic recalled that it was essential to combat poverty and to address sexual and reproductive health challenges, especially in relation to adolescent pregnancies. In that connection, he said that it was important for young people and adolescents to obtain a comprehensive education and for professionals to receive the training they needed in order to provide appropriate care. After recalling the need to protect the rights of migrants, he added that the legislative frameworks for equality and equity would need to be adapted and that abortion should be decriminalized in certain circumstances.

39. After listing the measures undertaken in recent years in her country to improve the quality of life of the most underprivileged persons and advance towards gender equity, the representative of Guatemala made an appeal for international cooperation, stating that many countries classified as middle-income economies in fact lacked the resources necessary for coping with the demands of their populations.

40. The representative of El Salvador said that mainstreaming of the gender perspective into public policies on the basis of dignity and social justice was a prerequisite for any advance in population dynamics. After reporting on the initiatives carried out in his country in recent years to improve the situation of the most vulnerable groups, he reiterated that El Salvador was determined to follow the guidelines of the Cairo Programme of Action and he urged the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to reach agreement on proposals that would help to advance the new global development agenda.

41. The representative of Argentina said that the meeting provided the opportunity to prove how much the countries of the region had prospered. The process of change based on economic progress was a virtuous one and achievements had been made in priority areas relating to the rights and well-being of the population. Nevertheless, those achievements needed to be safeguarded and she stressed that the political will was necessary in order to continue to move forward on population and development issues; the agenda adopted would need to reflect a shared vision of development that must be inclusive and based on the protection of human rights.

42. The representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia stressed that the region had the worst record in the world in terms of inequality and argued that that situation could only be corrected through national, regional and global public policies and not through short-term measures. She said that both material and spiritual poverty, which were reflected in discrimination based on gender, ethnic origin or any other factor, must be eradicated as a matter of urgency. One of the foremost priorities was the empowerment of women, vulnerable groups and those that were the target of discrimination; equality, a prerequisite for development, was contingent on solidarity and respect for rights.

43. The representative of Costa Rica, after citing the initiatives and investments carried out in his country in education and employment (especially for youth), health-care services and gender equality, said that the rights issue should be approached from an integral perspective and that it was necessary, on the one hand, to join forces for economic growth and social equity and, on the other, to seek to transform societies in order to leave greater scope for diversity, autonomy and creativity and thus to promote harmonious living.

44. The representative of Honduras cited the advances achieved in access by the population to sexual health and reproductive health services, which had resulted in greater access by women to family-planning resources and in a reduction in the incidence of HIV/AIDS. He also drew attention to the investments in infrastructure for education and in health programmes as well as various reforms and measures for promoting gender equality and protection of the rights of children, adolescents and women.

45. The representative of Peru said that the Cairo Programme of Action needed to be reviewed in order to respond to the new challenges and to promote integration of the population and development agenda into processes defining global guidelines. Further action was necessary to combat poverty, foster sustainable development and to address the emerging issues of climate change. Lastly, she stressed that the development goals 20 years after the International Conference on Population and Development and the Millennium Development Goals should be complementary and mutually reinforcing.

46. The representative of Mexico transmitted on behalf of her Government an offer to host the second session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. She reported on the main activities carried out by her country in the areas of gender equality, social protection, sexual and reproductive health, the quality of life of older persons, reducing maternal mortality, providing care during pregnancy and attendance at birth and respect for cultural diversity and the rights of indigenous peoples. She then reiterated her country's commitment to step up the pace of implementation of the objectives of the Cairo Programme of Action.

47. Drawing on the results of a national survey, the representative of Belize took stock of the progress achieved in addressing the needs of the population, although she stressed that many gaps still remained to be filled. The main priorities were job creation, access to education, care for older persons, the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the school system, political participation and access by women to land ownership and the labour market, and combating sexual exploitation and unwanted

pregnancies. Legislative reforms were needed to close those gaps, along with a consensus-based strategic framework and the participation of civil society.

48. The representative of Puerto Rico drew attention to the gaping inequality existing in her country in terms of wealth distribution, which was to the detriment of women. She also viewed with concern the infringements of the rights of boys, girls and youth, as well as the problem of gender inequality. She said that in many cases new legislation had been enacted but the society lagged behind in terms of its attitude to application of the laws; political will and prompt action would be necessary to overcome the intransigent stances adopted on many counts.

49. The Chair then gave the floor to the representative of the Inter-American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development, who expressed support for the Cairo Programme of Action, which he declared to be a fundamental instrument for alleviating poverty and overcoming social and economic disparities. He explained also that the parliamentary network of which he was the representative, had, in conjunction with different institutions and agencies, including UNFPA, helped to consolidate advances with respect to development and human rights at the national, regional and international levels in the follow-up to the Programme. Certain targets remained to be met in order to fully implement the agenda; it would also be necessary to overcome the obstacles to enforcement of existing legislation in the region relating to eradication of violence and access to health care and sexual and reproductive health, as those issues had to be included in the post-2015 development agenda.

50. The Director of the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs commended the ECLAC secretariat on the two working documents presented at the first session of the Conference and said that his Division had maintained collaboration with different bodies, including the United Nations Population Fund, in preparation for the special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in September 2014. The conclusions and recommendations emanating from the current session would be highly relevant to that session. He spoke at some length of the experiences of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, which were largely urbanized and where the demographic transition processes were well advanced. In his view, those experiences could serve as examples for other developing regions. Lastly, he stressed the need for convergence in the plans for the International Conference beyond 2014 and the post-2015 development agenda, proposing as priority areas investment in human capital, the rights of migrants, creating equitable, liveable and sustainable cities and strengthening national capacities to collect, use and analyse population data and projections.

Proposed regional agenda on population and development for Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014  
(agenda item 6)

51. The Chief of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC presented the document “Proposed regional agenda on population and development for Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014.”<sup>4</sup> He said that based on the review of the economic, social and demographic context, the proposed agenda sought to identify the approaches and priority issues as well as the objectives and measures that should be part of a regional agenda on population and development for Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014. As regards the economic and social contexts, global processes such as globalization, the economic crisis and climate change, and features of the region were taken into account in particular the persistent territorial, gender, ethnic and racial inequality. In the demographic context, the important issues were age remodelling, the demographic dividend, ageing and its challenges, maternal mortality, rates of violent

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<sup>4</sup> LC/L.3641(CRPD.1/4).

death and adolescent fertility. The priority issues were as follows: the rights, needs and demands of children, adolescents and young people; ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges; gender equality; the shortfall in universal access to sexual and reproductive health services; international migration and the protection of the rights of all migrant persons; territorial inequality, spatial mobility and environmental vulnerability; indigenous peoples, multiculturalism and rights, and Afro-descendants, their rights and the struggle against racial discrimination.

52. In follow-up to the agreement by the United Nations General Assembly to extend the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation, the Director of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean said that the persistent gaps and new challenges that derived from the changing environment in the region should be identified with a view to defining an agenda on population and development that would contribute to sustainable development and equity for the countries. The priority areas contemplated the needs and demands of the population, particularly of women, adolescents and youth; care giving, making the most of and adapting to the process of population ageing, persistent gaps in universal access to sexual and reproductive health and the long distance still to be covered in order to meet the target of universal access to those services; the challenges of international migration for countries of origin and destination, but above all for the migrants themselves, including women and young people, whose human rights were frequently infringed; the need to strengthen demographic planning in urban and territorial development, to promote development with equity for rural and urban populations as well as to strengthen sustainable development and reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and, lastly, special attention to the social groups that suffered most from exclusion or those that bear the brunt of discrimination, such as indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations. The agenda should not be the responsibility of Governments only; it was indispensable to strengthen partnerships between key stakeholders and with the civil society, whose participation would be highly valuable. There was a great opportunity to make a difference by generating new policies that would respond to the needs of the population and that would be interlinked with a human rights perspective.

Priority areas in the framework of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 (agenda item 7)

53. Under the above agenda item, eight panels were held. They were followed by a high-level panel and an inter-agency round table.

54. Panel 1, entitled Rights, needs and demands of children, adolescents and youth, was moderated by Jerónimo Roca, Deputy Director of the Office of Planning and the Budget of Uruguay. The panellists were Nayeli Yoval, Alliance of Latin American and Caribbean Youth Towards Cairo+20, Matías Rodríguez, Director of the National Youth Institute of Uruguay, Mariela Castro, Director of the National Centre for Sex Education (CENESEX) of Cuba, and Leonardo Garnier, Minister of Education of Costa Rica.

55. The representative of the Alliance of Latin American and Caribbean Youth Towards Cairo+20 said that the region had more than 200 million persons aged 10-29: 39% were poor and 10.1% lived in extreme poverty; 6 out of every 10 young people worked in informal jobs and only 8% were entitled to social security benefits; 38% of the women became pregnant before reaching their twentieth birthday and 22% of the women aged 15-29 devoted themselves exclusively to domestic tasks. The important point was to find a way out of poverty and social exclusion. Health care called for an integrated concept of physical and mental health; good quality public services; protection against different forms of violence; safe areas, starting with the home, the family and public spaces; social protection systems; sexual health and reproductive health services and integral, integrated, timely and accessible reproductive health care, free from stigma and discrimination and provided confidentially and without conditionalities; free, good

quality, secular, cross-cultural public education at all levels; decent employment without any type of discrimination whether based on sex, age, race or any other condition; effective participation with specific, not just consultative, mechanisms, with spaces for decision-making and with equal opportunities and accountability mechanisms. Adolescents and young people must be recognized as rights-holders.

56. The Director of the National Youth Institute of Uruguay said that when speaking of young people, mention should be made of the intergenerational inequities revealed by the indicators, such as the unemployment rate, which was three times as high for youth as for the population as a whole, the higher incidence of insecure jobs and the lack of access to education. The youngest generations had received more schooling than their predecessors but had less work and more unstable working conditions; they had more skills for adapting to change but less access to development, more access to communications but less access to decision-making. Moreover, they were more exposed to violence and traffic accidents. In the region, policies on youth should be coordinated between the sectors which dealt with the demands but also the potentialities of young people; the future agenda called for an institutional framework which would place education, the challenge of finding a decent job in the labour market, and reducing unwanted adolescent pregnancy at the centre of concerns. The agenda should take into account time use in the different sectors; the poor started their reproductive life and formed households at an earlier age; they also entered the workforce at an earlier age, which competed with their education and their prospects for development. In addition, it was important to promote more flexible mechanisms for the participation of young people in politics and targeting should be improved in order to address the needs of marginalized segments of the population.

57. The Director of the National Centre for Sex Education (CENESEX) of Cuba discussed the issue of the sexual and reproductive rights of adolescents and young people in Latin America and the Caribbean 20 years after the International Conference on Population and Development, which was held in Cairo. She said that adolescent girls performed a fundamental role in the process of social reproduction, which manifested itself in various, complex forms that ranged from reproduction of the members of the new generations to social relationships. At the UNESCO Youth Forum, tensions and paradoxes had been revealed in the care offered to adolescents and youth. For example, they were considered a high risk group but at the same time they were recognized as rights-holders and strategic actors in development; currently the adolescent and youth group was expanding rapidly, yet it was not treated as a priority group in policymaking or else youth were targeted for mass training for employment in spite of the fact that fewer positions were available. Inequities and gaps in areas such as the availability of contraceptives left the needs of the younger population unmet; they were also paid less for the same work, with girls suffering more serious discrimination. It should be the legal and ethical responsibility of each Government to design, implement and assess public policies for adolescents and youth that complied rigorously with universal human rights. Critical awareness and solidarity-based participation should also be promoted. Such policies should be characterized by appropriate treatment in terms of gender. The universal, integral, integrated and cross-cutting nature of gender issues should be recognized and incorporated into fundamental strategies in any policy designed for adolescents and young people.

58. The Minister of Education of Costa Rica observed that the title of the panel ought to have been Rights, needs and responsibilities of young people, because they took on so many responsibilities. He said that the demographic dividend could not be treated as a window of opportunity because a fiscal policy was needed that would generate more funds. The case of Finland, which had invested five times more per student than Latin America was an interesting one. Gaps and inequalities ought to be resolved through public policies that were in keeping with the times. The document identified the public policy requirements but a less instrumental approach was needed: there should be less emphasis on what young people would be in the future and more on what they were currently. He said that youth was viewed as an

illness that would be overcome with time, that young people were considered as potentially dangerous, the objective of educational systems was to make people obedient, but the skills needed for the twenty-first century were not the ability to follow a routine but rather the ability to solve problems, the capacity to work collaboratively and in harmony with others. Costa Rica had an ethics, esthetics and citizenship programme, because it felt that that line of art was important and that every young person should be able to express him- or herself artistically. He recommended that the United Nations should change the texts that referred to “achieving full reproductive health”. He believed that human beings did not have sexual relations for the purpose of reproduction and that if a person’s emotional development was mishandled, it could lead to traumas, so that reproductive health should not be the only concern.

59. Panel 2, entitled Ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges, was moderated by Daniel Olesker, Minister of Social Development of Uruguay, and the panellists were Juan Carlos Alfonso, Director of the Centre of Studies on Population and Development of the National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI) of Cuba, Carlos García, Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations, and Patricia Chemor Ruiz, Secretary-General of the National Council for Population of Mexico.

60. The Director of the Centre of Studies on Population and Development of the National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI) of Cuba considered the cultural dimension of ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges. He said that culture (in the broad sense of the term) for and through ageing was something that the societies in the region needed to foster. Indeed, as stated on other occasions, population ageing had been occurring so rapidly that societies had not had time to learn to cope and their capacities for providing care and development were thrown out of sync. The problem of ageing was viewed from a paternalistic, welfarist perspective and as a burden for both the family and the society. He reaffirmed that older persons were rights-holders and as such deserved to have every opportunity in society and in the economy and that in view of demographic forecasts those opportunities should be greater and more substantive. While there had been global and regional summits, plans of action and even the prospect of an international convention (currently being discussed within the United Nations) on the rights of older persons, there was no body within the United Nations system that represented older persons, such as existed for children, women, and AIDS patients and HIV carriers. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the process would inevitably be addressed under specific conditions through South-South cooperation and the region should look out for the solutions and proposals that all parties would be able to come up with. Lastly, he described the ageing process in Cuba, its causes, features and the process put in place to deal with it.

61. The Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations referred to the relationship between ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges. He said that the rights of older persons should be consolidated since, by the year 2050, approximately 20% of the world’s population would be over the age of 60 and the increase in the number of older persons would be higher and more rapid in the developing world. Older persons were a vulnerable group and unlike women and children who had the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, respectively, no special instrument existed within the United Nations to address their concerns. The first World Assembly on Ageing had been held in 1982 and was followed, in 2002, by the Second World Assembly on Ageing, which culminated in the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. In 2011, the World Elder Abuse Awareness Day had been proclaimed and in 2012, the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights had published a study on the gaps and challenges relating to the rights of older persons. The principles of the Salvadoran proposal included the recognition of the specific needs of older persons and the “feminization of old age”, the issue of human rights and development, the need to go beyond the welfarist approach, the inclusion of civil society actors, the creation of a critical mass of support, complementarity with the Madrid International Plan of Action on

Ageing and modification of the mandate of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, so that as from the fourth session proposals relating to an international legal instrument for promoting and protecting the rights and dignity of older persons might be examined. Resolution 67/139 had been co-sponsored by 25 countries and the African Union had decided to support negotiation of an international legal instrument on the rights of older persons.

62. The Secretary-General of the National Council for Population (CONAPO) of Mexico said that the ageing population was not a homogeneous group. Persons aged 60 to 75 were functionally independent but by the age of 75 certain functions were diminishing and the situation became progressively worse with advancing age. In Mexico, the population aged 60 years and over was expected to increase more rapidly, which would have an impact on patterns of consumption and services, but steps were being taken to prepare the country for those changes and to take advantage of what was left of the demographic dividend. She mentioned that the health policy took into account the chronic diseases suffered by that population group. The document on the proposed agenda referred to the growing demand for care and Mexico was working to include care services under its public policy. In 1977, steps had been taken to address the care needs of older persons and 1979 had seen the establishment of the National Institute on Ageing for Older Persons. The programme of caring for older persons included a component on health and ageing which contemplated reducing the cost of catastrophic illnesses. Another component was the universal social protection system for a sustained financial solution for older persons. The programme also addressed the issue of safe areas for older persons.

63. Panel 3, entitled Gender equality, was moderated by Beatriz Ramírez, Director of the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES) of Uruguay, and the panellists were Alejandrina Germán, Minister for Women's Affairs of the Dominican Republic, Eleonora Menicucci, Minister of the Secretariat on Policies for Women of Brazil, Markelda Montenegro de Herrera, Director General of the National Women's Institute of Panama, Ana Cristina González, of Articulación Feminista Marcosur and Sonia Montaña, Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC.

64. The Minister for Women's Affairs of the Dominican Republic opened her presentation by saying that since the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo and the adoption of the Convention of Belém do Pará, the region had made progress towards gender equality but had had to develop a new culture to transform the attitudes that led to discrimination against women. The current meeting was a timely one and the opportunity to reflect on and give new impetus to gender equality policies and programmes. The advances achieved were based on the rights enshrined in the national legislation. The legislative framework for gender had to be taken into account as a strategy for advancing towards full equality of rights between women and men. For example, one of the laws in the Dominican Republic promoted full, effective equality for preventing and combating discrimination and prohibited any act that might infringe or annul the recognition, enjoyment and exercise of the fundamental rights of women and men. The Development Strategy looking towards 2030 adopted actions for equality as well as law no. 24-97 on domestic violence, the Breastfeeding Act, Decree 97-99 establishing the Inter-Agency Committee on Protection for Migrant Women, the decree relating to the establishment of shelters or places of refuge and the Elimination of Violence against Women Act. Lastly, she said that the gender agenda should be mainstreamed into all State institutions in order to achieve an impact on the life of women in the region.

65. The Minister of the Secretariat on Policies for Women of Brazil congratulated the countries of the region on having taken the right decision in Quito in 2012 and ECLAC for endorsing the agreement to convert the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development into the Regional Conference. She acknowledged the decisive support provided by the United Nations Population Fund for the current

meeting and the significant contribution made by civil society, in particular the feminist movement. She said that for almost 20 years, Brazil, like other countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, had devoted itself to promoting economic growth with social justice and to guaranteeing the common good through full recognition for the interrelationship between human rights, population, resources, the environment and sustainable development. The Cairo Programme of Action gave meaning to those objectives. In many countries of the region, the past decades had been marked by a notable demographic transition which posed new challenges for countries. Policies on young people and on population ageing needed to be strengthened. The continuing economic crisis in the developed countries had contributed to significant reversals in migratory flows from some countries in the region. Appropriate policies were needed in order to recognize the rights and dignity of migrants. The gender perspective and equality must be mainstreamed into all public policies, and national policies for women must be strengthened. She also drew the attention of the Chair to the challenges to the elimination of discrimination based on racial, ethnic and gender identity or on sexual orientation. On behalf of the Government of Brazil, she invited all countries to reaffirm the commitment undertaken in Cairo and said that full implementation was contingent on the construction of a just, egalitarian society free from poverty, discrimination and violence.

66. The Director General of the National Women's Institute of Panama asked why, after over a century of struggle in which the women's movement had been instrumental in setting up suitable machineries, the region still failed to move forward at the desired pace in eliminating inequality and gender-based exclusion. International conferences, regional and Ibero-American summits had been held, policies, programmes, plans and actions had been drawn up, yet women continued to be victims of inequality. New challenges had been identified but mindsets would have to be changed if there was to be any hope of eliminating the factors that had a negative impact on women's living conditions. Partnerships with women's organizations would be necessary in order to change the social reality. Inequality had engendered a network of use and abuse of power and control which kept many sectors of the population in a state of hunger and exclusion and those were the very sectors that registered the highest rates of maternal mortality. The reproductive and care responsibilities that fell primarily on women were a constraint on their options for political participation or participation in other spheres. Violence against women was a pandemic, a public health problem and a violation of their human rights. Sexual and reproductive rights continued to be a pending issue for young women and adolescent girls. One of the main challenges in that field was to strengthen mechanisms for promoting the human rights of women in various stages of the life cycle, honouring the commitments that States had made through their ratification of international instruments; fulfilling the rights of young women who were disillusioned by the lack of opportunities and rethinking democracy and the role of the State as had been done at the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Brasilia. It was time to move from commitment to action in order to overcome the existing inequality. The rights of 50% of the population could no longer be ignored.

67. The representative of Articulación Feminista Marcosur noted with satisfaction that the first session of the Regional Conference brought together democratic governments with a wealth of information, and was the opportunity for cooperation agencies, ECLAC and country representatives to hold discussions and conduct analyses and, above all, to consider the proposed agenda for the period beyond 2014, which placed equality and rights at the heart of their concerns. She said that in order to set their sights on achieving equality, the central objective was gender equality, which was essential for development and an important component of the Cairo Programme of Action beyond 2014 and of the post-2015 development agenda. As pointed out by ECLAC, gender inequalities were structural in nature and were just as intense as economic inequalities or any other type; thus, they had to be spelled out more substantively and integrated into any approach to development. She referred to what was known as the "pendulum agenda" and said that the legacy of the two decades since adoption of the Cairo Programme of

Action was one of flux, since many advances and setbacks had been observed especially in the field of policies and norms. New actors had emerged and the role of the judicial sector had been a window for recognizing rights and broadening their scope. As regards the concrete recommendations contained in the document, she highlighted the role of the machineries for the advancement of women: their financial capacity, political and administrative status, hierarchy and information systems for adopting timely and appropriate decisions. Civil society had played a fundamental role in mobilizing the population and articulating their demands and in placing sexual and reproductive rights as well as gender equality on the agenda. She echoed the words of Nafis Sadik, former Executive Director of UNFPA, who had said that no cultural value could mean that women should work or act according to a standard imposed by men while the latter worked and acted as they wished.

68. The Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC said that the region was at a very special point in its history. Twenty years earlier, the women's movement was going against the current but henceforth all were moving at different paces but along the same path. That achievement was attributable to gender mainstreaming, a process introduced into territorial, economic, sectoral and other policies which gave women a place without stigmatizing them or accusing them of seeking to divide. They were no longer moving against the current as they had in the 1990s but in that decade, which was a decade for policy-setting within the United Nations, in which women's movements had been the catalyst for change, neoliberalism had dismantled the State and the entire institutional framework, including social policies, was subordinated to the logic of the market. Many countries had made tremendous efforts to place the agenda for equality at the centre, but when the region looked at where it was coming from and where it was heading for the following 20 years, it continued to declare that it had to act within the "framework of the laws", but what it needed to do was to have the courage to revise all those laws. Some countries had reformed their constitutions. The great contribution of the meeting in Cairo had been to eliminate the demographic approach and move towards a rights-based approach, but many public policies had taken a long time to incorporate gender equality as a constituent element of development. At last, the region had the opportunity to hold a transparent discussion at which countries could report on their advances and the pace of those advances but at the same time to eliminate the obstacles. Many more voices had been added to the international chorus and what women had clamoured for unremittingly over a number of years was now being asserted by the ministries.

69. Panel 4, entitled Gaps in universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, was moderated by Susana Muñiz, Minister of Public Health of Uruguay, and included as panellists Fernando Ruiz, Deputy Minister of Health and Social Protection of Colombia, Carina Vance, Minister of Health of Ecuador, Marie Guirlaine Raymond Charite, Director General of the Ministry of Public Health and Population of Haiti, and María Isabel Matamala, Academic Coordinator and Researcher of the Henry Dunant Latin America Foundation.

70. The Deputy Minister of Health and Social Protection of Colombia said that one of the most formidable challenges facing his country was that of unwanted pregnancies, which among young women of 20 years of age stood at 66%. The proportion of women in that age group who were already mothers was increasing progressively. While there had been a decrease in the figure in 2012, the levels were still the same as in 1995. At the same time, the prevalence of contraceptive use among adolescent women had increased and the intermediate indicators for the Millennium Development Goal relating to maternal health were satisfactory. The number of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS was on the rise, however. In connection with gender, domestic and sexual violence, he said that it was necessary to combat the discriminatory attitudes shown by personnel responsible for attending to the victims and to promote reporting of such violence. The barriers to access to services were sociocultural, although others were peculiar to the health system and others of an administrative nature. The public health agenda and

second generation reforms sought to act on the social determinants of health, improve living conditions and the health of the inhabitants of Colombia and advance significantly towards the effective enjoyment of the right to health, based on principles of universality, social participation, guarantee of rights, equity and respect for diversity.

71. The Minister of Health of Ecuador said that the gaps in access to reproductive health services were typical of paid systems and resulted in limited access to medicines and inputs, which depended on purchasing power. The health systems in question were weak and the services were poorly organized, lacked territorial planning, while the programmes were hierarchical, heavily centralized with concentration of powers, skills and decision-making. The situation was problematic although several indicators were above average compared with the rest of Latin America. She explained the changes that were occurring, such as understanding health as a right, achieving universal coverage, by providing services, drugs and supplies free of charge and by developing a comprehensive care model. All of those measures required restructuring of the health system, whose priority lines of action were: availability of equitable services, training and awareness-building for human resources, application of norms, guidelines and quality standards, promotion activities at the community level, planning and implementation of a sexual health and reproductive health management model, strategies for dissemination, awareness-building and education and internal and external communication, social participation, vigilance and entitlement to rights and strengthening intersectoral coordination.

72. The Director General of the Ministry of Public Health and Population of Haiti reported briefly on the situation in her country with respect to poverty and reproductive health, which lagged behind the average for Latin America. She said that a programme in place for accelerating the pace of reduction of maternal mortality in Haiti had defined strategies for improving family planning services, such as the establishment of a network of personnel trained in handling labour and childbirth, the provision of free obstetric services and the development of community activities and systems for follow-up and evaluation. The national health policy set the priorities for reproductive health: halving the maternal mortality rate by 2015, doubling the rate of use of family planning methods, eliminating mother-child transmission of HIV and syphilis and halving the infant mortality rate. The strategies for the sexual and reproductive health plan aimed at expanding family planning services, providing more appropriate monitoring of institutions and skilled personnel for deliveries, community organization and free services. The challenges included access difficulties for the remote or enclave population, weak organization of the referral system, lack of trained personnel, rationalization of health cards, supplying essential drugs and equipment at the national level, establishing a single and reliable information system and increasing the national contribution to the health budget.

73. The Academic Coordinator and Researcher of the Henry Dunant Latin America Foundation addressed the issue of inequality and inadequate access to sexual and reproductive health care in Latin America, which were reflected in high rates of maternal mortality, childbirth unattended by medical personnel in a health service, unsafe abortions, high adolescent fertility, inadequate access to antiretroviral treatment for pregnant women, high rates of femicide and an impunity level of 98%. She said that gaps in access to services were due to structural, social and cultural factors such as non-recognition of sexual and reproductive rights, health reforms and policies that did not provide for universal systems or incorporate the framework of social health determinants or the gender perspective; the mercantilization of health; systems that hindered autonomous citizen participation that exercised vigilance or demanded rights; State budgets that were inconsistent with differential needs; tax regimes that did not allocate additional resources to sexual and reproductive health; and secular States devoid of content and that succumbed to pressures from the church, as had occurred in the case of abortion. She highlighted the prerequisites for ensuring universal access to services, including equity in health as an

ethical and political decision of Governments; the application of the rights-based, gender-based and cross-cultural approach to policy; universalist health systems; solidarity-based funding for the health-care systems; citizen participation that had binding force in decision-making relating to health policies; and training and decent work for health-care personnel. Health reforms and policies had ignored the needs of the health services work force, and health systems did not respond to their workers' needs; women played a dominant role in health-care positions, with lower pay, less prestige and less decision-making power. All of those factors had a serious impact on the quality of care.

74. Panel 4 was followed by the High-level panel: Integrating the proposed regional agenda on population and development beyond 2014 in the post-2015 development agenda. It was moderated by Luis Almagro, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, and the panellists were Antonio de Aguiar Patriota, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil; Leslie Ramsammy, Minister of Agriculture of Guyana; Marcela Suazo, Director of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC.

75. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay said that the challenge was to construct a more inclusive and broader post-2015 development agenda, a rights agenda without setbacks and with advances. The Latin American and Caribbean region was the most unequal in the world in terms of income distribution, the status of women and territorial development; that situation was exacerbated by the access difficulties it faced and by the unequal opportunities faced by young people, Afro-descendants and indigenous people. The objectives still pending were the rights of women, access to sexual and reproductive health, the empowerment of women, the rights of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants and the provision of universal social protection. The demographic dynamic was changing, life expectancy was on the rise, while child mortality had been falling; however there had been no reduction in maternal mortality or in deaths due to violent causes. The State played a more dynamic role than it had 20 years earlier and, therefore, lines of action had to be established for moving forward. Commitment to the new actions needed to be coordinated with the progress achieved and should respond to the new dynamic. A commitment was required from States, the United Nations and civil society. The consolidation of the rights-based agenda, in particular sexual and reproductive rights, called for access to good quality public services. It was immoral to stand by in the twenty-first century while women died as a result of clandestine abortions. The agenda must include empowerment of women, respect for their physical autonomy, implementation of public policies with a gender-based perspective and the eradication of gender-based violence. Indigenous and Afro-descendent peoples must receive greater support and steps must be taken to highlight their role as key stakeholders in society and to respect and guarantee their individual and collective rights. Diversity in sexual orientation must be defended as well as the rights of migrants and the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS.

76. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil said that the Cairo Programme of Action had been a platform for consensus on issues relating to population and development over the preceding 20 years and remained a valuable instrument for Governments and civil society. The advances included the adoption of the human development index (HDI), improvement in life expectancy above the world average and a reduction in child mortality and in levels of poverty and indigence. He referred to the reinstatement of the National Commission on Population and Development in Brazil, under the Secretariat of Strategic Affairs, which contributed to greater integration of actions relating to population and development, in addition to setting up a major monitoring mechanism. However, he said that the pending challenges included the sharp inequalities between and within countries, and that specific policies and strategies were needed to address them. Multilateralism was a valuable approach for dealing with such challenges, in particular as regards the right to health, and the need to root out discrimination, violence and sexual violence. It was necessary to understand the specific factors: the demographic and epidemiological

transitions, the participation of civil society and ethnic diversity. Of particular importance were specific actions that must be taken for youth issues, including adolescent pregnancy. Other important areas were international, intraregional and interregional cooperation, especially with sub-Saharan Africa and the Arab world; the Latin American and Caribbean region was a useful frame of reference for other regions in the area of population and development.

77. The Minister of Agriculture of Guyana said that in 1994 the world was convinced that life could be better and the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo, embodied that vision. In fact, in 2013, the world had improved in many respects, although there were still significant shortcomings given the lack of food security, and shortfalls, notably in energy, and economic and natural resources. The objective of the meeting was to overcome those shortcomings in order to achieve a better world. Furthermore, despite the major achievements, for example in reducing child mortality and raising life expectancy, the region still lagged behind and therefore the targets set at Cairo remained relevant. As regards sexual and reproductive health, female mortality was unnecessarily high and should be treated a priority public health issue. Safe abortion did not necessarily mean an increase in the number of abortions. Although the question of sexual orientation had gained prominence with the appearance of HIV, clearly, it had always existed. Sexual rights must be protected and future development agendas should pay closer attention to the increase in the incidence of non-communicable causes of death linked to population ageing.

78. The Director of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean said that the current historic opportunity for moving forward with the pending agenda and with the definition of the new post-2015 development agenda was both a challenge and a responsibility. A new paradigm should be developed for aspiring to good living and happiness. The new agenda must establish the universality and interdependence of human rights; recognition of diversity and social inclusion were fundamental principles and the pillar of the post-2015 agenda. Comprehensive public policies were essential and the new agenda should recognize the need for States to create conditions whereby gaps could be reduced. Sustainable development was inconceivable in a world where adolescent women died as a result of unsafe abortions. Gaps in public policy implementation would have to be dealt with and new regulatory frameworks established with sound institutions and appropriate budgets that would include mechanisms for dialogue, accountability and citizen audits. The new agenda should be centred on persons and peoples and not on the market. Respect for rights should be the parameter used to measure the scope of objectives beyond 2015.

79. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that, in harmonizing the post-2014 and post-2015 processes, steps should be taken to ensure achievements and to address the new challenges. Participants should convey to their countries the region's views as to what should appear in the post-2014 agenda. It was a question of common aspirations of how societies should be organized. The agenda should be universally applicable and should represent a minimum level of harmonious human coexistence. The experience of Latin America and the Caribbean could contribute significantly to the global process, but, at the same time, there was need for caution in attempting to overcome the problems that were still unresolved, such as trade asymmetries and the huge inequality in global income distribution, which called for support, solidarity and financing within the region and with other regions. The region had made strides in a number of areas and the time had come to move towards structural change for equality. Although many of the Millennium Development Goals had been fulfilled, the global partnership for development had yet to be realized. The agenda should place emphasis on rights based equality and should be people-centred (since people were rights-holders), incorporating a territorial approach and participation by civil society. There must be a change in the development model and in production and consumption patterns. In addition, further advances had to be made towards physical, economic and political autonomy for

women. It was not a matter of welfare policies but rather of social investment, in particular investment in youth, and of the need to close existing structural gaps.

80. Thursday, 15 August, opened with a Special session hosted by the Government of Uruguay, entitled “Comprehensive approach and institutional status of policies on population and development”.

81. The Special session was followed by panel 5: International migration and protection of the rights of migrants, which was moderated by Nelson Loustaunau, Under-Secretary for Labour and Social Security of Uruguay; the panellists were Francisco Javier Pérez Walker, Ambassador and Director General of Consular Affairs and Immigration of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Chile, Juan José García, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Salvadorans Abroad of El Salvador, and Ana Durán, Senior Regional Adviser for the Americas of the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

82. The Ambassador and Director General of Consular Affairs and Immigration of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Chile discussed the principles and guidelines that guided management and governance in migratory policies. He said that participants at the tenth South American Conference on Migration, held in Cochabamba (Plurinational State of Bolivia) in 2010 had drawn up the South American Plan for the Humane Development of Migration and the Declaration of Principles and Guidelines of the South American Conference on Migration, which recognized, among other things, the concept of migrants as rights-holders. The principle of shared responsibility should be promoted and dialogue between countries should include the analysis of migratory movements and bear in mind that international relationships were not equitable. Human traffickers should be pursued and punished and the rights of emigrants and immigrants should be upheld, while steps should be taken to combat xenophobia and avoid criminalizing migration. He went on to speak of the value of inclusive migration policies and the positive impact of migration dynamics for development, issues that had been highlighted at the twelfth South American Conference on Migration, held in Chile in 2012, at which the Santiago Declaration had endorsed the consultation mechanisms and recognized the need for participation by civil society. He said that existing regulations did not respond to the current migration situation, but that legislation was being updated to bring it in line with international standards.

83. The Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs for Salvadorans Abroad of El Salvador said that migration levels in Central America had skyrocketed and 20% or more of the population currently lived abroad. Migration was a structural issue in the life of countries: their dynamic no longer depended on original factors, rooted in internal conflicts; it was part of their daily life and would continue to be so in the short and medium terms; indeed, far from being stemmed by the economic situation, the flow had continued unabated despite the crisis. Remittances and migration were an essential part of the economic and social life of the countries in the northern triangle (Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador) and had a decisive impact on their national accounts. More than 25% of households depended on remittances for the greater part of their income. The reproduction of the labour force also depended on those trends. That is, migration played a substantial role in the societies and their economic models. It posed challenges that included reducing forced, especially irregular, migration; reinforcing the protection of rights in transit and destination countries and strengthening ties with the diaspora. Several factors, ranging from employment to consumption and culture, converged in that direction. The disincentive to irregular migration meant generating conditions to retain would-be emigrants in the country. Other challenges included the need to recognize the migrant person as a rights-holder, which meant that consular services were needed. He mentioned several actions in that regard, such as humanitarian action to facilitate the return of deceased or deported migrants. In short, comprehensive action involving participation by migrants was necessary for purposes of integration and coordination.

84. The Senior Regional Adviser for the Americas of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) recognized the strides made by Uruguay in the field of migration, ranging from legislation to the report to the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers. She then discussed salient aspects of global migration, from the extent and trends to its linkages with development and the issue of remittances and the role of diasporas and communities, which facilitated trade and transactions. She said that the Conference in Cairo had been instrumental in bringing international migration into the limelight and in underscoring its contribution. She said that much of worth could be gleaned from the national agendas as well as from subregional initiatives such as the South American Conference on Migration. The rights-based approach was gradually being adopted and regularization agreements and initiatives had been signed, while action had been taken to combat human trafficking and to incorporate international standards, such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Ibero-American Multilateral Agreement on Social Security and the agreements on integration processes. The challenges were numerous, however: migration had to be mainstreamed into national and regional development agendas and included as a tool for reducing inequalities; migrants' rights had to be upheld and enforced without any form of discrimination. Other challenges concerned facilitating the integration of immigrants without discrimination and generating information on the evidence of their contribution to the host society in order to influence public perception with hard data on their positive impacts. States needed to assume a more active role in protecting migrants and to work for the recognition of the importance of migration and for the improvement of public perception, an area in which civil society would have a significant role to play.

85. In the discussion that followed, the representative of Mexico stated that his country welcomed the visibility given to migration and its numerous facets. The region was enjoying a unique opportunity and the Second High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development was the occasion, along with civil society, to make its voice heard clearly and decisively.

86. Panel 6, entitled Territorial inequality, spatial mobility and environmental vulnerability, was then held under the chairmanship of Raquel Lejtregger, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Housing Territorial Planning and Environment of Uruguay. The panellists were Ana María Larrea, Assistant Secretary-General of Planning for Good Living, National Secretariat of Planning and Development (SENPLADES) of Ecuador, Ana Hazel Esrich, Secretary-General of the Central American Social Integration Secretariat (SISCA), and Ricardo Paes de Barros, Chair of the National Commission on Population and Development and Under-Secretary for Strategic Actions of the Secretariat of Strategic Affairs of Brazil.

87. The Assistant Secretary-General of Planning for Good Living, National Secretariat of Planning and Development (SENPLADES) of Ecuador, discussed the need to promote and consolidate a polycentric national structure, that was coordinated with and complementary to human settlements. If urban growth continued at the same pace in Ecuador, two major development poles would be observed, while if the Government intervened, those poles would not continue to grow at the same rate but other cities would develop and a more balanced pattern of development would be achieved. A territorial social index had been constructed on the basis of 19 indicators encompassing health, education, employment, housing and poverty. The indicators that had shown the greatest progress between 2001 and 2010 were attendance rates in secondary and higher education, the number of health personnel for every 10,000 inhabitants and the considerable reduction in child mortality. The Amazonian region was home to just 20% of the population but its natural resource endowment was the greatest in terms of natural cover, since 60% of the high plateau was found in that region. The Pacific region accounted for 80% of the population and 83.5% of its natural plant cover had protected status. That region was the scene of the greatest number of socioenvironmental conflicts. Currently, a national territorial strategy had been established to

guarantee environmental sustainability. Thus, in 2012, when rainfall was 71% higher than in 2008, the areas affected by flooding were smaller thanks to preventive infrastructure works.

88. The Secretary-General of the Central American Social Integration Secretariat (SISCA) said that, as mentioned in ECLAC documents, the place of birth or residence had a direct influence on the socioeconomic circumstances of citizens of Latin America and the Caribbean. Besides, the capacity to guarantee the development of the society was not the same in all territories. Lack of information and lack of access to sexual and reproductive health services in small, remote areas increased inequality and social vulnerability. Territorial inequalities occurred within countries, between countries and between groups of countries and led to spatial movements of the population which exacerbated territorial inequality. Mobility based on comprehensive territorial planning processes could help to generate a virtuous circle for regional development. Environmental vulnerability was defined as an internal factor and referred to a region's susceptibility to man-made or natural threats. Regions also faced unequal levels of vulnerability and population movements could make matters worse. In terms of public policy, sound disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change could help to reduce vulnerability by incorporating aspects of demographic dynamics in development planning; that is demographic analysis could be used to reduce vulnerability. The document contained important suggestions for public policies in that regard, but it had also been pointed out that such policies might be powerless to modify certain trends in urbanization and spatial distribution of the population.

89. The Chair of the National Commission of Population and Development and Under-Secretary for Strategic Actions of the Secretariat of Strategic Affairs of Brazil focused on the issue of territorial inequality and on the reasons why its linkage with population and development was so important. He believed that it was possible to reduce inequality and that Brazil had made strides in that regard. He presented a human development index (HDI) of the municipalities, which revealed that some had a development level comparable to that of Africa and others a level comparable to that of Europe. In order to be successful, development had to start with the community and be underpinned by the use of local social capital. Thus members of the local community needed to know each other and to build networks of trust. The resources for converting social capital into collective action were lacking. Municipalities with a lower HDI were those that had grown the fastest in the past decade. Less variance in the inequality of HDI between municipalities was observed in 2010 than in 2000. Growth in the annual income of rural populations over the preceding decade had been greater among the poorest deciles than among the richest. The *Territórios da Cidadania* (Citizenship territories) programme was one of those that had worked to achieve those advances.

90. Panel 7: Indigenous peoples: pluriculturalism and rights was moderated by Myrna Cunningham, Chair of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Participating as panellists were Isabel Ortega, Deputy Minister for Rural Indigenous Justice of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Lourdes Xitumul, Director of the Indigenous Peoples Health Care Unit of the Ministry of Health of Guatemala, and Tarcila Rivera, President of Chirapaq and Coordinator of the Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas (ECMIA).

91. The Deputy Minister for Rural Indigenous Justice of the Plurinational State of Bolivia said that prior to 2000, indigenous peoples were not allowed to enter the government buildings or Parliament, even if they had their identification document in hand. That situation had been changed thanks to the international press. In 2006, her country had moved from a neoliberal model to the pursuit of good living, which consisted in promoting harmony between human beings (men and women) and the Earth Mother or Pachamama, animals, plants and all living beings. Her country was a country of farmers, but companies were using pesticides and chemicals that were harmful to crops, the land and human beings. The

Constitution recognized the right to the cosmovision and territory, among other rights. Lawmakers had adopted law no. 031 relating to the Andrés Báñez Framework for Autonomy and Decentralization, which contemplated the autonomy of indigenous peoples and peasants, as well as the Cultural and Ethnic Discrimination Act; the new Education Act, which provided for pluricultural, bilingual and mother-tongue education; and the Protected Areas and Environment Act. The Jurisdictional Demarcation Act, adopted in 2010, recognized the justice of indigenous peoples and peasants. A bill had been introduced for the protection of indigenous peoples who choose to live without contact or in voluntary isolation in order to safeguard those peoples on an individual and collective basis. The cross-cultural approach sought to train doctors so that they would respect the ancestral culture and know-how, taking care to avoid maternal deaths during childbirth. Another bill on consultation had been presented based on the work of a national commission made up of representatives of various ministries and organizations. Other measures were being taken to ensure the rights of indigenous peoples: in order to eradicate servitude and forced labour of the Guaraní people; to eliminate the differences that still existed in services and education and health care; to avoid migration; to guarantee community ownership and provide land titles to women and men.

92. The Director of the Indigenous Peoples Health Care Unit of the Ministry of Health of Guatemala reported on the situation in her country, whose multilingual, multi-ethnic and multicultural population stood at 14.3 million inhabitants, 43% of whom were indigenous. She said that health indicators revealed that the Mayas, Garífunas and Xinkas were at a disadvantage compared with other ethnic groups. Maternal mortality was three times as high and chronic undernutrition twice as high among indigenous peoples than among non-indigenous peoples. The health services network needed to implement measures for adapting to the culture of the indigenous peoples in order to encourage cultural access and generate trust and acceptance in health matters. She presented indicators on issues such as maternal mortality, undernutrition, violence against women, persons living with HIV (disaggregated by sex) and early marriage. The actions included the establishment of the Health-Care Unit for Indigenous Peoples and Cross-cultural Relations in Guatemala within the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, as an advisory body within the Ministerial Office for Health Policies relating to Indigenous Peoples and Cross-cultural Relations as well as the creation of an Office of the Deputy Minister for Primary Health Care, for providing culturally relevant, gender-sensitive and cross-cultural care for recovery and rehabilitation. She reviewed the progress made under the National Programme for Sexual and Reproductive Health and the activities carried out and partnerships forged with the Ministry of Education. The indigenous health systems were recognized, along with the policies of Mayan doctors/midwives and the achievements of the Health Management System. Efforts were being made to create political, strategic, techno-normative and operational conditions to promote cross-cultural dialogue with a view to the continuing improvement of culturally relevant health services that included the use of traditional and alternative medicine.

93. The President of Chirapaq and Coordinator of the Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas (ECMIA) said that indigenous women aspired to concerted action with States and strategies for achieving recognition and the exercise of rights. Indigenous peoples sought to engage in a dialogue among equals with the State. Young and older women and men, following more than 20,000 years of history and the development of civilizations in the process, had come to know the United Nations Charter; fortunately, the world and humanity had made immense strides and recognized those peoples as human beings with rights and as members of specific cultures; progress had also been made with respect to water, territory, knowledge and technology. One of the main rights related to territory, which for them meant life, not just physical but also spiritual life, because it was the place where they could dream and make plans for their happiness. That primordial right was more threatened than ever. Hydrocarbons and other natural resources within the territory must be regarded as a heritage to be enjoyed by all human beings. Defending collective rights also benefited society, the State and the country. In addition, they should relate collective rights with individuals and in particular, with women, young women and girls,

who still had not achieved equity or a balance in the distribution of economic resources and in the opportunities for growth and development with regard to health and other matters. The right to fight for territory made them think of territory on a more personal level. Women did not want to lead the statistics on violence and aggression because they were not familiar with the channels for obtaining access to justice. In 1994, indigenous women saw their sexual and reproductive rights as something alien to them. Women were now involved in surveillance in health centres. Indigenous peoples, including indigenous women and youth, had sought to make proposals founded on trust and transparency on the basis of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

94. Panel 8: Afro-descendants: rights and combating racial discrimination was held in the evening. It was moderated by Edgardo Ortuño, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining of Uruguay and the participants were Sergia Galván, Executive Director of Colectiva Mujer y Salud, member of the Network of Afro-Latin American, Afro-Caribbean and Diaspora Women of the Dominican Republic, Modesto Ruiz, Member of Parliament of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and Mônica Alves de Oliveira, Programme Director of the Affirmative Action Policies Department of the Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality of Brazil.

95. The Executive Director of Colectiva Mujer y Salud, member of the Network of Afro-Latin American, Afro-Caribbean and Diaspora Women of Dominican Republic, noted that the processes and struggles to make the Afro-descendent population statistically visible had been consolidated, participation mechanisms had been set up, and the demands for human rights and of Afro-descendent movements had been recognized. Efforts had been made to make Afro-descendants visible as in the 2010 censuses, with positive results, including the proposal for adopting an international decade for people of African descent and the declaration of a world day for persons and peoples of African descent, the Afro-descendent report on the Inter-American system and the inclusion of affirmative action measures. Following 500 years of racism, the time had come to strengthen the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, which had brought great hope in the fight against racism, but which had not elicited the expected enthusiasm and seemed instead to be a burden. Admittedly, there had been significant advances in establishing a regulatory framework, adopting public policies and raising awareness on human rights, but still Afro-descendants in the region experienced serious problems in exercising those rights. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) estimated that Afro-descendants accounted for between 20% and 30% of the Latin American population and suffered disproportionately high levels of poverty and social exclusion. Notwithstanding the existence of legal frameworks, the laws were not well enforced, political recognition of their values and lifestyles needed to be deepened in order to overcome their cultural invisibility. Human rights infringements had been documented using a multiplicity of indicators of exclusion and marginalization. Racism, discrimination and xenophobia were worse for women and girls and the need for a gender perspective in order to address the situation was recognized. Resources and the political will were needed to put into effect the decisions enshrined in the numerous international agreements.

96. The Member of Parliament of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela said that racial discrimination, xenophobia and racism were political and ideological problems and in order to resolve them, action had to be taken at those levels. One expression of racial discrimination lay in the contradiction between economic gains and well-distributed social gains and the struggle to eradicate it was related to the actual value attached to the human condition. The challenge was to reorient political history in order to obtain better human relationships irrespective of the colour of a person's skin, the criterion on which the code and ideology of the colonizers had been based. Substantive evidence was available to illustrate the advances in the inclusion of Afro-descendent population. The latter's right to participate should be legally recognized. The chapter on human rights in the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela conferred on that population the justification for initiating legislation

on Afro-descendants and indigenous peoples. The struggle of the Afro-descendent people had made it possible to incorporate in the 2011 census the question on the self-identification of the Venezuelan Afro-descendent population. According to that census, that population accounted for 187,000 persons or 55% of the Venezuelan population. Having those statistics would make it easier to implement policies and strategies. The Racial Discrimination Act had already been adopted so that demographic indicators relating to the Afro-descendent population should be identified. The Constitution stated that all persons were equally entitled to enjoy good health, and for that reason, the diseases most prevalent among the Afro-descendent population were being examined. Other laws had been adopted that incorporated the issue of Afro-descendants, including the Education Act, the Labour Act and the Youth Act. The National Council for the Development of Afro-descendent Communities and the Legislative Committee on Afro-descendants had also been established.

97. The Programme Director of the Affirmative Action Policies Department of the Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality of Brazil said that, according to the 2010 census, the population of Brazil was close to 200 million inhabitants of whom 50.7% identified themselves as black; thus, in Brazil, policies for the black population could not be referred to as policies for minorities. The main public policies which had succeeded in reducing racial asymmetries related to the value of the minimum wage, income transfer policies, the increase in school attendance and the Maternal Protection Act. Progress had been observed in the health sector: the poor population, most of whom were black, had better access to health services, but universal access had not yet been achieved. The affirmative action policies promoted by Brazil included the creation of the Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality of Brazil (SEPIR); the adoption of the law making it obligatory to provide education on Afro-Brazilian culture, the Racial Equality Statute, which established affirmative action and gave force of law to the comprehensive health policies for the black population; the University Quota Act; policies for traditional communities such as the Quilombolas; the National Plan for Sustainable Development of Traditional African Matrix Communities, especially in cultural and religious traditions; the Viva Youth Plan for Preventing Violence among Black Youths; the Programme for scholarships in scientific and technological production and innovation. She also drew attention to other challenges, the most notable being advancing in the treatment of institutional discrimination; ensuring the establishment of differential targets; valuing the culture of peoples of the African tradition; ensuring fulfilment of international agreements and treaties, especially the application of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the Cairo Programme of Action; implementing the statistical data observatory; creating an Ibero-American fund for Afro-descendants and a centre for historical memory in the region, by virtue of the agreements of the Ibero-American Encounter, held in November 2011 during the International Year for People of African Descent.

98. The last event was the Inter-agency round table: the regional population and development agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014, which was chaired by Egidio Crotti, Representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Resident Coordinator a.i. of the United Nations System in Uruguay. Participating in the round table were Moni Pizani, Regional Director for Latin America of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), John Wilmoth, Director of the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Carmen Barroso, Regional Director of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (Western Hemisphere Region), Rogelio Fernández, Vice-President of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP) and representative of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), Alejo Ramírez, Secretary-General of the Ibero-American Youth Organization (OIJ), Ana Durán, Senior Regional Adviser for the Americas of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and César Núñez, Regional Director of the Regional Support Team for Latin America of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

99. The Regional Director for Latin America of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) recalled President Mujica's words to the effect that those issues were like the wind: they were old yet they continued to blow. She said that the Cairo Conference was inconceivable without the dynamism of the women's organizations and social movements. The consensus, successive reviews, the agreements reflected in constitutions and public policies had their influence, but not a day passed without news arriving of yet another infringement of women's rights. The time had come to fulfil the promises made to women; it should not be forgotten that Goal 5 of the Millennium Development Goals (Improve maternal health) was the one on which the least progress had been made. Policies for gender equality were fundamental since gender equality was a prerequisite for development. An independent goal was needed to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence, in particular femicide, and to guarantee access to justice. Women and men must have equal access to property and equal pay at work. While progress had been made, women had access to only 25% of the highest level positions, so it was necessary to emphasize their participation and leadership in constructing the new development agenda. The protection of women's rights was fundamental for sustainable development, peace and equality.

100. The Director of the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs congratulated CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC for its work in the area of population and development, both in terms of quality and its dissemination, and for the excellent document it had brought to the meeting. He said that he did not yet know the composition of the Bureau of the United Nations Commission on Population and Development, and therefore had not yet taken a decision as to whether to present a final document at the special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in 2014. It was important to stress that the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations Secretariat had not taken any decision on the course of action, since it was for the members to decide under the guidance of the Bureau and the Population Division would support whatever decision was made. If a final document were produced, it would undoubtedly be strongly influenced by the outcomes of the various regional conferences. The work of the preceding days had been crucial and he expected that the outcome document of the current meeting would be duly taken into consideration at the special session of the General Assembly. In terms of the direction that the outcome document should take, he said that it should include the issues that had not been included in the Cairo Programme of Action, since changes had occurred since 1994, and lessons had been learned since the meeting in Cairo. The latter had underscored the importance of focusing on well-being and on rights at the individual level, but it was equally important to give emphasis to population dynamics, since they impacted the life of individuals. For example, rapid population growth, coupled with high levels of consumption threatened environmental sustainability, ageing threatened the sustainability of social protection systems, in particular pension and health-care systems; migration, if handled appropriately, could be an engine for development.

101. The Regional Director of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (Western Hemisphere Region) said that she was impressed by the energy and political will that had emerged at the meeting. She hoped that sexuality education would be part of the daily lives of girls and boys; that women would be in charge of their own lives and not be obliged to pursue unwanted pregnancies; that rights would be respected; and that they could look forward to equality in the near future. To achieve that, resources would be needed as well as accountability systems, as without those, ideas cannot be brought to fruition. States must have the capability to collect funds, failing which they would be left with a list of good intentions. Political processes were needed to strengthen State capacity to implement projects and show the donors that adolescent pregnancy continued to be a problem and that many women had to resort to unsafe abortions. An international covenant, mechanisms for attracting funding, a tax on foreign transfers were options for guaranteeing the independence of the United Nations and political independence. Very

low taxes, of 0.05%, would be sufficient to achieve all of the objectives and targets of the Cairo Programme of Action. A strong regional accountability mechanism was necessary in order to fulfil the agreed measures that would involve civil society and young persons in monitoring and evaluation. Experience had shown that much more emphasis had to be placed on resources and accountability. The region had been in the forefront thanks to the strong feminist movement and a vibrant civil society, as had been seen throughout the week. It was necessary to follow up on the agreement adopted to ensure that sexual and reproductive rights remained on the post-2015 development agenda.

102. The Vice-President of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP) and representative of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) said that the first meeting of the Conference had had a full agenda and opened up the opportunity for the participation of representatives of civil society, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and academia. The Cairo Programme of Action remained fully relevant at the global level and there had been advances on the issues but also lags and new challenges. The gaps that were yet to be closed were compounded by new emerging elements, which took on greater importance. There was a growing variety of problems that needed to be addressed; for example, the different level of services for groups at different stages of demographic change and the varying rates in the process to achieve the objectives of the Cairo Programme of Action. New paradigms would have to be addressed, along with the new exigencies for cooperation agencies and the academic world. He said that the demographic dynamic had to be taken into account in economic development, in keeping with the concept of planning, and explained why it was so important. Demands were increasing while regional capacities to face up to them had not kept pace and investment in human resources was insufficient in most countries. The investments by international and multilateral agencies had not been sufficient either. He reaffirmed the commitment of the scientific and professional associations to address the national capacities and human resources needs and to contribute at the regional and country levels.

103. The Regional Director of the Regional Support Team for Latin America of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) said that young people were the solution in the response to the HIV situation. The interrelationship with HIV had been mentioned under each of the issues, but the analysis in the proposed agenda needed to be fleshed out. While the spread of the virus had stabilized in the region, at the same time there were as many 1.6 million persons living with HIV. The rates of coverage of AIDS treatment were at their highest, but 30% or more were not receiving treatment. The overall factors that affected development were closely linked to HIV, since the drugs had to be acquired and that was not always feasible. Other factors included migration, economic crises, disasters, floods, all of which had varying impacts on the persons who required daily treatment. The figures masked the inequalities in coverage and the unequal access to care services by persons who were carriers of the virus. Gender inequalities between and within countries and gender-based violence also had a bearing on HIV; the same was true of the unequal level of education, as only 30% of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 knew how to prevent HIV transmission. The role of the State was unquestionable but needed to be strengthened. Undoubtedly, more resources needed to be invested but in an efficient manner, since for every US\$ 100 invested in halting the spread of HIV, less than US\$ 1 was spent on prevention in the key populations. The response to HIV could be shown to be a successful experience of coordination, which had managed to bring together different classes and to foster responsibility and solidarity. UNAIDS reaffirmed its commitment to continue working with all the key stakeholders in order to achieve the targets.

104. The Secretary-General of the Ibero-American Youth Organization (OIJ) said that OIJ brought together organizations that worked with youth and sought to make their voice heard. A survey of more than 20,000 young people revealed, among other findings, that many girls dropped out of school and got pregnant as a way of attracting the family's attention. He drew attention to the activity held a few days earlier to launch an agenda for social development and investment in youth. It was crucial to make their

voices heard in participation forums. The experience and leadership of Brazil was decisive for the agenda that would be carried forward, which would engage civil society, academia, the State, the private sector and non-governmental organizations. It was crucial to address the challenges in the framework of the Cairo Programme, in particular the challenge to launch a much more specific struggle against inequality. As President Mujica had said, development did not lie in consumption patterns but rather in the struggle against regional inequality and Latin America and the Caribbean had a great deal to contribute. The standard had been set by many of the major achievements observed in the region: same-sex marriage in Argentina and Uruguay, the drugs policy in Uruguay, the youth statute in Brazil, and entitlement to vote from the age of 16 in Argentina. The Cairo Programme was fundamental but did not compete with the objectives for youth. Youth issues had to be mainstreamed into all areas. The challenge was not to represent young people but rather the interests of young people.

#### Consideration and adoption of the agreements (agenda item 9)

105. Having considered the draft consensus in plenary session, the member States adopted the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.

#### **Closing session**

106. At the closing session, statements were made by Leonel Briozzo, Under-Secretary for Public Health of Uruguay; Marcela Suazo, Director of the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); Kwabena Osei-Danquah, Executive Coordinator of the ICPD beyond 2014 Secretariat; Sonia Montaña, Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC, and Dirk Jaspers\_Fajjer, Chief of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC.

107. The Under-Secretary for Public Health of Uruguay highlighted the number, depth and scope of issues addressed at the meeting and applauded the transparent and inclusive process and the intense participation of civil society.

108. The Director of the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) then took the floor. She welcomed the consensus reached, albeit not without difficulty, and said that the region had demonstrated that in order to build a better world, it was crucial to recognize the full range of diversity. She then gave the floor to the Executive Coordinator of the ICPD beyond 2014 Secretariat, who thanked the organizers and participants of the meeting and said that the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean would have a huge impact on future regional and thematic meetings, as well as on the special session of the General Assembly in follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

109. The Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs said that unlike the situation in the past, women had taken centre stage at the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and she thanked the bodies responsible for the machineries for the advancement of women and movements, especially the feminist movement, for their part in pushing forward the development agenda.

110. The Chief of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC commended participants on the length and scope of the Consensus. He said that a number of new commitments had emerged from the first session of the Conference and, after congratulating participants on their adoption of the Montevideo Consensus, called upon all stakeholders to act without delay to implement it.

#### **Adoption of the agreements**

111. The text of the Montevideo Consensus, as adopted by the member States of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, appears as annex 1 of this report.

Annex 1

**MONTEVIDEO CONSENSUS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

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*The representatives of the countries participating in the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Montevideo from 12 to 15 August 2013,*

## **PREAMBLE**

*Bearing in mind* that the main focus of this first session has been the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014, the aim being to review the progress achieved in Latin America and the Caribbean over the past 20 years, and to identify key measures for furthering its implementation with emphasis on emerging issues at the regional level relating to population and development, human well-being and dignity, and to their sustainability,

*Reaffirming* the relevance of the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, adopted in Cairo in September 1994,

*Reaffirming also* the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first special session, which was held in New York from 30 June to 2 July 1999,

*Recalling* the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development, adopted in Mexico City in May 1993; and the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, adopted in 1994 by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in resolution 536(XXV),

*Taking into account* resolution 65/234, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 22 December 2010, in which it decided to extend the Cairo Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014 and called for an operational review of its implementation in order to respond to the important new challenges that are relevant to population and development and to strengthen the integration of population and development issues in global development processes,

*Taking into account also* its decision in that resolution that the Commission on Population and Development, should convene an interactive discussion during its forty-seventh session on the assessment of the status of implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action as well as its decision in resolution 67/250 of 2013 to hold the special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development on 22 September 2014 in New York,

*Reiterating* the earlier agreements of the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular the agreements adopted at its last meeting, held in Quito from 4 to 6 July 2012, which were ratified at the thirty-fourth session of the Commission,

*Bearing in mind* resolution 60/265, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 30 June 2006, wherein Member States are urged to achieve the goal of universal access to reproductive health by 2015, established at the International Conference on Population and Development,

*Keeping in mind* the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in October

1995, the Quito Consensus, adopted at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Quito in August 2007, the Brasilia Consensus, adopted at the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Brasilia in July 2010, and the conclusions on the elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls, agreed in 2013 at the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women,

*Bearing in mind also* the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its two optional protocols and resolution 2012/1, adopted by the Commission on Population and Development in April 2012 at its forty-fifth session, in which Governments are urged to protect the human rights of boys, girls, adolescents and youth,

*Bearing in mind further* the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, adopted at the Third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in 2012 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Second World Assembly on Ageing of 2002,

*Recognizing* the progress achieved by the United Nations Open-ended Working Group on Ageing and welcoming resolution 67/139 of the United Nations General Assembly establishing that the Group shall, as part of its mandate and starting from its fourth session, to be held in 2013, consider proposals for an international legal instrument to promote and protect the rights and dignity of older persons,

*Considering* the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, resolution 615(XXXI) on international migration, adopted at the thirty-first session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Montevideo in March 2006, and General Assembly resolution 67/219 of 21 December 2012 on international migration and development, which acknowledges the important and complex interrelationship between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, transit and destination,

*Underscoring* the importance of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, which will be held in September 2013 in New York, and in particular the need for Governments to negotiate and adopt a document for presentation at that meeting,

*Taking into account* resolution 61/295 of 10 December 2007, wherein the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, article 42 of which states that the United Nations and States shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and shall follow up on its effectiveness,

*Keeping in mind* the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, which was adopted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in 2001, and resolution 67/155, in which the General Assembly decided to launch a preparatory process with a view to the proclamation in 2013 of the International Decade for People of African Descent,

*Bearing in mind* the recommendations of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as well as the reports of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

*Bearing in mind* also the important contribution of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in incorporating disability-related issues as an integral part of national sustainable development strategies, from a human rights perspective, with equality and without discrimination,

*Keeping in mind* resolution 2012/1 adopted in April 2012 by the United Nations Commission on Population and Development at its forty-fifth session and the Bali Declaration adopted in December 2012 by the Global Youth Forum, in which Governments are urged to protect the human rights of adolescents and youth to enable them to take control of their sexual health and reproductive health and decide freely and responsibly on such matters, free from coercion, discrimination or violence and to provide them with comprehensive education on sexuality, human rights and gender equality,

*Highlighting* the integrated approach to development that has marked the thinking of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean since its inception, and the promotion, at the recent sessions of the Commission, of equality as the overarching normative ethical principle and the ultimate objective of development, and recognizing the work of the United Nations Population Fund with respect to adolescents, young people and gender equity,

*Having considered* the documentation prepared by the secretariat, with support from the United Nations Population Fund, for the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and, in particular, the lessons drawn from the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in the region over the past 20 years,<sup>1</sup>

*Noting* that, notwithstanding the progress towards fulfilment of the targets and goals of the Cairo Programme of Action, considerable deficiencies persist in its execution many of which are linked to the structural inequality characteristic of the Latin American and Caribbean region,

*Taking note of* the recommendations from the Caribbean Forum on Population, Migration and Development contained in “The Road Map for Population, Migration and Development beyond 2014”, which was endorsed by the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee at its sixteenth meeting, held in Georgetown on 11 July 2013,

*Taking into account* the United Nations Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, established by resolution 47/189 of the United Nations General Assembly, and reaffirming the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which reinforced the principles of sustainable development and the relevant commitments embodied in Agenda 21, and recalling the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, adopted at the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Mauritius in 2005, pursuant to resolution 57/262 of the United Nations General Assembly, and which served as the culmination of a ten year comprehensive review of the Barbados Programme of Action, and looking forward to the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, to be held in Samoa in 2014,

*Stressing* the fact that this agreement reaffirms, complements and expands on the Cairo Programme of Action and the earlier agreements adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

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<sup>1</sup> LC/L.3640(CRPD.1/3).

*Recognizing* the important linkages existing between the Cairo Programme of Action, human rights, the Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 development agenda,

*Considering* resolution 66/288 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 11 September 2012, which endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”, and reaffirming the relevance of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in respect of all issues pertaining to sustainable development, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities,

Considering also the Final Declaration of the International Forum on Afro-descendent Youth, which contains recommendations on policies for young people in the areas of health, education, decent work, rights, sexuality and social participation,

*Underscoring* the findings, conclusions and lessons learned at the global and regional levels from the operational review of the Cairo Programme of Action and the Proposed regional agenda on population and development for Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014,

*Recognizing* the region’s progress in designing policies and programmes, establishing institutional structures and allocating the resources necessary and the budgets required for the full implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation and their contribution to the Millennium Development Goals in terms of promoting health and protecting human rights,

*Emphasizing* that, notwithstanding the progress towards the fulfilment of the targets and goals of the Cairo Programme of Action and of the Millennium Development Goals, significant gaps persist in the policies and programmes and institutional and financial capacity in the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action and in the attainment of the Goals, in particular Goal 5, and that these gaps must be taken into account in the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action beyond 2014 and in the post-2015 development agenda,

*Underscoring* the important contributions made by civil society, other non-governmental stakeholders, women’s and youth organizations, and social movements to the implementation and follow-up of the Cairo Programme of Action,

*Recognizing* that, notwithstanding the significant advances achieved in the region in promoting, protecting and guaranteeing human rights over the past 20 years, these advances have not reached the entire population and that, while economic and social inclusion policies have enhanced opportunities and well-being, many people still live in extreme poverty and face inequalities as a result of historically entrenched patterns and new forms of discrimination, and, as such, are unable to exercise their rights fully,

*Underscoring* the fact that the inclusion of alternative and participatory development models and approaches in the region, such as “good living”, reconciles economic development with human development, human rights and respect for the environment and that these are enriched by the energy, dynamism and creativity of those persons who traditionally were discriminated against,

*Recognizing* that the Earth and its ecosystems are important for achieving a proper balance between the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations,

*Affirming* that freedom, capacities and the right to take informed decisions, empower persons to develop their potential and participate fully in the economic and social spheres; that the realization of human potential and innovation depend on guaranteed human rights, physical integrity and protection against violence and that the right to health, education, housing and a livelihood ensures full empowerment and inclusion of all,

*Reaffirming* that the promotion and protection of sexual rights and reproductive rights are essential for the achievement of social justice and the national, regional and global commitments to the three pillars of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental,

*Recognizing* that population dynamics —growth and decline, changes in the age structure, urbanization, migration and changing household and family structures— influence the opportunities for human development, are shaped by the decisions that people take and are essential for planning economic and social growth as well as for the three pillars of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental,

*Reaffirming* that poverty, in all its manifestations, is essentially a denial of rights and that poverty eradication is a moral imperative for the region which Governments must address,

*Underscoring* that the preparation of public statistics by State agencies must be consistent with an inclusive approach which encompasses the broad range of rights under public policy and that the information generated on Afro-descendent populations, indigenous populations, persons with disabilities, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, gender, social inequalities and gaps, ageing and other issues constitutes a basic input for public policy formulation and is vital for monitoring the objectives established in national and regional agendas.

## **GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

*Reaffirming* the principles of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,

*Reaffirming also* the principles of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development,

*Reaffirming further* that every country has the sovereign right to decide whether or not to apply the recommendations contained in the Cairo Programme of Action and in the present document, subject to its national laws and development priorities and in a manner consistent with universally agreed international human rights;

*Decide*, by virtue of these general principles, to:

*Reaffirm* that the agreements contained herein, the outcome of a series of discussions over time since the International Conference on Population and Development, are an essential point of reference for each country's resolutions;

*Highlight* the need for a cross-cutting, universal, comprehensive, inclusive and equitable approach, based on equality, solidarity, and respect for dignity and human rights in order to address the

needs of all vulnerable groups and related issues in connection with health, education, community, governance and sustainability for the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action at the regional level and key actions for its further implementation and follow-up beyond 2014;

*Reaffirm* that a secular State is one of the elements fundamental to the full exercise of human rights, the deepening of democracy and the elimination of all forms of discrimination;

*Reaffirm* also the importance of strengthening participatory forms of government as a guarantee for the effective exercise of democracy;

*Strengthen* the role of the State and enhance its capacity for strategic management from a long-term and national development perspective;

*Recognize* that enabling the voices and interests of all men and women is essential in order to advance towards sustainable development and that responsible governance and robust institutions are fundamental for social and economic inclusion and sustainability;

*Recognize* also that population and development issues are closely linked to the economic, social and environmental realities and that, in order to address them, steps must be taken to strengthen international cooperation and forge global, regional and subregional partnerships and to establish agreements between countries as well as innovative approaches, including private initiatives;

*Reaffirm* the importance of international cooperation, including South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, for the implementation of the Programme of Action on Population and Development beyond 2014 and of a future regional agenda on population and development;

*Recognize* the importance of including issues relating to population in the sustainable development goals and in the post-2015 development agenda;

*Reaffirm* the political will and commitment to adopt immediate measures in response to the expectations of the populations of the region and eliminate existing inequalities, with emphasis on vulnerable groups and those that are subject to discrimination;

*Recognize* that a favourable economic environment where peace and governance prevail at all levels is indispensable for solving population and development problems;

*Recognize* also the adverse impact of unilateral coercive economic measures on the development of countries targeted by such measures and on their populations;

*Recognize* further that effective governance is based on accountability, broad-based participation, transparency and the enforcement of the rule of law, and that strengthening national and local governments is key for achieving the objectives of development, peace and security;

*Ensure* that the support of the United Nations system reflects the priorities contained in the present document and that these are embodied in the strategic plans of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and in the agreements to be adopted by these bodies through their respective executive boards and governing bodies for the period 2014-2017, in particular concerning the presence of these entities in the countries of the region.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

*Decide* to adopt the following priority actions identified in the Proposed regional agenda on population and development for Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014<sup>2</sup> in order to reinforce the application and further implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action and its follow-up,

### A. FULL INTEGRATION OF POPULATION DYNAMICS INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH EQUALITY AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

*Recognizing* that advances have been made in the region towards integrating population issues into public policies and programmes on a basis of respect for human rights, but that, at the same time, many challenges remain pending in terms of their formulation and implementation,

*Agree to:*

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;
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;
3. Build and strengthen national and subnational 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;
4. Ensure full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development planning, sectoral policies and public policies and programmes in general—in particular in development and land-use planning—at national and subnational levels, drawing on sociodemographic knowledge and information and harnessing technological advances;
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;
6. Guarantee sustainable production and consumption patterns and avoid exacerbating the undesirable climate change phenomena brought about by human activity.

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<sup>2</sup> LC/L.3641(CRPD.1/4).

## **B. RIGHTS, NEEDS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND REQUIREMENTS OF GIRLS, BOYS, ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH**

*Recognizing* that boys, girls, adolescents and young people are rights-holders and stakeholders in development,

*Noting* that childhood, adolescence and youth are key phases in the lives and development of individuals and that government action taken from a human rights perspective to address these phases has been limited and that the current demographic situation in the region opens up opportunities for increasing social investment in these age groups,

*Noting also* that early childhood, including the perinatal period and care for mothers and infants, is crucial, since poverty or vulnerability experienced at this stage of life can cause chronic diseases in adulthood,

*Considering* that the 15-29 age group in the region now numbers some 160 million persons—in other words, young people account for one quarter of the population—and that the demographic dividend offers a unique opportunity for social investment in adolescence and youth, based on intergenerational solidarity, an investment which is essential for the three pillars of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental,

*Reiterating* the objective of addressing the specific needs of adolescents and youth, and concerned at the high and unequal levels of adolescent pregnancy in the region, which, especially in the case of girls under the age of 15, is usually associated with forced marriage, abuse or sexual violence,

*Expressing concern* for the high levels of violence experienced by boys, girls, adolescents and young people in the region, in particular violence by organized groups that perpetrate criminal acts,

*Agree to:*

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;
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;
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;
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;

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;
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, 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;
13. Introduce or strengthen policies and programmes to prevent pregnant adolescents and young mothers from dropping out of school;
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;
15. Design intersectoral strategies to help young women avoid subsequent pregnancies, including antenatal, childbirth and postpartum care, access to contraceptive methods, protection, support and justice;
16. Guarantee for boys, girls, adolescents and young people the opportunities and the basis for harmonious 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;
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.

### **C. AGEING, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES**

*Considering* that older persons are rights-holders who have contributed and continue to play an active role in the many areas of development, and that countries should recognize them as key stakeholders in the formulation of public policies,

*Considering* also that older persons, by virtue of their age and vulnerability, continue to be subjected to discrimination, abuse and ill-treatment, which ultimately impairs the enjoyment and exercise of their rights,

*Concerned* that the violence suffered by older persons, in both the public and private spheres, undermines their human rights,

*Deeply convinced* of the importance of medium- and long-term planning in anticipating the major economic and social transformations that will be generated by the demographic changes taking place in the region, in particular with respect to the age structure of the population,

*Considering* that most countries are now transiting through the demographic dividend, in which the relative increase in the number of working-age persons provides an opportunity to boost growth and development and to advance with or consolidate reforms in terms of social protection,

*Bearing in mind* that the change in the age structure of the population will impact on lifestyles, human relationships, patterns of consumption, investment, savings and sectoral demands, mainly due to the significant increase in the proportion of older persons over the coming decades,

*Considering* that the epidemiological profile of Latin America and the Caribbean is characterized by overlapping stages, with the increasing prevalence of chronic and non-communicable diseases, declining fertility and a growing older population, but that levels of communicable diseases remain significant, as do external causes of disability and death,

*Considering also* that the increase in the older population is expected to be accompanied by a significant rise in the demand for health care and that a gap has emerged between this demand and the available institutional frameworks to address it, so that States are passing on the responsibility to households, causing situations of greater vulnerability and adding significantly to the burden traditionally borne by women,

*Bearing in mind* that the feminization of ageing calls for the development of specific policies to address the particular needs of older women,

*Reaffirming* the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, adopted in 2012,

*Reaffirming also* that in every decision the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean demonstrate the political will and determination to guarantee the full exercise of human rights, by empowering individuals to be agents of change, and that all older persons should thus be enabled, through the elimination of the barriers to equality between men and women, to have full decision-making power over issues that affect them,

*Recognizing* that the empowerment of older persons is a key element in enforcing their human rights and in ensuring their full participation in a development model that cannot be sustainable unless it is inclusive,

*Considering* the significant contribution that older persons can make to society in terms of their acquired knowledge, *savoir-vivre* and emotional capacity,

*Agree to:*

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;
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;
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;
21. Ensure the inclusion and equitable participation of older persons in the design and application of policies, plans and programmes that concern them;
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;
23. Establish or consolidate human rights programmes to tackle and eliminate violence against older persons in the public and private spheres;
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;
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;
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 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;
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;
29. Foster the development of and access to palliative care, to ensure a dignified, painless death;

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;
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;
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.

#### **D. UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES**

*Considering* that sexual rights and reproductive rights are embraced by human rights and that their exercise is essential for the enjoyment of other fundamental rights and for achieving the international development targets and poverty eradication,

*Taking into account* the fact that progress towards achieving the target of universal access to sexual and reproductive health has been insufficient and uneven, and that education and the quality of health care are fundamental factors for achieving the ultimate objective of improving sexual and reproductive health,

*Reaffirming* that maternal mortality is an affront to human rights and recognizing that the overwhelming majority of maternal deaths are preventable,

*Concerned* at the high rates of maternal mortality, due largely to difficulties in obtaining access to proper sexual health and reproductive health services or due to unsafe abortions, and aware that some experiences in the region have demonstrated that the penalization of abortion leads to higher rates of maternal mortality and morbidity and does not reduce the number of abortions, and that this holds the region back in its efforts to fulfil the Millennium Development Goals,

*Recognizing* that, although antiretroviral treatment is available and vertical HIV transmission has been reduced, challenges persist in terms of increasing awareness of and preventing HIV/AIDS, encouraging timely, voluntary detection, providing care for persons with HIV/AIDS and eliminating the stigma and discrimination, which continue to be widespread, especially towards lesbian, gay bisexual and transgender persons, sex workers, women living with HIV/AIDS, drug users and other key groups,

*Considering* that health gaps are still wide in the region and that average statistics usually mask the high levels of maternal mortality, sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS infection and the unmet need for contraception among the population living in poverty and in rural areas, among indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants and vulnerable groups, such as women, adolescents and young people and persons with disabilities,

*Agree to:*

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;
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;
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;
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;
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, 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;
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;
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;
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 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;
41. Promote prevention and self-care programmes for the sexual health and reproductive health of men;
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;

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;
44. Guarantee effective access to a wide range of culturally relevant, scientifically sound, modern contraceptive methods, including emergency oral contraception;
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;
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.

## **E. GENDER EQUALITY**

*Reaffirming* the validity of the Quito Consensus of 2007 and the Brasilia Consensus of 2010 and the continuing relevance of the commitments contained therein, in particular those relating to the promotion and protection of the human rights of women, the eradication of gender discrimination and multiple forms of discrimination, the elimination of violence, and the building of State structures for promoting the advancement of women and gender equality,

Reaffirming the commitment to ratification and implementation of International Labour Organization conventions 100, 102, 111, 156 and 189,

*Reiterating* that protecting the rights and autonomy of women, promoting the full exercise of their sexual rights and reproductive rights, gender equality and the elimination of the multiple forms of discrimination and violence, including gender-based forms of such acts, are fundamental to Governments' commitment to advance towards development with equality,

*Recognizing* that, in the region, the sexual division of labour, poverty in all its manifestations and unequal access to resources continue to be obstacles to the promotion and protection of all the human rights of women and that the elimination of political, economic, social and cultural inequalities must therefore figure among the principal sustainable development goals,

*Bearing in mind* that violence against girls, women and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, in particular sexual violence, is a critical indicator of marginalization, inequality, exclusion and gender discrimination against women and affects their autonomy, self-determination, individual and collective health and the exercise of human rights,

*Considering* that discrimination and violence on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity places lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons in a vulnerable position, preventing their access to equality and to the full exercise of citizenship,

*Conscious* of the persistently unequal distribution of unpaid domestic and care work between men and women, of the scant recognition and lack of appreciation for the role of women in fulfilling these tasks and of the fact that demographic changes will have an impact on the need for care services,

*Bearing in mind* that parity is aimed at achieving equality in the exercise of power, in decision-making, in mechanisms for participation and social and political representation and in family, social, economic, political and cultural relationships and that there is still a notable underrepresentation of women in decision-making spheres,

*Agree to:*

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;
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;
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;
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;
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;
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;
53. Develop and strengthen policies and universal care services based on the highest human rights standards, from a gender equality 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;

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;
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;
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;
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;
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;
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.
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;
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 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;
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;

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;
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.

## **F. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND PROTECTION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANTS**

*Bearing in mind* that the human rights of migrants are a priority in all initiatives relating to cooperation on migration and that concerns about the protection of migrants are shared by the international community and should be included in all cooperation agendas,

*Bearing in mind also that* the migrant population in the region is significantly high, currently amounting to approximately 30 million persons, and that migrants make substantial contributions to their home countries as well as to their countries of destination,

*Concerned* at the impact of the economic crisis on the living conditions of migrants, the increasing complexity involved in migration, with regard to migrants' journeys and integration as well as during transit and return migration,

*Expressing* concern at the evident and systematic human rights violations suffered by migrants as a result of racism, xenophobia and homophobia, as well as the lack of guarantee of due process and specific problems that affect different groups, especially women, girls, boys and adolescents, in terms of discrimination, abuse, trafficking in persons, exploitation and violence,

*Considering* that the full exercise by migrants of their human rights and access by them to basic public services, in particular education and health, including sexual health and reproductive health, should not depend on their migration status,

*Bearing in mind* that the global economic development process breeds inequalities and asymmetries which, in turn, generate an available workforce that is willing to work for minimum wages and in precarious conditions, and creates demand for highly flexible conditions that seek to extract the productive strength from these workers without respect for their human rights, in particular in the case of persons from less developed economies or living in dire poverty,

*Recognizing* the consensus adopted by the Regional Conference on Migration and the South American Conference on Migration, as well as at the first meeting of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States concerning management of international migration, and at other subregional forums and entities which assume approaches associated with the protection of the human rights of migrants, the comprehensive treatment of migratory processes and special attention for the victims of trafficking,

*Reaffirming* the commitment to redouble their efforts to face the challenges and opportunities posed by migration for countries of origin, transit and destination, from the perspective of human rights, promotion of development and shared responsibility,

*Considering* that the important role that migrants play in economic growth has not been sufficiently appreciated or matched by any increase in the recognition of their human rights, including their labour rights or the rights of their family members,

*Agree to:*

66. Ensure that international migration issues, including migration regularization policies are fully incorporated into global, regional and national post-2015 development agendas and strategies;
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;
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 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;
69. Promote the signing of bilateral and multilateral social security conventions to enable migrant workers to accumulate years of service;
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;
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;
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;
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;

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;
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.

## **G. TERRITORIAL INEQUALITY, SPATIAL MOBILITY AND VULNERABILITY**

*Keeping in mind* the importance of agreement 2 relating to population, territory and sustainable development, adopted in Quito in 2012 by the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular the appeal to member States to consider territory as a key element in sustainable development and human coexistence, and to reduce territorial inequalities since these exacerbate economic, social and environmental inequities, at the subnational level and between countries,

*Bearing in mind* that in agreement 2 referred to above, the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America called on member States to advance towards the consolidation of planning systems that will help to build societies that are equitable and free of social exclusion, by designing public policies geared to reducing gaps in the quality of life and in the exercise of the rights of all persons, with emphasis on the living conditions of human beings and their relationship with the territory where they live,

*Taking into account* the particular challenges facing the countries of the region owing to conditions of poverty, structural processes such as globalization, specialization in extractive production and climate change, and the relationships between these processes and population mobility, spatial distribution, settlement and vulnerability of the poor population,

*Taking into consideration* the special characteristics of the spatial distribution of the population in the region, such as high rates of urbanization with the attendant opportunities and risks, the persistent rural exodus, the trend towards concentration of population and activities in a few dynamic centres, the limited options for development in rural areas and small population centres and the segregation and vulnerability facing poor people by virtue of their geographical location,

*Appreciating* the advances achieved and the region's experience in decentralization, development planning and territorial planning processes at the national and disaggregated levels and, especially, the successful experiences arising from the incorporation of population features and trends in development and territorial planning exercises,

*Concerned* at the high cost in human life, infrastructure, persons affected and economic losses caused by natural and socioenvironmental disasters in the region in recent years, which expose the human settlements of the poorest populations to the highest levels of vulnerability,

*Agree to:*

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;
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;
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;
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;
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;
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 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;
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;
83. Promote inclusive development of natural resources, avoiding the social and environmental damage that this may cause;
84. Promote the use of georeferenced, sociodemographic analysis, disaggregated by sex, race and ethnicity, to improve territorial planning and environmental risk management.

## H. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: INTERCULTURALISM AND RIGHTS

*Considering* that the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples recognizes and reaffirms that indigenous individuals are entitled, without discrimination, to all human rights enshrined in international law, and that indigenous peoples possess collective rights which are indispensable for their existence, well-being and integral development as peoples,

*Reaffirming* the contribution that the indigenous peoples of the region make to development and to the conservation of the planet and that all peoples contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humanity,

*Concerned* at the sharp inequality that affects indigenous peoples and individuals as a result of historical injustices and structural discrimination, which are expressed in higher levels of material poverty, exclusion and marginalization, as well as to their more limited participation in decision-making in power structures and in citizens' representation mechanisms, which undermines their human rights,

*Conscious* of the urgent need to respect and promote the territorial rights of indigenous peoples, as a prerequisite for the development of their identity and autonomy as peoples and for the challenges that this implies in the context of globalization, especially given the increase in the exploitation of natural resources and the pressure on the territories of indigenous peoples, including the peoples living in voluntary isolation,

*Concerned* at the high levels of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality among indigenous peoples, particularly among women, girls and adolescents living in rural areas,

*Recognizing* the need to protect and respect the collective rights of indigenous peoples, as well as the need for greater protection for their development and against the forms of violence to which indigenous boys, girls, adolescents, young people, women and older persons are subjected,

*Highlighting the importance* of the high-level plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, to be held on 22 and 23 September 2014, pursuant to United Nations General Assembly resolution 65/198 of 21 December 2010,

*Agree to:*

85. 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;
86. 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;

87. 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;
88. 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;
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;
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;
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.

## **I. AFRO-DESCENDANTS: RIGHTS AND COMBATING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**

*Reaffirming* that the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, provide a comprehensive human rights framework for the well-being and development of Afro-descendent persons and a solid foundation for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

*Convinced* that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance occur on the grounds of race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin and that victims can suffer multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination based on other related grounds, such as gender identity, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, social origin, economic status, birth or other situation,

*Underscoring* the contribution that Afro-descendent populations make to the development and well-being of humanity as a whole and that cultural diversity should be valued, enjoyed, genuinely accepted and embraced as a permanent feature which enriches societies,

*Deeply concerned* at the disadvantaged position of Afro-descendent persons and communities in the areas of education, employment, health, housing, child mortality and life expectancy, in particular when the inequality is due to racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance,

*Agree to:*

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;
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;
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;
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;
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 incorporated into all levels of government, with organized civil society participating throughout the process of design, implementation and evaluation of those instruments;
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;
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.

## **J. FRAMEWORKS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FUTURE REGIONAL AGENDA ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

*Reaffirming* the strategic role that the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean is called upon to play in the review of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and in the definition of priorities for its implementation beyond 2014,

*Underscoring* the need for operational instruments, monitoring systems and resources for action in the area of population and development in the region to address the emerging challenges in this sphere,

*Agree to:*

99. Reiterate the appeal to establish or strengthen a national coordinating mechanism, with the participation of civil society organizations, to facilitate the implementation and follow-up of the Cairo Programme of Action beyond 2014 and to act as a permanent liaison with the Regional Conference;
100. Adopt a regional agenda on population and development for Latin America and the Caribbean fully respecting the Cairo Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014;
101. Generate regional and national machineries to oversee the fulfilment of this regional agenda on population and development for Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014 and ensure its accountability;
102. Improve data sources, particularly population censuses, administrative records, vital statistics and specialized surveys, promoting the full independence of national statistical systems and ensuring, by means of legal and institutional frameworks, that users and producers apply the fundamental principles of official statistics at both the national and international levels as well as harmonized methodologies to ensure comparability between countries;
103. Ensure sufficient financial and human resources to develop integrated systems that provide reliable, timely, good-quality, gender-sensitive information, disaggregated by territory, sex, age, race, ethnicity and socioeconomic status, to facilitate decision-making and the formulation, follow-up and appraisal of development policies and programmes;
104. Promote cooperation between national statistical offices and the relevant bodies in the field of statistics to aid in the production and improvement of those statistics, as well as in the use of health-sector administrative records for statistical purposes;
105. Ensure sufficient financial resources and the mobilization of international cooperation resources for Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to expedite the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action beyond 2014 and the measures agreed upon herein, putting in place at the same time clear and effective transparency and accountability mechanisms;
106. Design and implement training strategies in the area of population and development that cover the various issues, territorial levels and course formats, using the academic establishments in the region and available technological advances, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations system;
107. Guarantee the effective participation of civil society and social movements in the implementation, oversight and appraisal of the Cairo Programme of Action beyond 2014, incorporating the measures agreed upon herein;
108. Submit a proposal to the Statistical Conference of the Americas, at its next meeting, on the harmonization of health indicators, in particular sexual health and reproductive health, for the region, including small island developing States, in order to facilitate the comparison and analysis of regional trends.

**FOLLOW-UP RECOMMENDATIONS**

109. *Resolve* that these agreements represent the input of Latin America and the Caribbean for the report reviewing the status of implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action which the Secretary-General will present to the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-seventh session, to be held from 7 to 11 April 2014, and for the special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, to be held on 22 September 2014 in New York;
110. *Request* the secretariat, within the framework of the existing links between population and development, to continue to give priority to the following issues from a gender perspective: determinants and consequences of demographic trends; sociodemographic inequities; maternal and child mortality; sexual health and reproductive health; youth; ageing and older persons; indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations in Latin America and the Caribbean; international and internal migration; sources of sociodemographic information (population censuses and vital statistics), and human resources training in the fields of demography and population and development;
111. *Request also* the secretariat to continue providing support for countries in affording statistical visibility to the indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations of Latin America and the Caribbean by seeking to develop specific and innovative indicators, including the exchange of best practices, and providing accessible training opportunities for national personnel, and to continue to monitor regionally the issues relating to these population groups in Latin America and the Caribbean;
112. *Commission* the secretariat to provide all necessary support for the implementation of the regional activities to be held in preparation for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, which will take place on 22 and 23 September 2014;
113. *Also commission* the secretariat to provide technical assistance for the activities relating to the preparatory process of the International Decade for People of African Descent;
114. *Further commission* the secretariat, through the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre-Population Division of ECLAC, to continue to head cooperation efforts to assist the Latin American and Caribbean countries in the area of international migration, in particular in generating information and knowledge, preparing regulations and formulating and assessing policies using a human-rights-based approach, respecting the commitments established in resolution 615(XXXI) on international migration, which was adopted at the thirty-first session of the Commission;
115. *Request* the secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund to continue generating information and knowledge and to provide technical assistance to the countries for following up implementation of the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as for other activities aimed at protecting the human rights of older persons within the purview of the United Nations;
116. *Encourage* the secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund to continue, through the inter-agency groups, to coordinate efforts with other international and multilateral agencies in order to

implement priority activities relating to population and development for the benefit of member States; and urge it to promote and expand South-South, triangular and extraregional cooperation and sharing of best practices;

117. *Resolve* that the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, with support from the secretariat, shall hold a meeting in 2014 in preparation for the second session of the Regional Conference;
118. *Invite* member States to propose the creation of working groups on issues agreed upon herein to the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, for adoption at the second session of the Conference, which will be held in 2015;
119. *Requests* the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Population Fund, to include in their strategic plans for 2014-2017 the priority areas of the Cairo Programme of Action adopted at the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to allocate funds according to the indicators of need as required in each of the priority issues proposed by this Conference;
120. *Further request* the secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund to strengthen scientific and technical cooperation activities, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and reiterate the importance of developing human resources through training, the exchange of experiences and specialized knowledge, knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity-building, which entails strengthening institutional capacities, including planning, management, follow-up and evaluation capabilities;
121. *Ask* the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to lend technical assistance, through its Division for Gender Affairs, in coordination with the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to provide technical support to State machineries and regional forums for the advancement of women in the management of cooperation and technical assistance resources with a view to enabling the implementation and follow-up of the Cairo Programme of Action and these agreements;
122. *Also ask* the United Nations Population Fund to strengthen cooperation activities with the Governments of the region in the framework of their commitment to strengthen investment in youth and, in particular, to intensify efforts to coordinate actions relating to access to quality education, including comprehensive sexuality education, gender equality, decent work for youth and their access to quality health care, including sexual health and reproductive health services, in conjunction with other cooperation agencies and other bodies in the United Nations system;
123. *Further ask* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations Population Fund, in consultation with the Governments and in coordination with the relevant organizations in the United Nations system, to foster South-South cooperation in order to continue to advance towards the goals and objectives of the Cairo Programme of Action beyond 2014;
124. *Thank* the United Nations Population Fund for its technical assistance and financial support for the operational review of implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 65/234, as well as for its support for the organization and holding of

- the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which has facilitated the formulation of the agreements adopted herein;
125. *Ask* the secretariat to report to the Regional Conference on Population and Development, at its second session, on activities carried out in the substantive areas referred to in the foregoing paragraphs;
  126. *Thank and congratulate* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Government of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay for organizing the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC for preparing the corresponding documentation, particularly the reports “Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: Review of the period 2009-2013 and lessons learned. Summary and overview” and “Proposed regional agenda on population and development for Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014”; and thank the United Nations Population Fund for its collaboration;
  127. *Thank also* the Commission for the support provided to the countries of the region, through the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre-Population Division of ECLAC, in the implementation, follow-up and evaluation of the Cairo Programme of Action and for the activities carried out between July 2012 and July 2013, which are described in the document “Report on the activities conducted by the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC during the period 2012-2013”;<sup>3</sup> and thank the United Nations Population Fund for its collaboration;
  128. *Express appreciation* to the civil society organizations and social movements for monitoring implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action, in particular for their contributions to the first session of the Regional Conference;
  129. *Thanks* the Government of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay for hosting the first meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and for providing all the support needed for the event;
  130. *Welcomes* the kind offer of the Government of Mexico to host the second meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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<sup>3</sup> LC/L.3643/Rev.1.

## Annex 2

**Reservation presented by the delegation of Guatemala**

The delegation of Guatemala presents the following written statement:

My delegation wishes to state that, for reasons of interest to our country, Guatemala issues the following reservations and requests that they be incorporated in the final report of the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean:

- (a) Guatemala has the sovereign right to implement the recommendations contained in the Agreement issued at the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Montevideo, Uruguay, from 12 to 15 August 2013, subject to the provisions of our Political Constitution and national laws, and those of the international treaties and conventions to which it is a party, wherefore none of the provisions or recommendations emanating from this session may or should be interpreted in a manner inconsistent with those legal instruments. Moreover, the decision of whether to implement these recommendations will be adopted in the light of our country's development priorities and with full respect for the various ethical and cultural values and the philosophical conviction of our multi-ethnic, multilingual and pluricultural people and in a manner consistent with universally recognized human rights;
- (b) The reservations of Guatemala relate in particular to the issues, terms, conditions and provisions contained in the present agreement with reference to the following:
  - Unqualified respect for the right to life from the moment of conception, as well as unqualified respect and the right that parents have to choose the education to be provided to their underage sons and daughters. It ratifies and guarantees social, economic and legal protection for the family on the basis of the legality of matrimony, equality in the right of persons to decide freely on the number and spacing of their children and the dignity of motherhood; in accordance with the ethical, moral, legal, cultural and natural criteria espoused by the Guatemalan people.
  - The concept of gender, which is interpreted as meaning only the female gender and male gender in reference to women and men, and reservations are expressed as regards the interpretation of the expression "sexually diverse groups", "sexual orientation" and "sexual diversity and gender identity".

The reservation entered by this delegation is based mainly on the following:

Paragraph 1.15 of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, which states that it "**does not create any new international human rights**", but "affirms the application of universally recognized human rights standards to all aspects of population programmes."

"The Programme of Action will require the establishment of common ground, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds. The impact of this Conference will be measured by the strength of the specific commitments made here and the consequent actions to fulfil them, as part of a new global partnership among all the world's countries and peoples, based on a sense of shared but differentiated responsibility for each other and for our planetary home."

As regards the issue of youth, three objectives were established and there is no reference to their reproductive rights:

6.7. The objectives are:

(a) To promote to the fullest extent the health, well-being and potential of all children, adolescents and youth as representing the world's future human resources, in line with the commitments made in this respect at the World Summit for Children and in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

(b) To meet the special needs of adolescents and youth, especially young women, with due regard for their own creative capabilities, for social, family and community support, employment opportunities, participation in the political process, and access to education, health, counselling and high-quality reproductive health services;

(c) To encourage children, adolescents and youth, particularly young women, to continue their education in order to equip them for a better life, to increase their human potential, to help prevent early marriages and high-risk child-bearing and to reduce associated mortality and morbidity.

## Annex 3

**LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES  
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

**A. Estados miembros de la Comisión  
States members of the Commission**

**ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA/ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**

Representante/Representative:

- Sheila Roseau, Executive Director, Directorate of Gender Affairs, email: roseaus@hotmail.com

**ARGENTINA**

Representante/Representative:

- Valeria Yamila Vega, Directora de Políticas Población y Estadísticas, Dirección Nacional de Población, Ministerio del Interior y Transporte, email: yvega@mininterior.gov.ar

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Dante Dovená, Embajador de la Argentina en el Uruguay, email: eurug@cancilleria.gov.ar - Máximo Gowland, Ministro, Embajada de la Argentina en el Uruguay, email: gme@mrecic.gov.ar
- María Luz Melon, Consejera, Dirección de Organismos Internacionales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, email: mlq@mrecic.gov.ar
- Santiago Muñoz, Secretario, Embajada de la Argentina en el Uruguay, email: zzm@mrecic.gov.ar
- Adriana Álvarez, Coordinadora, Programa de Salud Sexual y Procreación Responsable, Ministerio de Salud
- Leandro de la Mota, Coordinador Programa Análisis Demográfico, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC), email: lmota@indec.mecon.gov.ar
- Mirta Marina, Coordinadora, Programa Nacional de Educación Sexual Integral, Ministerio de Educación, email: mmarina@me.gov.ar, mirtamarina@hotmail.com
- Diego Ventrici, Coordinador de Estadísticas de Vivienda y Hábitat, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC), email: devent@indec.mecon.gov.ar
- Marcelo Rinaldi, Titular del Proyecto de Relaciones Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de Servicios Sociales para Jubilados y Pensionados (PAMI), email: mrinaldi@pami.org.ar
- Marcela Bordenave, Responsable de Proyectos Integración Social y Participación, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, email: marceborde@hotmail.com
- María Sofía Albertelli, Asesora, Dirección General de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, email: xab@cancilleria.gov.ar
- Laura Inés Calvelo, Asesora, Dirección Nacional de Población, Ministerio del Interior y Transporte, email: lcalvelo@mininterior.gov.ar
- Jorge Derezensky, Programa de Salud Sexual y Procreación Responsable, Ministerio de Salud, email: jorgederezensky@hotmail.com
- Agustín Ingratta, Analista, Dirección Nacional de Relaciones Internacionales, Ministerio de Salud, email: aingratta@msal.gov.ar
- Elena Mercedes Corregido, Senadora Nacional, Senado de la Nación, email: elenacorregido@gmail.com

- Mara Brawer, Diputada Nacional, Cámara de Diputados, email: mbrawer@hcdn.gov.ar
- Mario Néstor Oporto, Diputado Nacional, Cámara de Diputados, email: mnoporto@hotmail.com
- María Luisa Storani, Diputada de la Nación, Cámara de Diputados, email: mlstorani@gmail.com

## **BARBADOS**

### Representante/Representative:

- Reeshemah Cheltenham Niles, Deputy Chief Health Planner, Ministry of Health, email: c\_nilesr@yahoo.com, reeshemah.cheltenhamniles@health.gov.bb

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- George Spencer Griffith, Executive Director, Barbados Family Planning Association, email: ggriffithbfra@caribsurf.com, spencerg70@hotmail.com

## **BELICE/BELIZE**

### Representante/Representative:

- Lliani Arthurs, Director of Human Services, Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation, email: director.hsd@humandev.gov.bz

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Joan Burke, Executive Director, Belize Family Life Association (BFLA), email: joanneburke\_bze@yahoo.com
- Kori Dawson, Youth Representative, Belize Family Life Association, email: Pilotboy13@hotmail.com
- Nancy Leiva, Presidenta, GOBelize Association, Coalición Internacional por la Salud de las Mujeres/International Women's Health Coalition (IWHC), email: nancyleiva19@hotmail.com
- Ifasina Efunyemi, CatchAyah, email: ifasina@gmail.com

## **BOLIVIA (ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE)/BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)**

### Representante/Representative:

- Claudia Peña, Ministra de Autonomía, Ministerio de Autonomía, email: yлимпias@gmail.com

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Isabel Ortega, Viceministra de Justicia Indígena Originaria Campesina, Ministerio de Justicia, email: ortega.isabel789@hotmail.com, luis\_salvgul@hotmail.com, jannethsarzuri@gmail.com
- Jean Paul Guevara, Embajador del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia en Francia, email: jpguevara.@gmail.com
- Miguel Fernando Galarza, Encargado de Negocios a.i., Embajada del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia en el Uruguay, email: fgalarzacastellanos@gmail.com, fgalarza@adinet.com.uy
- Gonzalo Adolfo Mendoza, Senador Titular, Asamblea Legislativa Plurinacional de Bolivia, email: adolfomen@gmail.com
- Mario Alejandro Vargas, Director de Autonomías Indígenas, Originarias y Campesinas, Ministerio de Autonomía, email: gilka\_bl2@hotmail.com
- Roxana Zaconeta, Jefa Unidad de Género, Generacional y Justicia Social, Ministerio de Educación, email: rzaconeta@minedu.gob.bo, roxanazaconetam@gmail.com
- Efraín Monje, Responsable, Área de Redes de Servicios de Salud, Ministerio de Salud y Deportes, email: emonart0604@hotmail.com
- Teresa Lanza, Representante, Sociedad Civil, email: cddb01@entel.net.bo

**BRASIL/BRAZIL**Representante/Representative:

- Antonio de Aguiar Patriota, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores del Brasil, email: ministro.estado@itamaraty.gov.br, agendaitamaraty@gov.br

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Eleonora Meninucci, Ministra, Secretaría de Políticas para las Mujeres, email: rosamarinho@spm.gov.br, soniamm@spm.gov.br
- Regina Maria Filomena de Luca Miki, Secretaria Nacional de Seguridad Pública, Representante del Ministerio de Justicia en la Comisión Nacional de Población y Desarrollo (CNPD), email: Regina.miki@mj.gov.br
- Tovar da Silva Nunes, Embajador, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Alexandre Peña Ghisleni, Ministro, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Luis Guilherme Parga Cintra, Consejero, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Fernando de Oliveira Sena, Consejero, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Fabricio Araújo Prado, Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores, email: fabricio.prado@itamaraty.gov.br
- Ricardo Paes de Barros, Presidente, Comisión Nacional de Población y Desarrollo (CND) y Secretario de Acciones Estratégicas, Secretaría de Asuntos Estratégicos (SAE)
- Diana Magalhães de Souza Coutinho Grosner, Directora de Programa, Secretaría de Asuntos Estratégicos (SAE)
- Rodrigo Corrêa Ramiro, Secretaría de Asuntos Estratégicos (SAE)
- Suzana Cavenaghi, Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística (IBGE)/Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Estadísticas (ENCE)
- Herbert Rodrigo Fonseca Palheta, Asesor Internacional, Secretaría de Derechos Humanos
- Bruno Vanhoni, Asesor Internacional, Secretaría Nacional de la Juventud
- Sonia Malheiros Miguel, Asesora Especial, Secretaría de Políticas para las Mujeres, Presidencia de la República, email: soniamm@spm.gov.br
- Marinei Luiz Bomfim, Director de Comunicaciones, Secretaría de Políticas para las Mujeres
- Celeste de Souza Rodrigues, Coordinadora General de Información y Monitoreo de Servicios y Redes de Atención a la Salud, Ministerio de Salud email: celeste.rodrigues@saude.gov.br
- Valda de Fatima da Silva, Asesoría Internacional, Ministerio de Salud
- Vera Lucía Lemos Soares, Secretaría Nacional de Articulación Institucional y Acciones Temáticas, Secretaría de Políticas para las Mujeres email: vera.soares@spm.gov.br
- Jacqueline Pitanguy, Consejera de Notorio Saber, Representante del Consejo Nacional de los Derechos de la Mujer en la Comisión Nacional de Población y Desarrollo (CNPD), email: pitanguy@cepia.org.br
- Mónica Alves de Oliveira Gomes, Directora de Programas, Secretaria de Políticas de Igualdad Racial (SEPPIR/SPAA/PR), email: monica.oliveira@seppir.gov.br
- Valdecir Pedreira do Nascimento, Consejera Representante del CNPIR en la Comisión Nacional de Población y Desarrollo (CNPD), email: seppir.spaa.gabinete@seppir.gov.br
- Richarlls Martins, Representante del Consejo Nacional de Salud en la Comisión Nacional de Población y Desarrollo (CNPD), email: richarlls@hotmail.com
- María José Oliveira Araujo, Red Nacional Feminista de Salud, Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos, Consejo Nacional de los Derechos de la Mujer (CNDM)
- María Betania de Melo Avila, Consejera de Notorio Saber, Consejo Nacional de los Derechos de la Mujer (CNDM), email betania@soscorpo
- Jacira Melo, Instituto Patrícia Galvão – Medios de Comunicación y Derechos, email: jaciramelo@uol.com.br

- Alessandra Cabral dos Santos Nilo, Gestos Seropositividad, Comunicación y Género, email: alessandra.nilo@restos.org
- Beatriz Galli, Relatora del Derecho Humano a la Salud Sexual y Reproductiva – Plataforma Dhesca, email: gallib@ipas.org
- Guacira Cesar de Oliveira, Articulación de Mujeres Brasileñas, email: Guacira@cfemea.org.br
- Nilza Iraci, Presidenta, GELEDES, Red de Mujeres Afrolatinoamericanas, email: nilraci@uol.com.br
- João Carlos de Souza-Gomes, Embajador, Embajada del Brasil en el Uruguay
- José Gilberto Jungblut, Ministro Consejero, Embajada del Brasil en el Uruguay
- Orlando Celso Timponi, Consejero, Embajada del Brasil en el Uruguay
- Alexandre da Silva Barbedo, Consejero, Embajada del Brasil en el Uruguay
- Maria Deize Camilo Jorge, Consejera, Embajada del Brasil en el Uruguay
- Luciana Melchert Saguas Presas, Secretaria, Embajada del Brasil en el Uruguay
- Irineu Pacheco Paes Barreto, Secretario, Embajada del Brasil en el Uruguay
- Cláudio Luiz Nogueira Guimarães Dos Santos, Embajada del Brasil en el Uruguay
- Cesar Alejandro García Cauci, Embajada del Brasil en el Uruguay
- Gabriela Leticia Urquiza Cuenca, Embajada del Brasil en el Uruguay
- Gonzalo Gomensoro Franscini, Embajada del Brasil en Uruguay
- Maria Florencia Acosta Sierra, Embajada del Brasil en el Uruguay
- Joseane Prestes de Sousa, Consultora Técnica, Ministério da Saúde, email: josieprestes@hotmail.com

## CHILE

### Representante/Representative:

- Francisco Javier Pérez Walker, Director General de Asuntos Consulares y de Inmigración de Chile (DIGECONSU), Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: fperezw@minrel.gov.cl

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Patricio Pradel, Embajador, Embajada de Chile en el Uruguay
- Claudia Valenzuela, Jefa, Departamento Relaciones Internacionales y Cooperación, Servicio Nacional de la Mujer
- Sylvia Santander, Jefa Departamento Ciclo Vital, Encargada Programa Nacional de Salud de Adolescentes y Jóvenes, División de Prevención y Control de Enfermedades, Ministerio de Salud, email: Sylvia.santander@minsal.cl
- María Angélica Caprile, Profesional, Programa Nacional de Salud de Adolescentes y Jóvenes, Departamento de Ciclo Vital, Ministerio de Salud, email: acaprile@minsal.cl
- Francisca Bozzo, Asesora Ministerial en Adolescencia y Juventud, Ministerio de Salud, email: franciscabozzolar@gmail.com
- Ana María Peñafiel, Asesora, Gabinete, Subsecretaría Evaluación Social, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social
- Tania Mora, Encargada de la Unidad Jurídica, Servicio Nacional del Adulto Mayor, email: tmora@senama.cl
- Pedro Hernández, Jefe, Departamento de Planificación Migratoria Internacional, Dirección de Política Consular, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: phernandez@minrel.gov.cl
- Jorge Riquelme Rivera, Analista Político, Dirección de Política Multilateral, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: jriquelme@minrel.gov.cl
- Denisse Hurtado Morales, Asesora del Departamento del Sistema Universal de Derechos Humanos, Dirección de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: dhurtado@minrel.gov.cl
- José Antonio Cabedo, Primer Secretario, Embajada de Chile en el Uruguay, email:
- Guillermo Bittelman, Primer Secretario, Embajada de Chile en el Uruguay, email: gbittelman@minrel.gov.cl

- Pablo Mesa, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Chile en el Uruguay, pmesa@minrel.gov.cl

## COLOMBIA

### Representante/Representative:

- Nigéria Rentería, Alta Consejera Presidencial para la Equidad de la Mujer, Alta Consejería Presidencial para la Equidad de la Mujer, email: nigeriarenteria@presidencia.gov.co

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Fernando Ruiz, Viceministro de Salud y Protección Social, Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social, Colombia, email: fruiz@minsalud.gov.co
- Alma Bibiana Pérez, Directora Programa Presidencial de Derechos Humanos, email: almaperez@presidencia.gov.co
- Alejandro Borda, Embajador de Colombia en el Uruguay, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: alejandro.borda@cancilleria.gov.co
- Liliana Acevedo Arenas, Directora Técnica Censos y Demografía, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE), email: lacevedoa@dane.gov.co
- Gloria Inés Ramírez Ríos, Senadora, Senado de la República, email: gloriainesramirez\_senado@yahoo.es, glorami@yahoo.com
- Eliana Alexandra Rodríguez Vera, Encuestadora y Digitadora del Sistema de Identificación de Potenciales Beneficiarios de Programas Sociales (SISBEN), Alcaldía de Armenia, email: elianalexa@hotmail.com
- Myriam Cifuentes, Coordinadora de Demografía, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE), email: mrcifuentesn@dane.gov.co
- Luz Marina Rivera Rojas, Ministro Plenipotenciario, Embajada de Colombia en el Uruguay, email: luz.rivera@cancilleria.gov.co
- Sandra Sterling, Asesora, Alta Consejería Presidencial para la Equidad de la Mujer, email: sandrasterling@presidencia.gov.co
- Diva Janneth Moreno López, Profesional Especializada, Líder Salud Sexual y Reproductiva de Adolescentes, Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social, email: dmoreno@minsalud.gov.co

## COSTA RICA

### Representante/Representative:

- Leonardo Garnier, Ministro de Educación, Ministerio de Educación, email: Leonardo.garnier.rimolo@mep.go.cr

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Ana Lorena Flores Salazar, Directora Técnica, Mecanismo Nacional de la Mujer (INAMU), email: aflores@inamu.go.cr
- Edda Quirós Rodríguez, Responsable Técnica de Género y Salud, Ministerio de Salud, email: eddaquiros@hotmail.com
- Mabel Segura Fernández, Coordinadora Asuntos Multilaterales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, email: msegura.dgpe@gmail.com
- Kenneth Carpio Brenes, Director Ejecutivo, Consejo de la Persona Joven, Ministerio de Cultura y Juventud
- José María Tijerino Pacheco, Embajador de Costa Rica en el Uruguay, email: jmtijerinpacheco@yahoo.com
- Carolina Jiménez Castañeda, Primer Secretario, Embajada de Costa Rica en el Uruguay

**CUBA**Representante/Representative:

- Carmen Zilia Pérez Mazón, Embajadora de Cuba en el Uruguay, email: embajadoracuba@adinet.com.uy

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Juan Carlos Alfonso, Director, Centro de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo, Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas e Información (ONEI), email: juancarlos@onei.cu
- Norma Goicochea, Dirección de Asuntos Multilaterales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: ngoigochea@minrex.gov.cu
- Mayda Álvarez Suárez, Directora del Centro de Estudios de la Mujer, email: maydacem@enet.cu
- Mariela Castro, Directora, Centro Nacional de Educación Sexual (CENESEX), email: cenesex@imfomed.sld.cu
- Damary Vilá, Funcionaria, Dirección de Organismos Internacionales, Ministerio del Comercio Exterior y la Inversión Extranjera, email: damary.villa@mincex.cu
- Lisset Fernández García, Consejera, Embajada de Cuba en el Uruguay, email: cubaladi@adinet.com.uy
- Tania Reina Castañeda, Especialista, Centro Nacional de Educación Sexual, email: trc@infomed.sld.cu
- Santiago Docampo García, Consejero, Embajada de Cuba en el Uruguay, email: santiagodoc1959@yahoo.es

**ECUADOR**Representante/Representative:

- Carina Vance, Ministra de Salud, Ministerio de Salud Pública, email: carina.vance@msp.gob.ec, estefany.escola@msp.gob.ec

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Ana María Larrea Maldonado, Subsecretaria General de Planificación para el Buen Vivir, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo (SENPLADES), email: alarrea@senplades.gob.ec
- Soledad Vera, Asambleísta
- Yina del Pilar Quintana Zurita, Presidenta, Comisión de Transición para la Definición de la Institucionalidad Pública que garantice la Igualdad entre Hombres y Mujeres, email: yquintana@comisiondetransicion.gob.ec
- Andrea Nina, Subsecretaria de Atención Intergeneracional, Ministerio de Inclusión Económica y Social, Ciclo de Vida y Familia, email: Andrea.nina@inclusion.gob.ec
- Glenda Calvas Chávez, Asesora, Subsecretaría General de Planificación para el Buen Vivir, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo (SENPLADES), email: gcalvas@senplades.gob.ec
- Jorge García, Coordinador General Técnico, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC), email: jorge\_garcia@inec.gob.ec
- Emilio Rafael Izquierdo, Embajador del Ecuador en el Uruguay, email: eizquierdo@mmrree.gob.ec
- Francisco Toral, Director, División de Derechos Humanos y Asuntos Sociales Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Movilidad Humana (MREMH) email: jtoral@gmail.com
- Paúl Coello Carrillo, Director de Métodos, Análisis e Investigación, Subsecretaría de Información, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo (SENPLADES), email: pcoello@senplades.gob.ec
- Daniela Alvarado, Gerente del Proyecto Emblemático de la Estrategia Nacional Intersectorial de Planificación Familiar (ENIPLA), Ministerio de Salud Pública, email: daniela.alvarado@msp.gob.ec

- Michela Fenu, Funcionaria, Dirección de Derechos Humanos y Asuntos Sociales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Movilidad Humana (MREMH), email: michela.fenu@gmail.com
- Tatiana Ortíz, Directora Ejecutiva, Centro Ecuatoriano para la Promoción y Acción de la Mujer, email: tortiz@cepamgye.org
- Virginia Gómez, Frente de los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos
- Mary Cabrera, Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe, email: dirección@sendas.org.ec
- Sarahi Maldonado Vaquero, Coordinadora de Proyectos, Coordinadora Política Juvenil, email: sarahi@coordinadorajuvenilecuador.org
- Leonardo Aguilar, Organización Acuerdo Nacional de Jóvenes, email: Leo21aguilar@yahoo.com
- Catalina Castro Llerena, Presidenta, Tribunal Contencioso Electoral, Función Electoral, email: catalina.castro@tce.gob.ec

## **EL SALVADOR**

### Representante/Representative:

- Juan José García, Viceministro de Relaciones Exteriores para los Salvadoreños en el Exterior.

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Guadalupe de Espinoza, Directora Ejecutiva, Secretaría de Inclusión Social (SIS), mhernandez@inclusion-social.gob.sv
- Sofía Villalta, Coordinadora de la Unidad de Salud Sexual y Reproductiva, Ministerio de Salud de El Salvador (MINSAL), email: sofiavillaltadelgado@gmail.com
- Jorge Alberto Jiménez, Director General de Desarrollo Social Integral, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: jorgejimenez@rree.gob.sv
- Emely Susana Flores Rivas, Rectora de Políticas Públicas, Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (ISDEMU), email: e.flores@isdemu.gob.sv
- Angélica Alejandra Cuadra Carballo, Jefa, Relaciones Internacionales y Cooperación, Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (ISDEMU), email: a.cuadra@isdemu.gob.sv
- Carlos Enrique García González, Embajador, Representante Permanente, Misión Permanente de El Salvador ante las Naciones Unidas
- Carlos Abarca Gómez, Embajador de El Salvador en el Uruguay, email: cabarca@rree.gob.sv
- José Jaime Sotelo, Ministro Consejero de El Salvador en el Uruguay, email: jsotelo@rree.gob.sv
- Carla Wyld, funcionaria de la Embajada de El Salvador en el Uruguay, email: cwyld@rree.gob.sv

## **ESTADOS UNIDOS/UNITED STATES**

### Representante/Representative:

- Elizabeth Schlachter, Senior Population Policy Advisor, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, email: schlachteren@state.gov

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Cecilia Ramos-Mañé, Environment, Science & Technology, Embajada de los Estados Unidos en el Uruguay, email: ramoslc@state.gov

**FRANCIA/FRANCE**Representante/Representative:

- Christophe Dessaux, Consejero de Cooperación, Embajada de Francia en el Uruguay, email: Christophe.dessaux@diplomatie.gouv.fr

**GRANADA/GRENADA**Representante/Representative:

- Kenita Paul, Statistician, Central Statistical Office, email: kencherpaul@hotmail.com

**GUATEMALA**Representante/Representative:

- Irma Elizabeth Quiroa Cuellar, Secretaria Presidencia de la Mujer, Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer (SEPREM), email: elizabethqc@yahoo.com

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Lourdes Xitumul, Directora, Unidad de Atención de la Salud de los Pueblos Indígenas, Ministerio de Salud de Guatemala, email: lourdes.xitumul@msp.gov.gt, xitumulpiox@yahoo.es
- Zulma Zubillaga, Secretaria contra la Violencia Sexual, Explotación y Trata de Personas
- Michelle Melisa Martínez Kelly, Viceministra de Protección Social, Ministerio de Protección Social email: mmartínezmk2013@gmail.com
- Ana Méndez, Subsecretaria de Cooperación Internacional, Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia, email: ana.mendezchicas@segeplan.gov.gt
- Roberto Leva, Embajador, Embajada de Guatemala en el Uruguay, email: rleva@minex.gov.gt
- Thelma Aldana Hernández, Magistrada del Organismo Judicial, email: thelma.aldana@oj.gov.gt
- Gustavo Abadía Castellanos, Primer Secretario y Cónsul, Embajada de Guatemala en el Uruguay
- Ana María Pablo, Consejo Nacional de la Juventud, email: anixhkotzij@gmail.com

**GUYANA**Representante/Representative:

- Leslie Ramsammy, Minister of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, email: ministerofagriculture@gmail.com

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Mónica Odwin-Sagala, Director of Regional Services, Ministry of Health, email: mclos2010@hotmail.com
- Dinte Conway, Head, Special Projects and Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, Ministry of Labour, Human Services and Social Security, email: dinte15@yahoo.com

**HAITÍ/HAITI**Representante/Representative:

- Marie Guirlaine Raymond Charite, Directora General, Ministerio de Salud Pública y Población de Haití, email: info@mspp.gouv.ht, dg@mspp.gouv.ht

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Lourdes-Marie Belotte, Conseillère Technique à la Direction Générale du Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population, email : marlobel@yahoo.com
- Reynold Grand-Pierre, Directeur de la Santé de la Famille au Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population, email : rgrandpierre@mspp.gouv.ht
- Serge Armand, Directeur de la Direction de Population, Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population, email : armandserge104@yahoo.fr
- Louis Michelot Pierre, Directeur de la Coopération Externe au Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe, email : Impierre2@yahoo.com
- Robès Pierre, Chargé de Mission a la Direction de la Coopération Externe, Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe, email : pwobes@gmail.com

**HONDURAS**Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Carlos Áfrico Madrid, Secretario de Estado de Interior y Población, email: fundacionjpd@hotmail.com

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Ana Alejandrina Pineda Hernández, Ministra, Secretaría de Justicia y Derechos Humanos email: apineda@sjdh.gob.hn
- Rafael Contreras Rivera, Secretario Ejecutivo, Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo Sostenible (CONADES)
- Ruth Xiomara Cubas Cantero, Coordinadora Técnica, Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo Sostenible (CONADES), email: xcubas@yahoo.com
- Marlon Escoto, Ministro, Ministerio de Educación, email: moescoto@ut.cl
- Ana Mireya Suazo, Catedrática, Universidad Nacional de Agricultura (UNA), email: suazoana98@yahoo.es
- Julio Raudales, Secretario de Estado, Secretaría Técnica de Planificación y Cooperación Externa, email: j\_raudales@seplan.gob.hn
- José Eduardo Atala, Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Honduras en la Argentina, email: jeatala@gmail.com

**ITALIA/ITALY**Representante/Representative:

- Massimo Andrea Leggeri, Embajador de Italia en el Uruguay, email: massimo.leggeri@esteri.it

**JAMAICA**Representante/Representative:

- Easton Roy Williams, Director, Social Policy Planning and Research Division, Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), Easton\_Williams@pioj.gov.jm

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Sannia Sutherland, Executive Director (acting), National Family Planning Board, email: ssutherland@jnfpb.org
- Sacha-Marie Hill, Research Officer, The National Family Planning Board, email: sachamariehill@yahoo.com
- Glenda Simms, Advisor, Office of Prime Minister, email: glendasimms@gmail.com

## JAPÓN/JAPAN

### Representante/Representative:

- Kazuaki Obe, Embajador del Japón en el Uruguay, email: ka\_zuaki.obe@mofa.go.jp

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Naohito Watanabe, Consejero, Embajada del Japón en el Uruguay, email: naohito.watanabe@mofa.go.jp
- Nobuyuki Shirakata, Primer Secretario, Embajada del Japón en el Uruguay
- Rumiko Kitao, Tercer Secretario, Embajada del Japón en el Uruguay, email: rumiko.kitao@mofa.go.jp
- Ko Takahashi, Asesor, Embajada del Japón en el Uruguay, email: kot2929@hotmail.com

## MÉXICO/MEXICO

### Representante/Representative:

- Patricia Chemor Ruiz, Secretaria General, Consejo Nacional de Población (CONAPO), email: pchemor@conapo.gob.mx

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members

- Jesús Zimbrón Guadarrama, Director General, Consejo Nacional de Población (CONAPO)
- Matías Jaramillo Benítez, Director General Adjunto, Consejo Nacional de Población (CONAPO)
- Raúl Romo Viramontes, Director de Poblamiento y Desarrollo Regional Sustentable, Consejo Nacional de Población (CONAPO)
- Gabriela Rodríguez Ramírez, Presidenta, Consejo Consultivo Ciudadano, email: Gabriela.afuentes@gmail.com
- Carlos Echarri, Sociedad Mexicana de Demografía
- Mercedes del Carmen Guillén, Subsecretaria de Población, Migración y Asuntos Religiosos, Subsecretaría de Población, Migración y Asuntos Religiosos, email: mguillenv@segob.gob.mx
- Sebastián Ramírez Mendoza, Miembro de la Comisión Ejecutiva, email: Sebastian.elige@gmail.com
- Daptne Cuevas, Directora, Consorcio Mx, email: Daptne@consorcio.org.mx
- Mirna Yadira Aragón Sánchez, Directora General de Planeación y Consulta (CDI)
- María Silvia Loggia Gago, Comité Promotor por una Maternidad Segura en México
- Norma Angélica Contreras Félix, Directora General Adjunta de Asuntos Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES), email: ncontreras@inmujeres.gob.mx
- María Marcela Eternod Aramburu, Secretaria Ejecutiva, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES), email: mmeternod@inmujeres.gob.mx
- Olga Minerva del Riego de Los Santos, Directora de Asuntos Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES), email: omdelriego@inmujeres.gob.mx
- Bernardo Patricio Urzúa Cornejo, Coordinador de Relaciones Públicas, Red Familia Internacional
- Aurora del Río Zolezzi, Directora General Adjunta de Equidad de Género, Centro Nacional de Equidad de Género y Salud Reproductiva, email: riozole@hotmail.com
- Omar de la Torre de la Mora, Titular, Unidad Política Migratoria, Secretaría de Gobierno (SEGOB), email: odelatorre@segob.gob.mx
- Cristina Neves Nogueira Leite, Directora General Adjunta, Centro de Estudios Migratorios, Secretaría de Gobernación, email: pleite@segob.mx
- César Alfredo González González, Investigador en Ciencias Médicas, Instituto Nacional de Geriátrica, email: c\_ggonzalez@hotmail.com
- Raffaella Schiavon, Directora General, email: Schiavonr@ipas.org
- Alma Verónica Pérez, Directora General del Fomento al Desarrollo Indígena

- Katharina Rothweiler, Red Familia Vinculación Internacional, email: katharina@gmail.com
- Armando Vivanco, Encargado de Negocios, Embajada de México en el Uruguay, email: avivanco@embamex.com.uy

## **NICARAGUA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Marco Antonio Valle Martínez, Director General, Instituto Nacional de Información de Desarrollo (INIDE), email: mvalle@inide.gob.ni

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members

- Maurizio Gelli, Embajador de Nicaragua en el Uruguay, email: embanic.uy@mail.com

## **PANAMÁ/PANAMA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Markelda Montenegro de Herrera, Directora General, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer, email: direcciongeneral@inamu.gob.pa, markeldahee@hotmail.com

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members

- Edwin Raúl Herrera, Secretario General, Contraloría General de la República
- Aquilino Chacón, Consultor Nacional, Comité Técnico de Población (COTEPO), email: iachacon@hotmail.com
- Cecilia Moreno Rojas, Directora Ejecutiva, Centro de la Mujer Panameña, email: Cecilia.moreno80@gmail.com
- Linoschka López, Coordinadora, Red de Impulso so e Ideas Creativas de Jóvenes de la Chorrera, email: linoschka.lopez@gmail.com
- Dalys Batista de Pérez, Docente, Unión Nacional de Mujeres Panameñas, email: dlysbatistap@yahoo.com.mx
- Laiza Johnson, Directora de Monitoreo Juvenil, email: laiza.johnson@mides.gob.pa

## **PARAGUAY**

### Representante/Representative:

- Raúl Martínez, Director de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members

- Juan Carlos Balbuena, Técnico, Secretaría Técnica de Planificación, email: juanbal@stp.gov.py

## **PERÚ/PERU**

### Representante/Representative:

- Marcela Patricia Huaita Alegre, Viceministra de la Mujer, Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables (MIMP), email: mhuaita@mimp.gob.pe

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members

- Aída del Carmen Jesús García Naranjo Morales, Embajadora del Perú en el Uruguay
- César Augusto de las Casas Díaz, Director para Asuntos Sociales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: cdelascasas@ree.gob.pe, cariaso@ree.gob.pe

- Víctor Alfredo Alfaro, Director General de Población y Desarrollo, Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables, email: aalfaro@mimp.gob.pe
- Julio Raúl Corcuera Portugal, Director de Investigación y Desarrollo, Secretaría Nacional de la Juventud (SENAJU), email: jcorcuera@juventud.gob.pe
- Lucy Virginia del Carpio Ancaya, Representante del Ministerio de Salud (MINSA) email: ldelpcarpioa@minsa.gob.pe
- Carmen Arias Otarola, funcionaria, Dirección General de Asuntos Multilaterales y Globales, Dirección para Asuntos Sociales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.
- María Elena Reyes Meléndez, Directora, Movimiento Manuela Ramos, email: marielena.reyes@manuela.org.pe
- Luis Daniel Atachao Vilchez, Agentes de Cambio, atachao12@gmail.com
- Martín López de Castilla Koster, Primer Secretario Embajada del Perú en el Uruguay, email: mlopezdecastilla@embaperu.org.uy

## **REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE/UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND**

### Representante/Representative:

- Katharine Felton, Primera Secretaria y Cónsul, Embajada Británica en el Uruguay, email: katharine.felton@fco.gov.uk

## **REPÚBLICA DE COREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Mi Kyung Song, Asesora en Política y Economía, Embajada de la República de Corea en el Uruguay, email: koemur@gmail.com

## **REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

### Representante/Representative:

- Alejandrina Germán, Ministra de la Mujer, Ministerio de la Mujer, email: a.germanmejia@gmail.com

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members

- Sergia Galván, Directora Ejecutiva de la Colectiva Mujer y Salud, Miembro de la Red de Mujeres Afrolatinoamericanas, Afrocaribeñas y de la Diáspora, República Dominicana, email: sergia.galvan@verizon.net.do, sergiagalvan@hotmail.com
- Juan Tomás Monegro, Viceministro, Ministerio de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo, email: juantmonegro@gmail.com
- Luz Ynmaculada Herrera Brito, Directora, Dirección Materno Infantil y Adolescentes (MSP), Ministerio de Salud Pública, email: draluzherrera@gmail.com
- Odalis Ledesma, Viceministro de Estado, Ministerio de la Juventud, email: ledesmahernandez@gmail.com
- Rafael Shiffino, Viceministro de Salud Colectiva, Ministerio de Salud
- Antonio Vargas Hernández, Director General, Dirección General de Cooperación Multilateral, email: alba.ramon@digecom.gob.do, antoniovargas75@gmail.com
- Ivett Subero Acosta, Directora de Seguimiento Sistema de Naciones Unidas, Dirección General de Cooperación Multilateral (DIGECOM), email: ivettsubero@gmail.com
- Víctor Terrero, Director Ejecutivo, Consejo Nacional para el VIH y el Sida (CONAVIHSIDA), email: v.terrero@hotmail.com

- Daniel Guerrero Taveras, Embajador de la República Dominicana en el Uruguay
- Maxsuel Guzmán, Encargado de Relaciones Públicas Provincial, Ministerio de la Juventud, email: jhassel\_cedano@hotmail.com
- José Ernesto Garabitos, Asistente de Dirección Provincial, Ministerio de la Juventud, email: ernestogarabito28@gmail.com
- Marians Isabel Moreno, Coordinadora Regional del Sur Corto, Ministerio de la Juventud, email: mariansisabelmju@gmail.com
- Francisco Cáceres, Director de Censos y Encuestas, Oficina Nacional de Estadística (ONE), email: francisco.caceres@one.gob.do
- Jafmary Feliz, Encargada de Investigaciones, Oficina Nacional de Estadística (ONE), email: jafmary.feliz@one.gob.do
- Wanda Gertrudis Espinal Peralta, Miembro, República Dominicana, email: w.espinal@gmail.com
- Isabel Dariana Hernández Tolentino, Miembro, Plataforma Juvenil rumbo a Cairo, email: Idhernandeztolentino@hotmail.com
- Erick Amnover Chaer García, Integrante Plataforma Juvenil Dominicana Rumbo a Cairo+20, República Dominicana
- José Delancer, Asesor de la Unidad de Investigaciones y Políticas Públicas de Salud del Gabinete de Políticas Sociales de la Vicepresidencia, email: josedelancer@yahoo.com
- Juana Vicente, Diputada
- José Manuel Bueno, Panel Consultivo de Jóvenes del UNFPA por la Sociedad Civil, email: jgrullon\_192@hotmail.com
- Luz Herrera, Directora General Materno Infantil, Ministerio de Salud Pública, email: draluzherrer@gmail.com
- Fausto de León, Ministro Consejero, Encargado de Negocios, Embajada de República Dominicana en el Uruguay, email: fausto.deleon.gmail.com

## **SANTA LUCÍA/SAINT LUCIA**

### Representante/Representative:-

- Anthony George, Senior Policy Analyst, Office of the Prime Minister, email: anthony.george@govt.lc

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members

- Aviva St. Clair, Deputy Chief Economist, Ministry of Planning & National Development, email: afredericks@gosl.gov.lc
- Audrey George, Executive Director, Saint Lucia Planned Parenthood Association

## **SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS/SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**

### Representante/Representative:-

- Jamal Byron, Statistician, Statistical Office, Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance, email: schema@hotmail.com

## **SURINAME**

### Representante/Representative:

- Lucretia Redan, Deputy Permanent Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department Consular Affairs and Migration Department, email: lucretiaredan@live.com

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members

- Kenneth Lo-A-Njoe, Policy Advisor, Ministry of Home Affairs, email: kennethloanjoe@hotmail.com
- Yvonne Towikromo, Interim Manager, National Bureau for Gender Policy, Ministry of Home Affairs, Suriname, email: wazaitun@yahoo.com

**TRINIDAD Y TABAGO/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**Representante/Representative:

- Terry Ann Atkins-Huggins, Assistant Director Technical Cooperation, Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development, email: terryann.huggins@planning.gov.tt

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members

- Crystal Brizan, Caribbean Coalition on Population and Development, email: cbrizan@yahoo.com
- Dona da Costa Martinez, Family Planning Association, email: edfpatt@gmail.com

**URUGUAY**Representante/Representative:

- Luis Almagro, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores email: secretaria.ministro@mrree.gub.uy

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members

- Leonel Briozzo, Subsecretario de Salud Pública, Secretaría de Salud Pública
- Diego Cánepa, Prosecretario, Presidencia de la República
- Susana Muñiz, Ministra de Salud Pública, Ministerio de Salud Pública, Uruguay, email: ministro@msp.gub.uy
- Daniel Olesker, Ministro de Desarrollo Social, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, email: ministro@mides.gub.uy
- Lilián Kechichián, Ministra de Turismo y Deporte, Ministerio de Turismo y Deporte
- Eduardo Brenta, Ministro de Trabajo y Seguridad Social, Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social, email: ministro@mtss.gub.uy
- Francisco Beltrame, Ministro, Ministerio de vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente, email: ministro@mivotma.gub.uy
- Nelson Loustaunau, Subsecretario de Trabajo y Seguridad Social, Ministerio del Trabajo y Seguridad Social, Uruguay, email: subsecret@mtss.gub.uy
- Edgardo Ortuño, Subsecretario, Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería (MIEM), Uruguay, email: subsecretario@miem.gub.uy
- Jerónimo Roca, Subdirector de la Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto (OPP) del Uruguay, email: subdireccion@opp.gub.uy, jroca@opp.gub.uy
- Gonzalo Koncke, Director General de Secretaría, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.
- Marlene Sica, Directora General de Salud, Ministerio de Salud Pública, email: Marlene.sica@gmail.com
- Ana Noble, Directora, Departamento Programación Estratégica.
- Cristina Grella, Directora Género y Equidad en Salud, Ministerio de Salud Pública email: cgrella@msp.gub.uy
- Gonzalo La Rosa, Asesor. Ministerio de Salud Pública
- Leticia Rieppi, Directora Área Salud Sexual y Reproductiva, Ministerio de Salud Pública
- Fernando Rovira, Asesor Legal, Ministerio de Salud Pública
- Cecilia Stapff, Consultora, Ministerio de Salud Pública, email: Cecilia.stapff@gmail.com

- Gabriela Trujillo, Asistente, Ministerio de Salud Pública, email: gabrielastrujillo@gmail.com
- Jorge Surraco, Asesor en Comunicación, Ministerio de Salud Pública, email: jsurraco@gmail.com
- Adriana Brescia, Subdirectora Dirección General de Salud, Ministerio de Salud Pública
- Beatriz Silva, Presidenta Administración de Servicios de Salud del Estado
- Gabriela Piriz, Asesora Dirección General, Red de Atención Primaria Metropolitana, Administración de Servicios de Salud del Estado
- Elena Clavel, Directora General del Sistema Nacional de Salud, Ministerio de Salud Pública, email: elenaclavell@msp.gub.uy
- Inés Lago Sierra, Coordinadora Proyecto Fortalecimiento Sistema Estadísticas Vitales, Ministerio de Salud Pública, email: ilago@msp.gub.uy
- Matías Rodríguez, Director, Instituto Nacional de la Juventud, email: mrodriguez@mides.gub.uy
- Beatriz Ramírez, Directora, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres, email: bramirez@mides.gub.uy
- Daniela Tellechea Díaz, Jefa, Unidad de Relaciones Internacionales, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres, email: dtellechea@mides.gub.uy
- Alice Duarte, Adjunta de Dirección, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)-Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, email: aduarte@mides.gub.uy
- Karina Ruiz, Directora, División de Violencia Basada en Género, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES), Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, email: kruiz@mides.gub.uy
- Carla Sacchi, Directora, División Planificación y Desarrollo, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES), Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, email: ssachi@mides.gub.uy
- Nohelia Millán, Directora, División Políticas Transversales, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES), Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, email: nmillan@mides.gub.uy
- Juan Aldaba, Asistente Técnico, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES), Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, email: jaldaba@mides.gub.uy
- Valentina Caputi, Responsable Unidad de Comunicaciones, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES), Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, email: vcaputi@mides.gub.uy
- Leticia Benedet, Responsable, Área Cooperación, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, email: lbenedet@mides.gub.uy
- Viviana Piñeiro, Jefa de la Unidad de Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social.
- María José Bagnato, Directora, Programa Nacional de Discapacidad, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social
- Adriana Rovira, Directora, Instituto Nacional de Personas Mayores, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, email: arovira@mides.gub.uy
- Marianela Bertoni, Asesora del Subsecretario, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, email: mbertoni@mides.gub.uy
- Mariana González Guyer, Directora del Consejo Directivo, Institución Nacional de Derechos Humanos y Defensoría del Pueblo, email: mgonzalez@inddhh.gub.uy
- Ana María Santestevan, Directora, Asesoría Letrada, Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto, Presidencia de la República, email: asantestevan@opp.gub.uy
- María Alejandra Monteverde, Asesora Abogada, Asesoría Letrada, Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto, Presidencia de la República, email: amonteverde@opp.gub.uy
- Gabriel Frugoni, Director Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto, Presidencia de la República, email: ffiliz@opp.gub.uy
- Juan José Calvo, Secretario Técnico, Comisión Sectorial de Población, email: calvo.juanjo@gmail.com
- Mateo Sere, Consultor en Economía, Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto, Presidencia de la República
- Laura González, Socióloga, Oficina y Planeamiento y Presupuesto, Presidencia de la República, email: lgonzalez@opp.gub.uy

- Federico Perazza, Director General Adjunto para Asuntos Políticos y Director de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: Federico.perazza@mrree.gub.uy
- Lourdes Boné, Directora General, Dirección General para Asuntos Consulares y Vinculación, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: Lourdes.bone@mrree.gub.uy
- Cecilia Lima, Dirección de Derechos Humanos y Derecho Humanitario, email: cecilia.lima@mrree.gub.uy
- Julio Martín Orlando, Dirección de Derechos Humanos y Derecho Humanitario, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: martin.orlando@mree.gub.uy
- Lorena García, Secretaria de Tercera, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: Lorena.garcía@mree.gub.uy
- Gustavo Pacheco, Director General Adjunto de Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio Relaciones Exteriores, email: gustavo.pacheco@mrree.gub.uy
- Natalia Novoa, Dirección de Cooperación, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- María Violeta Domínguez, Asesora Técnica, Unidad Étnico Racial, Ministerio Relaciones Exteriores, email: vdomacosta@hotmail.com
- Romero Jorge Rodríguez Durán, Director Unidad Étnico Racial, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: romero.rodriguez@mrree.gub.uy
- Silvana Guerra, Presidenta, Comisión de Género, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: Silvana.guerra@mrree.gub.uy
- Javier Miranda, Director Nacional de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Educación y Cultura, email: jmiranda@mec.gub.uy
- Glenda Rondan, Asesora en Equidad y Género, Ministerio de Educación y Cultura, email: glendarondan@hotmail.com
- Cecilia Anández, Dirección de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Educación y Cultura.
- Álvaro López, Coordinador del Programa MINTUR-BID, Ministerio de Turismo y Deporte, email: lgallero@mintur.gub.uy
- Benjamín Liberoff, Director Nacional de Turismo, Ministerio de Turismo y Deporte, email: bliberoff@mintur.gub.uy
- Raquel Lejtregger, Subsecretaria, Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente (MVOTMA), email: rlejtregger@mvtoma.gub.uy
- María Elena Larnaga, Representante, Parlamento Nacional, email: larnaga@gmail.com
- Bertha Sanseverino, Representante, Parlamento Nacional.
- Mónica Xavier, Parlamento Nacional
- Ernesto Murro, Presidente, Banco de Previsión Social, email: emurro@bps.gub.uy
- Laura Nalbarte, Directora, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: lnalbarte@ine.gub.uy
- Matias Nathan, Asesor en Análisis Demográfico, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: mnathan@ine.gub.uy
- Martin Koolhaas, Asesor en Análisis Demográfico, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, email: mkoolhaas@ine.gub.uy
- Álvaro Coronel, Presidencia, Junta Nacional de Migración, email: acoronel@mtss.gub.uy
- Alma Fernández, Responsable Departamento de Género y Equidad PIT – CNT.
- Ana Rosa Lima Núñez, Coordinadora Nacional, Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer (CLADEM), email: arlima16@gmail.com
- Vicenta Camuso, Coordinadora General CNS Mujeres , email: cvicenta@gmail.com
- Camila Csery, Federación de Estudiantes Universitarios, email: kamy203@gmail.com
- Lia dos Santos
- Mauricio Coitiño, Referente de Relaciones Internacionales, Ovejas Negras Uruguay, email: Relaciones@ovejasnegras.org
- Alicia Artigas, Asesora, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas, email: Alicia.artigas@mef.gub.uy

- María Cecilia Lara Martínez, Asesora Nivel III, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas, email: maria.lara@mef.gub.uy
- Martín Rivero, Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional (AUCI), email: mrivero@auci.gub.uy
- Mathías Escotto, Asistente Técnico, Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional (AUCI), email: mescotto@auci.gub.uy
- Agnes Bonavita, Responsable de la Cooperación con el SNU, Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional (AUCI), email: abonavita@auci.gub.uy
- María Cynthia Padrón, Asistente Técnico, Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional (AUCI), email: cpadron@auci.gub.uy
- Lourdes Fernández, Encargada de Comunicación, Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional (AUCI), email: lfernandez@auci.gub.uy
- Karen Van Rompay, Responsable Gestión del Conocimiento e Investigación, Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional (AUCI), email: kvanrompaey@auci.gub.uy
- Pablo Leonardo Tragni González, Administrativo, Ministerio del Interior, Escuela Nacional de Policía, email: pablo.tragni@minterior.gub.uy
- Ana Laura Soto, Secretaria, Comisión de Desarrollo Regional Sustentable, Parlamento MERCOSUR
- Ana Monza, Equipo Coordinación Salud Sexual y Reproductiva, RAP Metropolitana
- María Gabriela Romanutti, Docente, Universidad de la República
- Juan Carlos Fortuna Vera, Delegado del MVOTMA, Comisión Sectorial de Población, email: jfrotuna@mvotma.gub.uy
- Maureen Brenson

## **VENEZUELA (REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE)/VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)**

### Representante/Representative:

- Raúl Rodríguez, Viceministro del Despacho de Valles, Sabanas y Tepuyes del Estado Bolívar, Ministerio del Poder Popular para los Pueblos Indígenas, email: edmichelena1@gmail.com

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members

- Luis Gerónimo Reyes Verde, Gerente General de Estadísticas Demográficas, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: luisgrv@gmail.com
- Cecilio Crespo, Consejero, Embajada de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en el Uruguay, email: cecilio\_crespo@hotmail.com
- Julio Velasco, Director del Despacho, Servicio Administrativo de Identificación, Migración y Extranjería (SAIME), Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: jcvelasco@saime.gob.ve
- Edixon López, Director de Migración, Servicio Administrativo de Identificación, Migración y Extranjería(SAIME), Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: elopez@saime.gob.ve
- Modesto Ruiz, Diputado, email: cacaobar05@gmail.com
- Edith Silva, Directora, Despacho Viceministro de Estrategias Socioeconómicas con Perspectivas de Género, Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Mujer y la Igualdad de Género

**B. Miembros asociados  
Associate members**

**ISLAS CAIMÁN/CAYMAN ISLANDS**

Representante/Representative:

- Robert Lewis, Director, Policy Coordination Unit of the Cabinet Office, email: Robert.Lewis@gov.ky

**PUERTO RICO**

Representante/Representative:

- Marcia Rivera Hernández, Jefa Misión Relaciones Internacionales, Departamento de Estado de Puerto Rico, email: marcia.rivera.hernandez@gmail.com

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Ana Irma Rivera Lassén, Red de Mujeres Afrolatinoamericanas, Afroamericanas y de la Diáspora en el Caribe, email: feministaspr@gmail.com
- Nirvana González Rosa, Secretaría Técnica para el Secretariado de la Articulación Regional hacia Cairo+20, email: nirvanac@caribe.net
- Esther Vicente Rivera, Directora de PROFAMILIA, email: esthervicente.br@gmail.com
- Tania Rosario Méndez, Punto focal de la Campaña 28 de Septiembre, Puerto Rico, email: Tania.rosariomendez@gmail.com

**C. Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas  
United Nations Secretariat**

**Oficina del Secretario General/Office of the Secretary-General**

- Ahmad Alhendawi, Enviado del Secretario General para la Juventud/Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth

**Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales/ Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)**

- John Wilmoth, Director, División de Población/Director, Population Division, email: wilmoth@un.org

**Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación (UNCCD) / United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**

- Heitor Matallo, Coordinador de la Unidad de Coordinación Regional, email: hmatallo@unccd.int

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

**Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres (ONU-Mujeres)/United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)**

- Moni Pizani, Directora Directora del Centro Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, Panamá, email: regionaldirectoroffice.ac@unwomen.org
- Ana Guezmes, Representante de ONU-Mujeres en México, email: ana.guezmes@unwomen.org
- Alejandra Iervolino, Asociada de Programas, Uruguay, email: Alejandra.iervolino@unwomen.org

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

- Egidio Crotti, Coordinador Residente a.i en el Uruguay, email: ecrotti@unicef.org
- Adriana Campora, Asistente Administrativa en el Uruguay, email: acampora@unicef.org

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

- Babatunde Osotimehin, Director Ejecutivo/Executive Director, email: osotimehin@unfpa.org
- Marcela Suazo, Directora de la Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, email: suazo@unfpa.org
- Kwabena Osei-Danquah, Executive Coordinator of ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat, email: danquah@unfpa.org
- Teresa Buerkle, Speech Writer, Office of the Executive Director
- Abubakar Dungus, Chief Media and Communication Branch, New York, email: dungus@unfpa.org
- Diego Palacios, Post-2015 MDGs Coordinator, email: palacios@unfpa.org
- Elizeu Chaves Jr., Business Process Adviser of ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat, email: chaves@unfpa.org
- Noemí Espinoza, Civil Society Partnerships Specialist, email: nespinoza@unfpa.org
- Guillem Fortuny, Data Analyst of ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat, email: fortuny@unfpa.org
- Anita Wiseman, ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat Website & Social Media Support, email: wiseman@unfpa.org
- Suchaturi Birchall, Research/Admin. Associate of ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat, mail: birchall@unfpa.org
- Wendy Ulloa, asistente de la Directora Regional, Panamá, email: Ulloa@unfpa.,org
- Esteban Caballero, Deputy Director, Latin America Caribbean Regional Office, email: caballero@unfpa.org
- Doretta di Marco, Special Assistant to the Director of the Latin America Caribbean Regional Office, email: dimarco@unfpa.org
- Patrice La Fleur, Officer in Charge, Subregional Office, Guyana Assistant Representative, email: lafleur@unfpa.org
- Álvaro Serrano, Regional Communications Adviser LACRO, email: serrano@unfpa.org
- Ana Elena Badilla, Gender Cluster Coordinator, LACRO, email: badilla@unfpa.org
- Vicky Camacho, LACRO Regional Technical Adviser on Sexual and Reproductive Health, email: vcamacho@unfpa.org
- Patricia Wohlers, LACRO Consultant for ICPD, email: wohlers@unfpa.org
- Harold Robinson, Country Director for Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil Representative, email: hrobinson@unfpa.org
- Leonor Calderón, Guatemala Representative, email: lcalderon@unfpa.org
- Hugo González, Honduras Representative, email: Gonzalez@unfpa.org

- Elena Zuñiga, El Salvador Representative, email: ezuniga@unfpa.org
- Tania Patriota, Colombia Representative, email: patriota@unfpa.org
- Jorge Parra, Representante en el Ecuador, email: parra@unfpa.org
- Melissa Mcneil-Barrett, Representante Adjunta, UNFPA Guyana, email:
- Gabriel Bidegain, Consejero, Haití, email: bidegain@unfpa.org
- Sonia Heckadon, Regional Desk Adviser for Latin America and the Caribbean, Programme Support and Regional Desks Branch, email: heckadon@unfpa.org
- Magdalena Furtado, Assistant Representative a.i., National Programme Office on Gender email: furtado@unfpa.org
- Lorena Filardo, Asociada, Administración y Finanzas, email: filardo@unfpa.org
- Daniel Macadar, Technical Adviser on Population and Census, email: macadar@unfpa.org
- Juan José Mere, Asesor en VIH/SIDA, email: mere@unfpa.org
- Valeria Ramos, National Programme Officer on Sexual and Reproductive Health, email: vramos@unfpa.org
- Federico Yáñez, Asistente en Administración y Finanzas, email: yanez@unfpa.org
- Enrique Peláez, Regional Technical Adviser for Population and Development, email: epelaez@unfpa.org
- Carmen Murguía, Analista de Programas en el Área de Juventud, email: murguia@unfpa.org.pe

**Fondo para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de América Latina y el Caribe/ Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean**

- Amparo Morales, Responsable del Área de Relaciones Internacionales, email: amorales@fondoindigena.org

**Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (UNODC)/United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)**

- Rafael Franzini-Batle, Representative and Head of the UNODC Liaison and Partnership Office in Brazil, email: Rafael.franzini@unodc.org

**Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

- Aldo García, Representante Residente a.i en el Uruguay, email: aldo.garcía@undp.org
- Paula Veronelli, Gerente de la Unidad de Políticas y Programas, Uruguay, email: paula.veronelli@undp.org
- Virginia Varela, Analista de Programa, Uruguay, email: virginia.varela@undp.org
- Marcos Dotta, Especialista Técnico Profesional de Coordinación, Oficina del Coordinador Residente, Uruguay, email: marcos.dotta@one.un.org
- Marisa Acosta, Coordinadora General, Proyecto Conciliación con corresponsabilidad, Uruguay
- Gonzalo Kmaid, Especialista de Coordinación, email: Gonzalo.kmaid@one.un.org
- Martin Costanzo, Especialista de Coordinación, email: martin.constanzo@one.un.org
- Juan Miguel Petit Viera, Asesor de Derechos Humanos, email: juanmiguel.petit@undp.org
- Esteban Zunin, Oficial de Comunicación, email: esteban.zunin@undp.org

**Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres (UNISDR)/ United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)**

- David Stevens, Senior Programme Adviser for the Center of Excellence for Disaster Risk Reduction, Rio de Janeiro, email: dstevens@unisdr-americas.org

**Programa de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos (ONU-Hábitat)/United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)**

- Juliano Diniz de Oliveira, Project Officer, Brazil, email: juliano.diniz@unhabitat.org

**Programa Conjunto de las Naciones Unidas sobre el VIH/SDA (ONUSIDA)/Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)**

- César Núñez, Director, Equipo de Apoyo Regional de ONUSIDA para América Latina
- Rebekah Thomas, Asesora de Derechos Humanos y Género, email: thomasr@unaids.org

**E. Organismos especializados  
Specialized agencies**

**Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)/ International Labour Organization (ILO)**

- David Glejberman, Asesor Regional en Indicadores de Trabajo Decente, Santiago, email: glejberman@oitchile.cl

**Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**

- Vicente Plata, Oficial a cargo, Montevideo, email: Vicente.plata@fao.org

**Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)/United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

- Jorge Grandi, Director, Oficina Regional de Ciencia de UNESCO para América Latina, Montevideo
- Ernesto Fernández Polcuch, Especialista Principal de Programa Política Científica y Fortalecimiento de Capacidades, Oficina Regional de Ciencia de UNESCO para América Latina, Montevideo, email: e.fernandez-polcuch@unesco.org
- Alessandro Bello, Consultor, Política Científica, abello@unesco.org.uy

**Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)-Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)-World Health Organization (WHO)**

- Eduardo Levcovitz, Representante en el Uruguay, email: levcovie@uru.ops-oms.org
- Suzanne Serruya, Asesora Regional de la OPS en Washington, D.C., email: serruyas@paho.org

**Banco Mundial/The World Bank**

- Luis Pérez, Senior Public Health Specialist, Latin America and the Caribbean, email: lperez2@worldbank.org

**F. Invitado especial/Special guest**

- José Alberto Mujica, Presidente de la República Oriental del Uruguay

## **G. Organizaciones intergubernamentales Intergovernmental organizations**

### **Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI)/Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)**

- Carlos Aldeco, Jefe, Departamento de Acuerdos y Negociaciones, email: caldeco@aladi.org
- Ialine de los Santos, Montevideo, email: ialine8@hotmail.com
- Analía Maguna, Técnica, Montevideo, email: analiamagu@hotmail.com

### **CAF-Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina/CAF-Development Bank of Latin America**

- Gladis Genua, Directora-Representante de CAF en el Uruguay, ggenua@caf.com
- Nicole Perelmuter, Economista País, Uruguay, email: eperelmuter@caf.com

### **Centro Latinoamericano de Administración para el Desarrollo (CLAD)/Latin American Centre for Development Administration**

- Gregorio Montero, Secretario General, email: Gregorio.montero@clad.org

### **Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales(FLACSO)/Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences**

- Carmen Beramendi, Directora, Uruguay, email: cberamendi@flacso.edu.uy
- María de Barbieri, Programa de Desarrollo Territorial, Uruguay, email: mdebarbieri@gmail.com

### **Instituto Interamericano de Derechos Humanos (IIDH)/Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH)**

- José Thompson, Director Ejecutivo, email: iidhsuramerica@iidh.ed.cr, jthompson@iidh.ed.cr
- Soledad García, Coordinadora, Oficina Regional de Suramérica, email: iidhsuramerica@iidh.ed.cr, sgarciamunoz@iidh.ed.cr

### **Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)/Organization of American States (OAS)**

- John Biehl, Representante en el Uruguay, email: oasuruguay@oas.org
- Florencia Fernández, Asistente Ejecutiva de la Dirección, Uruguay, email: mfernandez@oas.org
- Enrique Blanco, Uruguay, email: eblanco@oas.org
- María Dolores Aguilar, Directora General, Instituto Interamericano del Niño, la Niña y Adolescentes (IIN), email: direcciongral@iinoea.org

### **Organización Iberoamericana de Juventud (OIJ)/Ibero-American Youth Organization**

- Alejo Ramírez, Secretario General, email: aramirez@oij.org
- Max Trejo Cervantes, Secretario General Adjunto
- Luis Acosta, Director de la Oficina Suramericana
- Paul Giovanni Rodríguez, Director de Cooperación, email: pgridriguez@oij.org
- Diego Quinteros, Director de Comunicación, España, email: dquinteros@oij.org

### **Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)/International Organization for Migration (IOM)**

- Ana Eugenia Durán Salvaterra, Asesora Principal para las Américas, Ginebra email: aeduran@iom.int
- Ezequiel Texido, Oficial Regional de Enlace y Políticas, Argentina, email: etexido@iom.int
- Alba Goycochea, Encargada de Misión, Uruguay, email: agoycochea@iom.int
- Juan Artola

### **Secretaría General Iberoamericana (SEGIB)/Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB)**

- Enrique Iglesias, Secretario General, email: eigleisas@segib.org

- Norberto Iannelli, Director, Oficina de Representación en Montevideo, email: niannelli@segib.org
- Cecilia Gutiérrez Puppo, Subdirectora, Oficina Representación en Montevideo, email: cgutierrez@segib.org

### **H. Panelistas/Panellists**

- Juan Carlos Alfonso, Director del Centro de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo de la Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Información (ONEI) de Cuba, email: juancarlos@one.gov.cu, jcalfonso05@yahoo.com
- Luis Almagro, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores del Uruguay, email: secretaria.ministro@mrree.gub.uy
- Carmen Barroso, Directora Regional, Federación Internacional de Planificación de la Familia, Región del Hemisferio Occidental, email: cbarroso@ippfwhr.org
- Mariela Castro, Directora, Centro Nacional de Educación Sexual (CENESEX) de Cuba, email: cenesex@infomed.sld.cu, mayagu@informed.sld.cu
- Patricia Chemor Ruiz, Secretaria General, Consejo Nacional de Población (CONAPO), México, email: pchemor@conapu.gob.mx
- Myrna Cunningham, Presidenta, Foro Permanente para las Cuestiones Indígenas de las Naciones Unidas, email: cunningham.mirna@yahoo.com
- Egidio Crotti, Representante UNICEF, Coordinador Residente a.i del sistema de las Naciones Unidas en el Uruguay, email: Montevideo@unicef.org
- Ana Eugenia Durán, Asesora Principal para las Américas, Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM), email: aeduran@iom.int
- Hazel Escrich, Secretaria General, Secretaría de la Integración Social Centroamericana (SISCA), El Salvador, email: hescrich@sisca.int
- Rogelio Fernández, Vicepresidente, Asociación Latinoamericana de Población (ALAP) y Representante de Unión Internacional para el Estudio Científico de la Población (UIECP), email: r.fernandez.castilla@gmail.com
- Sergia Galván, Directora Ejecutiva de la Colectiva Mujer y Salud, Miembro de la Red de Mujeres Afrolatinoamericanas, Afrocaribeñas y de la Diáspora, República Dominicana, email: sergia.galvan@verizon.net.do, sergiagalvan@hotmail.com
- Carlos García, Embajador de la Misión Permanente de El Salvador ante las Naciones Unidas, email: cgarcia@rree.gob.sv
- Juan José García, Viceministro de Relaciones Exteriores para Salvadoreños en el Exterior de El Salvador, email: jjgarcia@rree.gob.sv; drivas@rree.gob.sv, klemus@rree.gob.sv
- Leonardo Garnier, Ministro de Educación, Ministerio de Educación, Costa Rica, email: Leonardo.garnier.rimolo@mep.go.cr
- Alejandrina Germán, Ministra de la Mujer de la República Dominicana, email: a.germanmejia@gmail.com, info@presidencia.gob.do
- Ana Cristina González, Articulación Feminista Marcosur, email: acgonzalez@adinet.com.uy
- Ana María Larrea, Subsecretaria General de Planificación para el Buen Vivir, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo (SENPLADES) del Ecuador, email: alarrea@senplades.gob.ec
- Raquel Lejtregger, Subsecretaria, Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente (MVOTMA) Uruguay, email: rlejtregger@mvtotma.gub.uy
- Nelson Loustaunau, Subsecretario de Trabajo y Seguridad Social, Ministerio del Trabajo y Seguridad Social, Uruguay, email: subsecret@mtss.gub.uy

- María Isabel Matamala, Coordinadora Académica, Fundación Henry Dunant América Latina e Investigadora del Observatorio de Equidad de Género en Salud, Universidad de Chile, email: mimataviva@yahoo.es
- Eleonora Menicucci, Ministra, Secretaría de Políticas para las Mujeres del Brasil, email: rosamarinho@spm.gov.br
- Sonia Montaña, Directora de la División de Asuntos de Género de la CEPAL, email: sonia.montaña@cepal.org
- Markelda Montenegro de Herrera, Directora General, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer de Panamá, email: , mdehrr@inamu.gob.pa, direcciongeneral@inamu.gob.pa
- Mónica Alves de Oliveira, Directora del Programa de Secretarías de Políticas de Acciones Afirmativas (SEPP/PR), email: monica.oliveira@seppir.gov.br
- Susana Muñiz, Ministra de Salud Pública, Ministerio de Salud Pública, Uruguay, email: ministro@msp.gub.uy
- César Núñez, Director Regional para América Latina, Programa Conjunto de las Naciones Unidas sobre el VIH-SIDA (ONUSIDA), email: nunezc@unaids.org, padillan@unaids.org
- Daniel Olesker, Ministro de Desarrollo Social del Uruguay, email: ministro@mides.gub.uy
- Isabel Ortega, Viceministra de Justicia Indígena Originario Campesina del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, email: ortega.isabel789@hotmail.com, luis\_salvgu1@hotmail.com, jannethsarzuri@gmail.com
- Edgardo Ortuño, Subsecretario, Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería (MIEM), Uruguay, email: subsecretario@miem.gub.uy
- Ricardo Paes de Barros, Presidente, Comisión Nacional de Población y Desarrollo (CND) y Secretario de Acciones Estratégicas, Secretaría de Asuntos Estratégicos (SAE), email: rbarros@ipea.gov.br
- Antonio de Aguiar Patriota, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores del Brasil, email: ministro.estado@itamaraty.gov.br, agendaitamaraty@gov.br
- Francisco Javier Pérez Walker, Embajador y Director General de Asuntos Consulares y de Inmigración de Chile (DIGECONSU), Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: fperezw@minrel.gov.cl
- Ana Alejandrina Pineda Hernández, Ministra de la Secretaría de Justicia y Derechos Humanos de Honduras, email: apineda@sjdh.gob.hn
- Moni Pizani, Directora, Centro Regional de ONU-Mujeres para las Américas y el Caribe, email: regionaldirectoroffice.ac@unwomen.org, nadiuska.castillo@unwomen.org
- Alejo Ramírez, Secretario Ejecutivo, Organización Iberoamericana de Juventud (OIJ), email: formacion@oij.org, oij@oij.org, jruij@oij.org, pgridrodriguez@oij.org
- Beatriz Ramírez, Directora Nacional del Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES) del Uruguay, email: bramirez@mides.gub.uy
- Marie Guirlaine Raymond Charité, Directora General, Ministerio de Salud Pública y Población de Haití, email: info@mspp.gouv.ht
- Tarcila Rivera, Presidenta de Chirapaq y Coordinadora del Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas de las Américas ECMIA, email: tarpuy@chirapaq.org.pe
- Jerónimo Roca, Subdirector de la Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto (OPP) del Uruguay, email: subdireccion@opp.gub.uy, jroca@opp.gub.uy
- Mathías Rodríguez, Director del Instituto Nacional de la Juventud de Uruguay, email: mrodriguez@mides.gub.uy
- Fernando Ruiz, Viceministro de Salud y Protección Social, Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social, Colombia, email: jmatute@minsalud.gov.co
- Modesto Ruiz, Diputado República Bolivariana de Venezuela, email: cacao05@gmail.com
- Marcela Suazo, Directora de la Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe del Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA), email: suazo@unfpa.org

- Carina Vance, Ministra de Salud del Ecuador, email: carina.vance@misp.gob.ec, estefany.escola@misp.gob.ec, valeria.ramos@misp.gob.ec
- Iván Castellanos, Asociado Nacional de Programa, México, email: jcastellanos@unfpa.org
- John Wilmoth, Director, División de Población, Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales de las Naciones Unidas (DESA), Nueva York, wilmoth@un.org
- Lourdes Xitumul, Directora, Unidad de Atención de la Salud de los Pueblos Indígenas, Ministerio de Salud de Guatemala, email: lourdes.xitumul@mispas.gob.gt, xitumulpiox@yahoo.es
- Nayeli Yoval, Alianza LAC de Juventudes rumbo a Cairo+20, México, email: nayeli@eligered.org

### **I. Organizaciones no gubernamentales Non-governmental organizations**

#### **Acción Ciudadana por la Democracia**

- Rocío Rosero Garcés, Presidenta, email: rocio.rosero@gmail.com

#### **Agrupación Ciudadana por la Despenalización del Aborto Terapéutico, Ético y Eugenésico**

- Sara García Gross, Área de Formación, Sensibilización e Incidencia, email: saragarciagross@gmail.com

#### **Alianza con UNFPA Venezuela**

- César Henríquez, Director, email: accioneccumenica@gmail.com

#### **Alianza Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Juventudes Rumbo a Cairo+20**

- Jenny Kalindy Bolívar Guayacundo, Integrante del Comité Ejecutivo, email: kalindybolivar@gmail.com
- Vladimir Encarnacion, Miembro Comisión Ejecutiva, email: vladejaquez@gmail.com

#### **Amnistía Internacional/Amnesty International**

- Fernanda Doz Costa, Investigadora America Latina y el Caribe, email: fernanda.dozcosta@amnesty.org
- Paola García Rey, Coordinadora, Área Promoción y Protección de Derechos Humanos de Amnistía Argentina, email: pgarciarey@amnistia.org.ar
- Alejandra Umpiérrez Link, Encargada del Trabajo con Organizaciones Intergubernamentales, Amnistía Internacional del Uruguay, email: alejandra.umpierrez@amnistia.org.uy

#### **Articulación Feminista Marcosur-Cotidiano Mujer**

- María de la Luz Garrido Revelles, Coordinadora, email: lgarrido@cotidianomujer.org.uy

#### **Asociación Civil Mujeres Unidas por la Salud (Musas)**

- Grisbel Escobar, Directora General, email: musasvenezuela@gmail.com

#### **Asociación Colectivo Mujeres al Derecho**

- Angie Barrios Marcelles, Coordinadora Programa de Niñas y Jóvenes, email: angiebarrios@colectivomujeresalderecho.org

#### **Asociación de Descendientes de la Nación Charrúa**

- Enrique Auyanet

**Asociación de Mujeres Afrocolombianas (AMUAFROC)**

- Doris del Carmen García, Coordinadora General, email: amuafro@hotmail.com

**Asociación de Mujeres Buscando Libertad (ASMUBULI)**

- Fidelia María Suárez Tirado, Representante Legal, email: asmubuliredtrasexcolombia@gmail.com

**Asociación de Mujeres Ngabe Buglé (ASMUNG)**

- Eira Carrera Gallardo, email: martha.icaza@unfpa.org.pa, eira.carrera@gmail.com

**Asociación Demográfica Costarricense**

- Cristián Gómez Ramírez, Director de Programas, email: cgomez@adc-cr.org

**Asociación Interdisciplinaria (AIRE.UY)**

- Teresa Herrera, Coordinadora, email: teresa.herrera@aire.org.uy

**Asociación pro Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana (PROFAMILIA)**

- Juan Camilo Paillie Plazas, Analista de Jóvenes y Psicología, email: juan.paillie@profamilia.org.co

**Asociación Venezolana para una Educación Sexual Alternativa (AVESA)**

- Magdymar León, Coordinadora Ejecutiva, email: magdymarleon@yahoo.com

**Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)/Asociación para los Derechos de la Mujer y el Desarrollo**

- María Clara Aitchison, Program Manager, email: mviana@awid.org

**Association Nationale des Specialistes en Population et Developpement (ANASPOD)**

- Herneau Pierre Clerge, Manager of Population and Development's Section, email: herge277@yahoo.fr, herge27@hotmail.com

**Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (CAFRA)/Asociación Caribeña para la Investigación y Acción Feministas**

- Flavia Cherry, Chair, email: flavia.cherry@gmail.com
- Shurna Roy Ephraim, President, CAFRA Junior League, email: shurnaephraim@yahoo.com

**Caribbean Coalition on Population and Development**

- Crystal Brizan, Member, email: cbrizan@yahoo.com

**Caribbean Family Planning Affiliation**

- Adler Bynoe, Chief Executive Officer, email: adlerbynoe@yahoo.com

**Caribbean Male Action Network (CariMAN) College of the Bahamas**

- Ian Bethell Bennett, Executive Committee Member/Associate Professor, email: bethellbennett@gmail.com

**Casas Municipales de Adolescentes y Jovenes de la Asociación de Municipios de Nicaragua (AMUNIC)**

- Jeison Jonathan Ruiz Lopez, Coordinador, email: ruizlopez\_1993@hotmail.com

**Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir/Catholics for a Free Choice****Argentina**

- Silvia Juliá, Directora Ejecutiva, email: abogadasilviajulia@yahoo.com.ar
- María Eugenia Olmos, Responsable de Cooperación Internacional y Desarrollo Institucional, email: eugenia@catolicas.com.ar
- María Victoria Tesoriero, Advocacy, email: victoria@catolicas.com.ar

**Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)**

- Teresa Lanza, Directora, email: cddb@entelnet.bo

**Brasil**

- Yury Del Carmen Puello Orozco, Coordinadora, email: cddbr.yury@uol.com.br
- María José Fontelas Rosado Nunes, Presidenta, email: mjrosado@uol.com.br

**Colombia**

- Sandra Patricia Mazo Cardona, Coordinadora, email: cdd\_colombia@yahoo.com

**México**

- Aide García, Coordinadora, email: politicaspublicas@cddmx.org
- María Consuelo Mejía, Directora, email: direccion@cddmx.org

**Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú CHIRAPAQ**

- Tania Edith Pariona Tarqui, email: killachallay@gmail.com

**Centro de Desarrollo de la Mujer Negra Peruana (CEDEMUNEP)**

- Cecilia Ramírez Rivas, Directora Ejecutiva, email: cedemunep@hotmail.com

**Centro de Documentación y Estudios (CDE)**

- Clyde María Soto Badaui, Investigadora, email: clyde@cde.org.py

**Centro de Estudios Jurídicos de la Federación de Estudiantes de Chile**

- Javier Pineda Olcay, Secretario General, email: pinedaolcay@gmail.com

**Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina**

- Wanda Gertrudis Espinal Peralta, Miembro, email: w.espinal@gmail.com
- María Del Carmen Feijoo, Investigadora, email: mfeijoo2003@yahoo.com.ar

**Centro de Investigación y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (CIPRODEH)**

- Wilfredo Méndez, Director Ejecutivo, email: wilmendez@hotmail.es

**Centro de la Mujer Panameña (CEM)**

- Cecilia Moreno Rojas, Directora Ejecutiva, email: mujeres\_panameas@yahoo.es

**Centro de la Mujer Peruana "Flora Tristan"**

- Cecilia María Cristina Olea Mauleón, Coordinadora, email: cecilia@flora.org.pe

**Centro de Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos (PROMSEX)**

- Rossina Guerrero, Directora, email: rossina@promdsr.org

**Centro Latinoamericano de Economía Humana (CLAEH)/ Latin American Centre of Human Economy**

- Laura Jardí, Coordinadora de la Maestría en Políticas Sociales, email: ljardi@claeht.edu.uy

**Coalición Salvadoreña de Mujeres Rumbo a Cairo + 20**

- Alicia Margarita Rivas de Recinos, email: margaritarivassv@yahoo.es

**Colectiva de Mujeres Jóvenes Tecleñas Meztli**

- Irene Alejandra Peñate Rodezno, Coordinadora, email: irepe\_22@hotmail.com

**Colectiva Mujer y Salud**

- Wilmara Vásquez Pelaez, Abogada Encargada de Incidencia, email: wilmara\_08@hotmail.com

**Colectiva Mujeres**

- Graciela Amparo Olivera Correa, Tesorera, email: gracielaolivera1957@hotmail.com
- Rosario De Los Santos, Presidenta, email: rodefe@montevideo.com.uy
- Ana Laura Dos Santos, Secretaria, email: anita2santos@montevideo.com.uy

**Colectivo Decide**

- Claudia Arroyo, Coordinadora, email: claudecide@gmail.com

**Colectivo Juvenil Decide**

- Andrés De la Oliva Guzmán, Activista, Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, email: andresdecide@gmail.com
- Germana Montalvo, Responsable, email: gerdecide@gmail.com

**Colectivo Ovejas Negras**

- Mauricio Coitiño, Referente de Relaciones Internacionales, email: relaciones@ovejasnegras.org
- Gonzalo Collazo, Representante Institucional, email: cfgonza@hotmail.com
- Edison Ariel Montesdeoca, Comisión de Relaciones Internacionales, email: arielmoca@hotmail.com
- Abigail Mediza, Integrante de la Comisión de Relaciones Internacionales, email: abigailmediza@gmail.com

**Comisión Nacional de Seguimiento Mujeres por Democracia, Equidad y Ciudadanía (CNS)**

- Marcela Chavarini, Secretaria Técnica, email: cnsmujeressecretaria2@gmail.com
- María Cristina Tonazza Goss, Integrante Coordinación General, email: lastona72@gmail.com
- Alba Aguilar, Coordinadora, email: albaaguilar@adinet.com.uy
- Anatti Bariña Chittara, email: icwuruguay@gmail.com
- Milka Sorribas Figueredo, Coordinadora, email: milkabas@montevideo.com.uy
- Silvana Ruggieri, Coordinadora, email: silrug@gmail.com

**Comisión Nacional de Seguimiento de los Acuerdos de Cairo y Beijing**

- María del Carmen Arias, Coordinadora General, email: maryariasdamonte@gmail.com
- Vicenta Ángel Del Huerto Camusso Pintos, Coordinadora General, email: cvicenta@gmail.com/cnsmujeres@cnsmujeres.org.uy

**Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer (CLADEM)/Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights**

- María José Scaniello, Integrante, email: marianose@gmail.com
- Gabriela Díaz, Miembro, email: gabrieladiaz@derechosdelamujer.org

- Elba Beatriz Núñez Ibáñez, Coordinadora Regional, email: coordi@cladem.org
- María Edit Oviedo Streuli, Responsable del Programa de Formación, email: moe\_ce@yahoo.com
- Elizabeth Cristina Plácido Ríos, Responsable del Programa de Monitoreo, email: lizplacido@gmail.com
- Alicia Benítez, Integrante, email: aliciabteixeira@gmail.com; clademuruguay@gmail.com

#### **Concertación Feminista Prudencia Ayala**

- Nilda Astrid Pineda de Benítez, Comité de Enlace, email: ninito.06@gmail.com

#### **Consejo Andino de Jóvenes por la Prevención de Embarazo en Adolescentes (CAJPEA)**

- Linda Patricia Criollo Pérez, Representante Nacional Cajpea, email: lindacriollo661@hotmail.com

#### **Consejo de la Nación Charrúa**

- Mónica Michelena, Delegada, email: itijoucharrua@yahoo.com.ar

#### **Consejo Latinoamericano de Iglesias (CLAI)**

- Cecilia Castillo Nanjarí, Coordinadora de la Pastoral de Mujeres y Justicia de Género, email: mujeresyjusticiadegenero.clai@gmail.com
- Felipe Adolf Adolf, Presidente, felipe.adolf@consolid.com.ec
- Jessica Mora, Coordinadora Continental del Programa Cultura de Paz y Juventud, email: jeka\_jmr@hotmail.com
- Carlos César Tamez, Coordinador Regional Programa Convenio con UNFPA LACRO, email: tamezpoblacion.desarrollo@gmail.com

#### **Consejo Nativo de la Mujer Indígena (CONAMI)**

- Mariel de los Ángeles Bernal, Miembro del Observatorio sobre Derecho de los Pueblos Indígenas. Miembro de la Escuela de Derechos de las Mujeres Indígenas Itinerante, email: marielb1982@gmail.com
- Elizabeth González, email: conamichaco@hotmail.com

#### **Consortio Latinoamericano contra el Aborto Inseguro (CLACAI) Promsex**

- Susana Isabel Chávez Alvarado, Secretaria Ejecutiva, email: susana@promdsr.org

#### **Construye, Observatorio Regional para la Mujer de America Latina y el Caribe, A.C.**

- Olivia Eugenia Nuñez Orellana, Presidenta, email: olivianunez@construye.org

#### **Coordinadora Nacional de Viudas de Guatemala (CONAVIGUA)**

- Feliciano Macario, email: feliconavigua@gmail.com

#### **Cotidiano Mujer**

- Valeria España, Coordinadora Derechos Humanos, email: valeria.espana.gb@gmail.com
- María Soledad González Baica, Responsable de Proyecto, email: soledad.redive@gmail.com
- Lilian Celiberti, Coordinadora, email: lilian.celiberti@gmail.com

#### **De Mujeres**

- Cecilia Álvarez, Coordinadora de Incidencia, email: ggmincidencia@gmail.com

**Defensa de Derechos de Mujeres Lesbianas, Bisexuales y Trans**

- Josefina Araceli Valencia Toledano, Coordinadora de Proyectos, email: psic.valencia@gmail.com

**Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN)/ Alternativas de Desarrollo para la Mujer en la Nueva Era**

- Sabrina Soledad Yañez, Integrante del Equipo, email: ssysc19@gmail.com
- Nicole Bidegain, Miembro del Comité Ejecutivo, email: nicole@dawnnet.org
- Ifasina Efunyemi, Miembro, email: ifasina@gmail.com
- Tonya Haynes, Integrante del Equipo, email: tslhaynes@gmail.com
- Sabrina Frydman, Coordinadora de la Red de Jóvenes de Amnistía de la Región, email: sfrydman@gmail.com
- Mónica Alejandra Novillo Gonzales, Responsable de Incidencia Política Marco Normativo Nacional, email: monica.novillo@coordinadoradelamujer.org.bo; monicanovillo@yahoo.com

**Diocese of Guyana**

- Sandra Hooper, Chairperson, Diocesan Family Life Commission, email: minky46@yahoo.com

**Elige Red de Jóvenes por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos, A. C.**

- Nayeli Yoval, Coordinadora, email: nayeli@eligered.org
- Sayuri Alducin, Responsable Administrativa, email: sayuri@eligered.org

**Engajamundo**

- Thessa Ferraz Carvalho, Articulador, email: thesaferraz@hotmail.com

**Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas de las Américas (ECMIA)**

- María Anabela Carlón, Delegada, email: ecmia.ecmia@gmail.com
- Mariana Guasania, Delegada, email: mariam\_ga@hotmail.es, carito\_men3@hotmail.com
- María Esperanza Meza Pineda, Delegada, email: esperanzapineda14@yahoo.es

**Equidad de Género, Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia**

- Luisa Emilia Reyes, Directora de Políticas y Presupuestos Públicos con Enfoque de Género, email: emilia@equidad.org.mx
- Natali Beatriz Hernandez, Líder Estatal, email: natali@ddeser.org

**Espacio Iberoamericano de Juventud**

- Alejandro Blancas, Presidente, email: ablancas@juventudiberoamericana.org

**Family Care International (FCI)**

- María Faget, Asesora Regional en Salud Sexual y Reproductiva

**Federación Internacional de Estudiantes de Medicina/International Federation of Medical Students' Associations**

- Edgardo Vera, Director de Desarrollo Estratégico, email: e.antoniov@gmail.com
- Pablo Andrés Acuña Espinoza, Encargado de Intercambios para las Américas, email: acunapab@paho.org
- Elías Jesús Ortega Chahla, Development Assistant for the Americas, email: eliasortegachahla@gmail.com

**Federación Internacional de Planificación de la Familia (IPPF)/ International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)**

- Vladimir Richard Cuisano Marreros, Delegado, email: vcuisano@inppares.org
- Maciel Altagracia Santos Mora, Delegada, email: macielmora02@hotmail.com
- Juan Camilo Saldarriaga Jiménez, Representante, email: camiloadeco2010@gmail.com
- María José Rivas, Board Member, email: majito.rivas@gmail.com
- Flor Hunt, Oficial De Advocacy Regional, email: fhunt@ippfwhr.org
- Kelly Castagnaro, Directora de Comunicación, email: kcastagnaro@ippfwhr.org
- Eburne Cárdenas, Consultora- Advocacy Internacional, email: ecardenas@ippfwhr.org
- María Bordallo, Resource Mobilization And Strategy Advisor, email: mbordallo@ippfwhr.org
- María Antonieta Alcalde Castro, Directora de Advocacy, email: malcalde@ippfwhr.org
- Rebecca Reingold, Asociada de Advocacy, email: rreingold@ippfwhr.org
- Marie-Danielle Doris Mpoumou, International Advocacy Officer, email: dmpoumou@ippfwhr.org
- Jovana Magdalein Ríos Cisnero, Miembro de Junta Directiva, email: jovanarios@gmail.com
- Belmar Franceschi, Gerenta de Programas, email: bfranceschi@plafam.org.ve

**Fundación Incorruptibles Colombia**

- Leonardo Guzmán Sanabria, Miembro, email: lnrdgzmn@live.com

**Fundación los Incorruptibles y Canal Capital**

- Hederson Gualteros Tellez, Director de Investigaciones, email: hederp@gmail.com

**Fundación Más Paz Menos Sida**

- Belén Pacheco, Asistente, email: bpacheco@morepeacelessaids.org

**Fundación Mexicana para la Planeación Familiar (MEXFAM)**

- Esperanza Delgado Herrera, Directora de Relaciones, email: edelgado@mexfam.org.mx

**Fundación Mujeres en Igualdad**

- Monique Thiteux Altschul, Directora Ejecutiva, email: monique.altschul@gmail.com

**Fundación para el Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer (FEIM)**

- Pamela Martín García, Coordinadora Red Nacional de Adolescentes y Jóvenes Para la Salud Sexual y Reproductiva, email: pame.martingarcia@gmail.com

**Fundación Plataformarte A.C.**

- Dulce Olivia Fosado, Tesorera, email: dulceolivia.fosado@gmail.com

**Fundación Venezuela sin Límites**

- Vanessa Osorio, Relaciones Institucionales, email: vanessaosorio@unidosenred.org

**Gestos-HIV, Comunicación y Género**

- Alessandra Nilo, Directora Ejecutiva, email: alessandra.nilo@gestos.org

**Global Youth Coalition on HIV-AIDS (GYCA)/Red Lac de Jóvenes HIV+**

- Oséias Cerqueira Dos Santos Ozzy, Punto Focal de América Latina, email: oseias@gyca.org

**Gojovent Belize**

- Stephen Diaz, Fellow/ UNFPA Youth Member, email: gojoventbelize@gmail.com

**Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida (GIRE)**

- Rebeca Antonia Ramos Duarte, Investigadora Jurídica, email: rramos@giremx.org.mx
- Alma Luz Kadue Beltrán y Puga, Coordinadora del Área Jurídica, email: abeltran@giremx.org.mx
- Alexandra Garita, Coordinadora Ejecutiva Resurj, email: excoord@resurj.org

**Grupo De Mulheres Negras Nzinga Mbandi**

- Silvana do Amaral Veríssimo, Coordenadora Geral, email: nzingambandi77@yahoo.com.br

**Grupo de Sociedad Civil**

- Omar Rivera, Director Ejecutivo, email: omar.rivera@gsc.hn

**Grupo Parlamentario Interamericano sobre Población y Desarrollo (GPI)**

- Cecilia Correa, Consultora Experta, email: crivera@iapg.org
- Carla Rivera, Miembro, email: crivera@iapg.org

**High-Level Task Force for ICPD**

- María José Alcalá, Director of the Secretariat, email: malcala@ippfwhr.org

**Iniciativas Sanitarias - Organización Social de Profesionales de Salud Sexual y Reproductiva**

- Ana Labandera, Directora Ejecutiva, email: anglalab@gmail.com

**Instituto de Educación y Salud**

- Lourdes Chara Estrada, Comunicadora - Activista Juvenil, email: lurdeschara@gmail.com

**Instituto Nacional de Evaluación Educativa - Uruguay**

- Jennifer Viñas, Investigadora, email: jennifer.vinas@gmail.com

**International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS (ICW)/Comunidad Internacional de Mujeres que viven con el VIH/SIDA**

- Patricia Pérez, Presidenta del Board Local, email: info@icwglobal.org

**International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA)/Asociación Internacional de Lesbianas y Gays**

- Gloria Careaga, Co-Secretaria General, email: careaga@unam.mx

**International Women's Health Coalition (IWHC)/Coalición Internacional por la Salud de las Mujeres**

- Mercedes Esther Mulato Aguirre, Periodista, Radio de todas de la Colectiva Femista para el Desarrollo Local, email: merymoisa@gmail.com
- Mariana Iacono, Directora Ejecutiva, email: independencia008@gmail.com
- Ivens Reis Reyner, Miembro, email: ivens@youthcoalition.org
- Mirta Moragas Mereles, Coordinadora Regional, email: mmoragas@convencion.org.uy
- Mariana Mancilla, Asesora, email: jovenes@redbalance.org
- Oriana Lopez Uribe, Integrante de la Mesa Directiva/Oficial de Programas, email: oriana@redbalance.org
- Luz Marina López Escobar, Presidenta Comisión de Juventud, email: painkira\_4@yahoo.es
- Françoise Girard, President, email: scavallo@iwhc.org
- Ingrid Janeth Gálvez Cuyun, Miembro del Equipo Coordinador Del Programa, email: jingridc@yahoo.com
- Roseli Finscue Chavaco, Dinamizadora de Procesos de Mujeres, email: reinapazos@yahoo.es

- Wilson Antonio Campa, Coordinador de Proyectos y Gestión en Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos de la Juventud, email: wilsoncampa@hotmail.com
- Silvia Dali Ángel Pérez, Miembro, email: troglodita\_aguacate@hotmail.com
- Maxsalia Salmon, Youth Advocate, email: maxsalia\_salmon@hotmail.com
- Brenda Álvarez Álvarez, Abogada, email: brenda@promdsr.org
- Wendy Lizeth Aguilar Martínez, Coordinadora Regional, email: aguilar.wendy@gmail.com
- Sinara Gumieri Vieira, Researcher, email: sinaragumieri@gmail.com
- María Lourdes Bascary, email: lbascary@cels.org.ar

### **IPAS**

- Cecilia Espinoza, Asociada de Juventud, email: espinozac@ipas.org
- José Antonio Ochoa Pantoja, Consultor Legal, email: ochoaa@ipas.org
- Martha Juárez Pérez, Asesora, email: martha@consorcio.org.mx
- Julia Escalante, Coordinadora de Política y Abogacía, email: escalante@ipas.org

### **Jamaica Family Planning Association (FAMPLAN)**

- St. Rachel Ustanny, Executive Director, email: famplanja@gmail.com

### **Jamaica Household Workers Union**

- Shirley Pryce, Presidente, email: union\_jhwa@yahoo.com, leeshirleyp@yahoo.com

### **Jóvenes por la Elección y el Placer**

- Amelia Sofia Ganem, Coordinadora, email: sofia\_ganem@hotmail.com

### **Jóvenes Positiv@S Lac**

- Matías Alejandro Romero, Oficial de Comunicación, email: matiasalejandrromero@gmail.com

### **Juventud Afrodescendiente, Trabajo Colectivo y Responsabilidad (UJIMA)**

- Thais Dias do Carmo, Coordinadora General, email: thais.ujima@gmail.com

### **Juventud por la Democracia (Partido político)**

- Nicol Andrea Garrido Moreno, Secretaria General Nacional de la Juventud del PPD email: garridonicol@gmail.com

### **Kinal Antzetik Distrito Federal A.C**

- Lina Rosa Berrio Palomo, Presidenta, email: vinculos@kinal.org.mx

### **Kolectiva Rebeldías Lésbicas**

- Mónica Karen Coronado Sotelo, Presidenta, email: krlperu@gmail.com

### **La Mesa por la Vida y la Salud de las Mujeres**

- Carolina Melo Arévalo, Coordinadora, email: coordinacionmesa@despenalizaciondelaborto.org.co
- Beatriz Quintero García, Miembro, email: beatrizquinterog@etb.net.co

### **Mesa Nacional de Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos**

- Alberto Moscoso, Presidente Coordinador Nacional, email: betitoxc@hotmail.com; mesanacionaldsdr@gmail.com

**Movimiento de Jóvenes Mayas (MOJOMAYAS)**

- Enma Catú, email: enmaelizabeth88@hotmail.com

**Movimiento de Mujeres por la Paz “Visitación Padilla”**

- Gladys Lanza, Coordinadora Nacional, email: gladys\_p\_lanza@yahoo.com

**Movimiento Manuela Ramos**

- Rocío Pilar Puente Tolentino, Coordinadora Nacional del Programa de Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos, email: puenteto@yahoo.es; pilar.puente@manuela.org.pe

**Mujer Ahora**

- Fanny Samuniski, Presidenta, email: nitaese@montevideo.com.uy

**Mujer y Salud en Uruguay (MYSU)**

- Martha Aguiñ, Integrante del Equipo Mysu, email: mysu@mysu.org.uy
- Martín Couto, Investigador, email: mcouto@mysu.org.uy
- Lilián Abracinskas, Directora, email: labracinskas@mysu.org.uy

**Observatorio de Equidad de Género**

- Pamela Eguiguren, Coordinadora, peguiguren@med.uchile.cl

**Observatorio de Violencia Social y de Género, Quintana Roo, México**

- Mariana Belló, Investigadora Asociada, email: bellomar@hotmail.com

**Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazónicas (ONAMIAP)**

- Clelia Rivero, email: fedecma\_flor@hotmail.com

**Organización de Mujeres de Guatemala**

- Rosa Escobar, Directora Ejecutiva, email: amesguatemala@gmail.com

**Organización de Mujeres Salvadoreñas por la Paz (ORMUSA)**

- Jeannette Del Cramen Urquilla Guzmán, Directora Ejecutiva, email: ormusa@ormusa.org

**Organización de Transexuales por la Dignidad de la Diversidad**

- Laura Jerez, Coordinación Zona Sur, email: laurajerez@transexualesdechile.org

**Parlamentarians for Global Action (PGA)**

- Agustín Caviglia, email: info@pgaction.org, agustinc33@hotmail.com

**Parque Social Padre Manuel Aguirre Ucab S.J**

- Constanza Lydee Armas Acosta, Coordinadora, email: carmas.cssi@gmail.com

**Plan Internacional**

- Miguel Ángel Becerra Brito, Delegado Juvenil, email: mickybecerra@gmail.com
- Jorge Alberto Maldonado Valle, Asesor Nacional de Salud Sexual y Reproductiva, email: jorge.maldonado@plan-international.org

**Planned Parenthood Federation of America**

- Linda Marlene Valencia, Oficial de Programas para Guatemala, email: linda.valencia@ppfa.org
- Ramón Torre Cañal, Oficial de Programas de Advocacy, email: ramon.torre@ppfa.org

**Programa de Población y Desarrollo Local Sustentable (PYDLOS) Universidad de Cuenca**

- Mario Alejandro Guillen Garcia, Director, email: alejandro.guillen@ucuenca.edu.ec

**Promotores de Salud Sexual y Reproductiva de Villa Allende-Córdoba**

- Gabriela Natali Socias, Miembro Activista, email: gabrielanatalisocias@gmail.com

**Quality of Citizenship Jamaica**

- Angeline Jackson, Founder, email: acjackson@qcjm.org
- Fiona Genus, Membership, Events and Social Media Coordinator, email: msgenus@yahoo.com

**Red Argentina de Jóvenes y Adolescentes Positivos**

- Camila Arce, Miembro Referente de la Ciudad de Rosario, email: camilalibertad@outlook.com

**Red Centroamericana de Personas con VIH (REDCA+)**

- Joel Alexander Barrera Granados, Punto Focal Nacional-Coordinador de Juventudes Positivas C.A., email: puntofocal2.els@redca.org

**Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres**

- Patricia Stella Jaramillo Guerra, Coordinadora Regional, email: repem@repem.org
- María Isabel Martínez Garzón, Investigadora, email: isamar59@hotmail.com

**Red de Jóvenes**

- Jacqueline Pérez Suasnabar, email: amiga\_jaqui@hotmail.com

**Red de Jóvenes por la Salud**

- Jaqueline Daniela Acevedo, Secretaria Adjunta, email: jaqueline04\_08@hotmail.com

**Red de Jóvenes por la Salud y los Derechos Sexuales**

- Yasmany Díaz Figueroa, Coordinador General, email: sneirs25@yahoo.es

**Red de Jóvenes por la Incidencia Política a Favor de los Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos como Derechos Humanos (INCIDEJOVEN)**

- Pedro Alejandro Ruíz España, Representante y Técnico, email: ciudadaniajuvenil@incidejovent.org

**Red de Jóvenes Positivos de Latinoamérica y el Caribe**

- Lorangelis Thomas Negron, Referente de Puerto Rico, email: lorangelis@gmail.com
- Carlos Alberto Araque Rojas, Referente Masculino, email: arqxxi21@hotmail.com
- Barbie Estefany Martínez Paneluisa, Referente Femenina Regional, email: barbiees55@hotmail.com
- Michael Luciano Díaz Rodríguez, Oficial de Administración, email: midiaz@alumnos.utralca.cl

**Red de Mujeres Afro - Asociación Proyecto Caribe**

- Angie Cruickshank Lambert, Miembro del Programa de Juventud y Liderazgo, Encargada de Cooperación Internacional Institucional, email: anchcl@hotmail.com

**Red de Mujeres Afrolatinoamericanas, Afrocaribeñas y de la Diáspora**

- Maricruz Carrasco, Comunicadora, email: comuni@mujeresafro.org
- Nedelka Yanira Lacayo Arzu, Miembro, email: nedelka71@yahoo.com
- Altagracia Balcacer, Integrante, email: abalcacer@gmail.com
- Lidice Chávez, Miembro, email: lidigammie@gmail.com
- Caren Paola Yáñez Inofuentes, Enlace de Bolivia, email: paolinyaez@gmail.com
- Mireya Del Carmen Peart Vasquez, Miembro, email: peartmireya@hotmail.com
- Finix Suyen Castillo Williams, Miembro, email: finixwilliamsc@yahoo.com
- Karen June Salomon Sinclair, Miembro, email: kjune0267@hotmail.com
- Sonia Elizabeth Viveros Padilla, Directora General/Coordinadora Region Andina Red Maad, email: pielafricana@yahoo.com

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

- Norma Margarita Benítez, Consejera Directiva, email: nbenitezleiva@gmail.com
- Sandra Castañeda, Coordinadora General, email: scastaneda@reddesalud.org
- Diana Elizabeth Castellanos Leal, Responsable de Comunicaciones, email: comunicaciones@reddesalud.org
- Ana María Pizarro Jiménez, Directora Fundadora, email: apizarro@simujer.org.ni

**Red Género y Familia**

- Clara Shprintze Fassler Kohen, Coordinadora, email: clara.fasslerk@gmail.com

**Red Iberoamericana de Igualdad Presupuestal**

- Olenka Ochoa, Miembro Fundador, email: ochoaperu@yahoo.es
- Magdalena García Hernández, Directora General, email: garciamagdalenah@gmail.com

**Red Juvenil**

- Linoschka López, Coordinadora, email: linoschka.lopez@gmail.com

**Red Latinoamericana de Jóvenes por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos**

- Magda Yaneth Alberto Cubillos, Representan, email: magdis289@gmail.com

**Red Nacional de Jóvenes**

- Rosalinda Marcela López Sánchez, Referente del Area de Incidencia, email: marcelatransformando@hotmail.com

**Red Nacional de Jóvenes por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos**

- Gari Gudiel Chocooj Tení, Representante Juvenil, email: cobanincide@gmail.com

**Red Nacional Jóvenes de Ambiente**

- Daniela Gutiérrez Torres, Coordinadora Temática Nodo Bogotá, email: dani\_91guti@hotmail.com

**Red Regional de Mujeres Trabajadoras Sexuales**

- Elena Eva Reynaga, Secretaria Ejecutiva, email: secejecutiva@redtralsex.org

**Rede de Desenvolvimento Humano (REDEH)**

- Maria Aparecida (Schuma) Schumacher, Coordinadora Executiva, email: schuma@redeh.org.br

**Rede Nacional Feminista de Saúde, Direitos Sexuais e Direitos Reprodutivos**

- Clair Castilhos Coelho, Secretária Executiva, email: clair.castilhos@gmail.com

**Rede Nacional Saude da População Negra e Aids**

- Richarlls Martins, Coordenador Geral, email: richarlls@hotmail.com

**Red Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Jóvenes por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos (REDLAC)**

- Gabriela Flores, Punto Focal para Honduras, email: gabrielaflorres@gmail.com

**Salud Integral para la Mujer A. C (SIPAM)**

- Samantha Mino Gracia, Líder de Proyectos, email: jovenes@sipam.org.mx

**SENDASAL Género y Desigualdad en América Latina**

- Pablo Accuosto, Especialista en Nuevas Tecnologías, email: accuosto@gmail.com

**Sociedad Civil**

- Alma Odette Chacón de León, Coordinadora, email: almaodettetv@yahoo.com.mx
- Camila Csery, Delegada, email: kamy203@gmail.com

**Solidaridad Internacional**

- Gioconda Liddeth Diéguez Monzón, Coordinadora Nacional de Género, email: tecnica.peru@solidaridad.org

**Support for Change - Gender Advocacy**

- Warren Chanansingh, Gender Activist, email: warren.chanansingh@hotmail.com

**Suriname NGO Institutional Strengthening**

- Wilgo Koster, Treasurer, email: hoppie31@hotmail.com

**The Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago**

- Dona da Costa Martínez, Executive Director, email: ed.fpatt@gmail.com

**TIERRAVIVA Organización de Mujeres Guatemala**

- María Ixmucané Solórzano Castillo, Coordinadora General, email: tierraviva88@gmail.com

**Unidas en la Esperanza**

- Maria Lucila Esquivel, Presidenta, email: unidasenlaesperanza@yahoo.com

**Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights/Cadena Mundial de la Mujer para los Derechos Reproductivos**

- Vanessa Coria Castilla, Advocacy and Programme Manager, email: vanessa@wgnrr.org

**World Conference of Religions for Peace/Conferencia Mundial de Religiones por la Paz**

- Elias Szczytnicki, Director Regional para America Latina y el Caribe, email: eliasm@religionesporlapaz.org

**World YMCA**

- Caterina Lemp Bitsacopoulos, Programme Officer - Focal Point Latin America, email: caterina.lemp@worldywca.org
- Silvina Mariel Gerbaldo, Miembro de la Junta Directiva, email: silger02@hotmail.com

**Xeniors-Redes Red de Emprendedores Senior**

- Celina Burmester, Directora Programática, email: celinaburmester@yahoo.com

**J. Otros participantes**

- Marco Antonio Nuñez, Diputado, Chile
- Manuel de la Iglesia-Caruncho, Coordinador General, Agencia de Cooperación Española (AECID), email: coordinador@aecid.org.uy
- Lucas Edgardo Villalba, Secretario General, lucasvillalbatrics@gmail.com
- Rafael Luis de Lira, Responsable de Programa, Agencia de Cooperación Española (AECID), Montevideo
- Rosana Pastor, Responsable de Programa, Agencia de Cooperación Española (AECID), Montevideo
- Beatriz Yarza, Responsable de Programa, Agencia de Cooperación Española (AECID), Montevideo
- Mario Lubetkin, Director General, IPS, Italia
- Mario Nelson Quintanilla, Asesor Servicio de Salud de O'Higgins, email: mario.quintanilla@saludohiggins.cl
- María de las Mercedes Santalla, Secretario de Legislador, Parlamento del Uruguay
- Gabriela Corbal, Técnico en Comunicación Social, Guía de Turismo Nacional, Analista en Turismo Nacional e Internacional, email: gamaco@adinet.com.uy
- Carlos Ellis, Consultor Independiente, email: carlos.ellis@datavfy.com
- Gonzalo Pou, Pro Qualitas Salute, Montevideo email: gepou@hotmail.com
- Teresa Di Pólito, Presidenta de la Comisión Interdepartamental de Género, Congreso de Intendentes, Colonia, Uruguay, email: cig@ci.gub.uy

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

- Alicia Bárcena, Secretaria Ejecutiva/Executive Secretary, email: alicia.barcena@cepal.org
- Dirk Jaspers\_Faijer, Director, CELADE-División de Población de la CEPAL/Chief, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, email: dirk.jaspers@cepal.org
- Luis F. Yáñez, Oficial a Cargo, Oficina de la Secretaría de la Comisión/Officer in Charge Office of the Secretary of the Commission, email: luis.yanez@cepal.org
- Sonia Montaña, Directora, División de Asuntos de Género/Chief, Division for Gender Affairs
- Paulo Saad, Oficial de Asuntos de Población, CELADE-División de Población /Population Affairs Officer, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, email: paulo.saad@cepal.org
- Ricardo Pérez, Director, División de Documentos y Publicaciones/Chief, Documents and Publications Division
- Guillermo Acuña, Asesor Legal y Jefe de Protocolo, Oficina de la Secretaría Ejecutiva/Legal Advisor and Chief of Protocol, Office of the Executive Secretary, email: Guillermo.acuna@cepal.org

- Magda Ruiz, Asesora, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE)-División de Población de la CEPAL/Adviser, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, email: magda.ruiz@cepal.org
- María Amparo Lasso, Jefa, Unidad de Servicios de Información/Chief, Information Services Unit, email: mariaamparo.lasso@cepal.org
- Lucía Scuro, División de Asuntos de Género/Division for Gender Affairs, lucia.scuro@cepal.org
- Enrique Oviedo, Oficial de Asuntos Políticos/Secretaría de la Comisión/Political Affairs Officer/Office of the Secretary of the Commission, email: enrique.oviedo@cepal.org
- Sandra Huenchuan, Asistente de investigación, CELADE-División de Población de la CEPAL/Research Assistant, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, email: Sandra.huenchuan@cepal.org
- Jorge Rodríguez, Asistente de investigación, CELADE-División de Población de la CEPAL/Research Assistant, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, jorge.rodriguez@cepal.org
- Jorge Martínez, Asistente de investigación, CELADE-División de Población de la CEPAL/Research Assistant, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, email: jorge.martinez@cepal.org
- Ciro Martínez, Consultor, CELADE-División de Población de la CEPAL/Consultant, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, email: jorge.martinez@cepal.org

**Sede subregional de la CEPAL para el Caribe/ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean**

- Diane Quarless, Directora/Chief, email: diane.quarless@cepal.org
- Francis Jones, francis.jones@cepal.org

**Oficina de la CEPAL en México/ECLAC office in Mexico**

- Pablo Yanes, Jefe, Unidad de Desarrollo Social, email: pablo.yanes@cepal.org

**Oficina de la CEPAL en Montevideo/ECLAC office in Montevideo**

- Juan Pablo Jiménez, Oficial a Cargo/Officer in Charge, email: juanpablo.jimenez@cepal.org
- Jorge Hernández, email: cepalmontevideo@cepal.org