



**Third session of the
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**PROPOSAL FOR A VIRTUAL PLATFORM TO CONTRIBUTE TO REGIONAL
FOLLOW-UP OF THE MONTEVIDEO CONSENSUS
ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION.....	3
A. BACKGROUND.....	3
B. CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS OF THE PLATFORM.....	6
C. THE PROPOSED VIRTUAL PLATFORM.....	7
1. The documents of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	7
2. National institutional framework for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.....	8
3. Actions and initiatives at the national or subnational level for the follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus.....	10
4. National reports for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus.....	11
5. The system of indicators for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus.....	12
D. PRELIMINARY DESIGN OF THE VIRTUAL PLATFORM.....	20
1. Tools available on the different pages of the platform.....	20
2. Platform home page.....	22
3. Preliminary design of component 1: documents of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	23
4. Preliminary design of component 2: national institutional structure for the Montevideo Consensus.....	25
5. Preliminary design of component 3: national actions.....	27
6. Preliminary design of component 4: national reports.....	29
7. Preliminary design of component 5: system of indicators.....	30
8. Preliminary design of the search by country.....	37
9. Concluding remarks.....	39
Annex 1 Protocol for updating the platform: detailed activities and responsibilities under each component.....	41

INTRODUCTION

At their special meeting, held in Santiago in November 2017, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean requested the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) —in its capacity as technical secretariat— to prepare a proposal for a virtual platform to contribute to the regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and in coordination with the Presiding Officers of the Conference. In fulfilment of that request, this document presents a proposal for the main contents, an updating protocol and the design of such a virtual platform, for the consideration and possibly implementation by the member countries of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

There follows a brief description of the background to this document, an account of the conceptual aspects and, lastly, the platform proposal itself.

A. BACKGROUND

The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development was the outcome of 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. It represents the most significant intergovernmental agreement signed in the region in the area of population and development, and has become a key piece of the process of reviewing the Programme of Action from the International Conference on Population and Development and its follow-up since 2014. The Consensus is, in fact, the regional expression of the Programme of Action beyond 2014.

The broad support afforded to the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development in the region has enabled the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to adopt common positions in international forums, and has shown a possible path whereby the global accord to implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 can be reconciled with region-specific circumstances.

The Montevideo Consensus covers all the major population and development issues in Latin America and the Caribbean and forms the basis for a comprehensive, up-to-date roadmap for the future of regional action in this area. In order to transform the Consensus into an operational agenda, the countries of the region reached, in successive meetings, agreements and resolutions on the procedures, activities, responsibilities and other details on the implementation process of the Montevideo Consensus and the follow-up of such implementation. Some of these are described below.

It was proposed to develop an *Operational guide for the implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development*¹ and an ad hoc working group was established for

¹ LC/L.4061(CRPD.2/3) See [online] http://repository.eclac.org/bitstream/handle/11362/38937/S1500859_en.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

this purpose.² CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, in its capacity as the technical secretariat of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, was requested to prepare a draft proposal, in consultation with the coordinator of the working group and its member countries and with the collaboration of UNFPA and the participation of civil society.

The final version of the *Operational guide* was presented at the second session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development (Mexico City, 2015) and benefited from the contribution of UNFPA and the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC.

In resolution 1(II) adopted at that second session, the Conference “Welcome[d] the *Operational guide for the implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development*, as a voluntary technical tool for assisting countries in the implementation of the priority measures of the Consensus and the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014” and called upon the countries “to define, in accordance with national needs, priorities and existing initiatives, the lines of action, targets and respective time frames, as well as the indicators that they will use to monitor implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development at the national level, using the operational guide as a basis”.³

Attention was drawn to the importance of a national institutional structure for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development. In this regard, since the first meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, emphasis has been placed on the importance of paragraph 99 of the Montevideo Consensus, in which it “appeals to countries 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”.⁴ At their second meeting, the Presiding Officers also invited the countries to report on their progress in this respect.⁵

At successive meetings, attention was drawn to the importance of follow-up and accountability as key components for ensuring implementation of the priority measures of the Montevideo Consensus. It was recognized that follow-up and accountability were not ends in themselves, but should serve to implement the Consensus. They should therefore be simple, flexible, effective, government-led and in keeping with national and regional realities. There were also challenges that countries needed to tackle for implementation, including human resource training and the generation of information at different levels of disaggregation.

In this regard, resolution 1(II) of the second session of the Conference urged the countries to strengthen their technical skills and capacities for implementing, monitoring and reporting on the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, with particular emphasis on designing and implementing training strategies in the area of population and development that cover the various issues, territorial levels and course formats (par. 6); reiterated the call to use national official data to create, prepare

² The ad hoc working group was coordinated by Uruguay and initially comprised Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador and Mexico.

³ See paras. 9 and 10 of the resolution 1(II) [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39972/1/S1600275_en.pdf.

⁴ See par. 15 of the agreements [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/37278/S1420858_en.pdf.

⁵ See par. 15 of the agreements [online] http://webpro.cepal.org/sites/default/files/events/files/15-00589_mdp2_agreements.pdf.

and analyse the indicators that will be employed to monitor implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (par. 7); and urged the countries to take the steps needed to improve data sources and build national statistical capacity, including through technical assistance (par. 8).⁶

There was also a call for national reporting. Accordingly, at its second session (Mexico City, 2015) the Conference urged the countries to prepare a progress report on implementation of the Montevideo Consensus to be presented at the third session of the Regional Conference, then planned for 2017. The Conference also commissioned the secretariat, in coordination with the United Nations Population Fund, to prepare a format for consideration and adoption by the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference at their third meeting in 2016. It was also agreed that the regional evaluation would be conducted at the fourth session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, to be held in 2019 (paras. 11 and 12 of resolution 1(II)).⁷ Since the third session of the Conference was postponed until 2018, a special meeting of the Presiding Officers was held in 2017 instead. For that reason, both the presentation of national reports and the regional evaluation are now scheduled to take place at the third session of the Conference, to be held in Lima in August 2018.

It was proposed to define indicators for follow-up and accountability. The aforementioned *Operational guide* proposed indicators that could potentially be used for national follow-up of the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus. At its second session, the Conference decided to establish an ad hoc working group to develop, in consultation with all members of the Conference, a proposal for reviewing and defining the indicators in the *Operational guide* to be used for regional follow-up to the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus.⁸ The Conference specified that the indicators should meet certain criteria: they should be precise, comparable, measurable, concrete and aligned with the indicators to be used for monitoring the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014. It was also decided that ECLAC, with the support of UNFPA, would serve as technical secretariat of the ad hoc working group, which would include the participation of representatives of civil society and other stakeholders in its tasks, and that the ad hoc working group might take into consideration the opinions of such participants when preparing its recommendations. The Conference further decided that the ad hoc working group would present a progress report at the third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, in 2016, and a final report at the third session of the Regional Conference, in 2017.⁹

Owing to the postponement of the third session of the Conference, the Presiding Officers endorsed the proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up at their special meeting in November 2017. They also recommended that the countries use those indicators when preparing the voluntary national reports to be presented at the third session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development and that they encourage the generation of the data sources needed for the follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus.¹⁰

⁶ See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39972/1/S1600275_en.pdf.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Geographically representative, composed of government-appointed experts and coordinated by Mexico, the working group initially comprised Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

⁹ Resolution 1 (II) of the second session of the Conference, paras 13, 14 and 15.

¹⁰ See para. 11 of the agreements [online] https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43290/S1800133_en.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Lastly, in relation the present document, at their special meeting the Presiding Officers requested the secretariat to develop, with the support of UNFPA and in coordination with the Presiding Officers of the Conference, a virtual platform to contribute to the regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development on the basis of, among other things, systematic national reports and calculations of the agreed indicators reported by the countries, to be presented at the third session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2018.¹¹

B. CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS OF THE PLATFORM

The platform presented here is based on commitments agreed upon by the countries of the region in the Montevideo Consensus and the *Operational guide* and in agreements adopted at successive meetings. As provided in paragraph 14 of the agreements of the special meeting of the Presiding Officers, the platform's main purpose is to contribute to the regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus. Those agreements explicitly requested systematic national reports and calculations of the agreed indicators reported by the countries.

As may be seen in this document, the proposed virtual platform is more ambitious, because it aims to generate a space for follow-up to the major initiatives undertaken by countries—in terms of participation in meetings, resolutions, implementation of institutional frameworks, regulations, policies and programmes, reporting and measurability of indicators—and achievements concerning the population and its living conditions, rights and development. In other words, it seeks to systematize the processes and outcomes achieved in the region in the direction of implementing the commitments made under the Consensus.

In addition, it is hoped that the platform will become a resource for consultation by different users. First, to provide the countries themselves with a regional space in which to disseminate their achievements, progress and outstanding issues, in the interests of accountability. In addition, the idea is to facilitate communication and experience-sharing among the countries and promote South-South cooperation. In the second place, the platform is expected to be a resource for consultation by civil society organizations, to facilitate oversight of State actions on issues that affect them; the academic sector may also contribute to analysis of the progress reported by countries and assist with the dissemination, implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus, among other actions; and the United Nations system and other multilateral agencies may use it for directing technical assistance and cooperation, among others.

The platform is not intended to replace or compete with national information systems, but rather to complement them and add to their visibility. In this regard, the platform should help to generate a vision of the progress being made by the region overall in the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus. It is not intended to replace or compete with regional observatories implemented by civil society either. On the contrary, it can interact with them for their mutual benefit. It is also important to be aware that implementation and maintenance of the platform will require a significant commitment of resources and coordination and collaboration between the Presiding Officers, the secretariat, the countries, UNFPA and other relevant stakeholders.

¹¹ Ibid, para. 14.

C. THE PROPOSED VIRTUAL PLATFORM

Considering all the elements mentioned in the background and conceptual aspects, it is proposed that the virtual platform have five major components, namely:

- (i) The documents of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (ii) National institutional framework for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.
- (iii) Actions and initiatives at the national or subnational level for the follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus
- (iv) National reports for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus.
- (v) The system of indicators for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus.

Because each component has its own specific features, the content, updating protocol and design of each is defined below.

1. The documents of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

This component refers specifically to the meetings, reports and, mainly, the agreements adopted by the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. These contents are already available on the ECLAC website.¹² However, bringing them together on the platform as well offers the advantage of having all the material concerning follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus in a single place, with a visualization tool to help the user understand the process carried out by the countries and providing easy access to information.

(a) Contents

- (i) Sessions of the Conference.
Place, date, coordination, report of each meeting, agreements and resolutions.
- (ii) Meetings of the Presiding Officers.
Similarly, place, date, coordination, programme for each meeting, speeches, participants, discussions, agreements, reports and resolutions.
- (iii) Regional reports on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus.
- (iv) Documents proposing standards or protocols (*Operational guide*, report format, proposed indicators, metadata document, among others).
- (v) Civil society contributions.

¹² See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/type/conferencia-regional-poblacion-desarrollo-america-latina-caribe/antecedentes>.

(b) Updating protocol

Sources: Conference documents.

Frequency: ongoing.

Responsible party: the secretariat.¹³

2. National institutional framework for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development

This component considers national institutions for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus. It reflects the agreements contained in chapter J of the Montevideo Consensus, particularly the provisions of paragraph 99, which appeals to countries 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.¹⁴

Chapter II of the *Operational guide for the implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* adds force to this agreement. Given its importance in this component, the section of the *Operational guide* referring to institutions is reproduced below.

This measure addresses the concern that the absence of a coordinating institutional structure may imply partial or fragmented treatment of the sociodemographic issues, in contrast to a comprehensive vision with a broad focus on population and development. It is clear that the sectoral institutions by themselves have serious limitations when it comes to dealing with population issues from an integrated approach and monitoring them effectively. The measure also highlights the need to ensure that the institutional structure for population and development issues explicitly includes mechanisms to guarantee participation by civil society. In this regard, priority measure 99 is closely linked with priority measure 107 in the same chapter of this guide.

Creating and maintaining a permanent institutional structure and a mechanism for interagency coordination will generally require such lines of action as these:

- Define the institutions that are to comprise the mechanism, and their roles, depending on the population issues to be addressed.
- Designate the institution that will be responsible for coordination, and its roles (including its role as focal point for monitoring implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and as interlocutor with the Regional Conference, and serving as liaison among the other institutions).
- Create the mechanisms for achieving such coordination, to the extent possible with legal or formal backing.
- Establish mechanisms and procedures for including civil society organizations.
- Allocate the necessary budgetary resources for financing the coordinating institution and the coordination mechanisms.¹⁵

¹³ See the detailed activities covered in this component in annex 1.

¹⁴ LC/L.3697.

¹⁵ Operational guide for the implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development Op LC/L.4061(CRPD.2/3)/Rev.1), pp. 11 and 12.

At their second meeting, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference “reiterate[d] the appeal to countries to establish or strengthen a national governmental coordinating mechanism, with the participation of civil society organizations, to facilitate the implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus as part of the process of following up on the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 and to act as a permanent liaison with the Regional Conference, and invite each country to report on its progress in this respect at the second session of the Regional Conference”.¹⁶

(a) Contents

First, it is to be ascertained whether a national institution framework exists or not in each country. Where it does exist, it is proposed to measure a series of “attributes” of the degree or level of institutional development, including:

- Year or date in which the institutional framework was created and the nature of its legal standing (law, decree, resolution, other).¹⁷
- Institution performing a coordination role (according to the *Operational guide*, this is the institution that acts as focal point, i.e. as an interlocutor with the Regional Conference on Population and Development and a liaison with other institutions).
- Rank or hierarchical position (ministry, department of State, secretariat or national department, coordination, other).
- Functions of the coordinating institution.
- Line of reporting or organizational chart.
- Bodies that make up the coordinating institutions and their roles, by target population.
- Mechanisms through which coordination is carried out (existence and nature of legal basis (law, decree, resolution, other).
- Mechanisms and procedures for participation by civil society.¹⁸
- Budgetary and financial autonomy.
- Chapters of the Consensus prioritized.

At the regional level, it is proposed to use summary indicators to show the number or proportion of countries reporting these attributes.¹⁹

(b) Updating protocol

Source of information: mechanisms for consultation with countries.

¹⁶ See para. 15 of the agreements.

¹⁷ Link this attribute with indicator A21: Existence of a public institution responsible for coordinating population and development issues, acting as the country’s counterpart to the Regional Conference on Population and Development.

¹⁸ Link this attribute to indicator A.22: Existence of a mechanism for broad participation, including non-governmental stakeholders, as part of the public institution responsible for coordinating population and development issues for the implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus.

¹⁹ For example, number or proportion of countries with an institutional framework for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus, number or proportion of countries with budgetary autonomy, number or proportion of countries that provide for civil society participation, and so forth.

Frequency: ongoing (at the time of the establishment or change in the institutional structure). The proposal is to update this information every two years, using mechanisms for consultation with the countries.

Responsible parties: secretariat and focal points.²⁰

3. Actions and initiatives at the national or subnational level for the follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus

The purpose of this component is to systematize the actions undertaken by countries to fulfil the commitments undertaken in connection with the priority actions contained in each chapter of the Montevideo Consensus.

This component will include policies and programmes that countries report at the meetings of the Regional Conference on Population and Development. The secretariat has also documented actions relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 and the Montevideo Consensus. These are included in a database in which information is recorded characterizing every action, including: country of origin, name of action, type of action (normative, policy, programme), beneficiaries, institution or institutions responsible, implementation (territorial), main topics addressed, overall objective, chapters of the Montevideo Consensus addressed, priority actions, year of establishment, the date of incorporation into the database and link to the website. As will be seen below, this database is proposed as another source of information to feed this component.

It is expected that the countries will report on those practices that follow the criteria proposed in the “Format for national progress reports on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development”.²¹ Particular attention will be afforded to national and subnational actions that: are consistent with the international human rights framework, aim to ensure equality and non-discrimination, include the gender perspective and the empowerment of women, facilitate empowerment and participation, respect ethnic and sociocultural heterogeneity, include an intergenerational perspective, imply incremental progress and non-regressivity, reduce inequalities, promote social inclusion for sustainable development, and include an intersectoral perspective.

(a) Contents

- Laws
- Decrees
- Regulations
- Public policies
- Programmes
- Budgets

All of these at the national level at least.

(b) Updating protocol

Sources of information

²⁰ See the detailed activities covered in this component in annex 1.

²¹ See [online] <https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/40477>.

- National reports submitted at the sessions of the Regional Conference on Population and Development.
- Database of initiatives (laws, policies and programmes) which is regularly updated by the secretariat, and other ECLAC databases.
- Mechanisms for consultation with the countries.

Frequency

- The secretariat's database of initiatives is updated continuously.
- Surveys may be conducted every two years to coincide with the consultation on institutional framework (point 2.b).

Responsible parties: secretariat and focal points.²²

4. National reports for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus

This component reflects paragraph 14 of the agreements of the special meeting of the Presiding Officers, which requests the secretariat to develop a proposal for a virtual platform and specifically mentions that it should include systematic national reports.

This area will include initiatives by the countries to systematize accountability for actions and progress in the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus, specifically, the voluntary reports that countries present on implementation progress.

At the third meeting of the Presiding Officers, the secretariat proposed a report format which was adopted by the countries. That format contains general guidelines for the preparation of the national report (formal aspects, content and structure recommended, among others) and a suggested methodology, which includes the establishment of a national committee, the identification of practices on which to report and their indicators, the conduct of a national consultation workshop on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus, the drafting of the report and its presentation at the meetings of the Conference.

(a) Contents

- (i) A set of data or attributes is proposed in order to systematize the reports. These include:
- Date on which the report is sent.
 - Institution and individual responsible for the report.
 - Structure of the report.
 - Relevant chapters of the Consensus (whether the report includes all the chapters or prioritizes some, and if so, which).
 - Sectors or population groups treated as rights-bearers with certain specific features (indigenous peoples and collective rights, rights of migrants, older persons, and so on).
 - Use of statistical data disaggregated by sex, age, race, ethnic and racial status, migration status, disability and area of residence for each of the chapters.
 - Use of new disaggregations and, if so, which.

²² See the detailed activities covered in this component in annex 1.

- Provision of electronic copies of the principal legislative, judicial and administrative texts referred to in the report (with categories such as total or partial inclusion, or none), as proposed in the report format.

(ii) Executive summary of each report.

(iii) Texts of national reports.

(iv) On the basis of these attributes, it is proposed to submit summary indicators at the regional level. For example: number or proportion of countries presenting reports, number or proportion of countries prioritizing certain chapters of the Montevideo Consensus, proportion of countries recognizing migrants as a particularly vulnerable population group, etc.

(b) Updating protocol

Information sources: national reports.

Frequency: coinciding with the frequency of the reports.²³

Responsible parties: secretariat and focal points.²⁴

5. The system of indicators for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus

This component, like the previous one, reflects paragraph 14 of the agreements of the special meeting of the Presiding Officers, which explicitly requested that the proposed virtual platform include indicators reported by the countries. The proposal includes the contents of various documents, including the *Operational guide for the implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development*,²⁵ the *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development*²⁶ and the *Proposed metadata sheets for the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development*.²⁷

This is the component that represents the greatest challenge, as it involves reconciling different requirements and criteria, ranging from the conditions to be met by the indicators —agreed at meetings— to the limitations of information sources and the different levels of development in information production from one country to another.

The proposal was developed taking into account the following aspects:

- The indicators should be precise, comparable, concrete and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goal indicators, even if some of these still lack technical specifications.
- Some indicators should measure several priority measures simultaneously.

²³ This is to be defined at the next meeting.

²⁴ See the detailed activities covered in this component in annex 1.

²⁵ LC/L.4061(CRPD.2/3)/Rev.1.

²⁶ LC/MDP-E/3.

²⁷ LC/MDP-E/DDR/1.

- The indicators should allow disaggregation by sex, age, ethnic and racial identity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and income, among others. The countries are responsible for selecting the criteria for the disaggregation necessary.
- The indicators must use official national data in the generation, processing and analysis of indicators, pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1(II) of the second session of the Conference.
- Owing to the need for a regional perspective on the progress achieved, the follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus should be conducted on the basis of indicators that are comparable across countries and over time.
- The indicators should serve to monitor specific topics of the Montevideo Consensus that are not adequately addressed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The regional reality is that countries differ in terms of their capacity to generate information and, where information is produced, it is not always comparable. The possibilities for disaggregation of indicators also vary, as does the priority afforded in each country to particular topics and population groups. For these reasons, the availability and comparability of data are not fully guaranteed.

All of this has been taken into account in formulating the proposal set forth below.

(a) Contents

A system of indicators in two subsets is proposed. The first will contain the indicators reported by each country. This will include all those in the set of indicators developed by the ad hoc working group that each country has the capacity to measure. In this case, as shown later, the information will be presented by country.

The second subset will comprise a selection of indicators, also from the proposal developed by the ad hoc working group, whose objectives are to effect comparisons among countries of the region and, if necessary and appropriate, to calculate regional aggregates or averages. Accordingly, for this selection of indicators, it is essential that the measurement criteria established be comparable between countries.

(i) Indicators reported by the countries

On the basis of the proposal of indicators adopted at the special meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, this subcomponent will contain all the indicators reported by countries that refer to that list. In this regard, the platform will have a degree of heterogeneity among countries, in terms of both availability and disaggregation of indicators measured, and potential discrepancies with regard to their operationalization.

To the extent possible, the secretariat will provide technical assistance to countries that so request for the production of the information, including the development of software for data processing and training in the generation, use and analysis of information, in particular for using population and housing censuses as data sources.

(ii) Regionally comparable national indicators

This subcomponent complements the indicators reported by the countries. Its purpose is to provide a regional overview of the countries' progress regarding the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus and to provide summarized statistical information —averages or regional aggregates— to monitor major trends. For that reason, it is crucial to ensure the comparability of information among countries.

All the indicators reported by countries that meet the comparability criteria will automatically be included in this subcomponent. Where a country does not provide the required information, or does not do so in time or using the established criteria, the secretariat may proceed to calculate it on the basis of the metadata established within the framework of the Regional Conference on Population and Development.

Accordingly, a single indicator may be present in both subcomponents with different values owing to the different methodologies used, even if the same sources are used to calculate both. However, the system will include all the technical clarifications needed to ensure that the information is transparent.

This subcomponent also includes an analytical reading of the indicators, in terms of levels and trends, highlighting positive progress and identifying remaining challenges.

A first version of the system will include indicators that are measurable in a significant number of countries, i.e. with a detailed methodology and for which well-defined data sources exist. These indicators will also address a significant number of priority actions or, if they address a smaller number of priority actions, will be crucial indicators for the respective chapter of the Montevideo Consensus.

According to these criteria, the indicators that would currently meet the requirements are the following:

Table 1
Indicators that meet the requirements to be included in the first version of the system of regionally comparable national indicators and chapters and priority actions to which they contribute

ID	Definition	Chapters	Priority measures
A.2	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (SDG indicator 1.2.1).	A, B, G, H, I	1, 2, 5, 7, 85, 92, 93
A.5	Gini coefficient.	A, B	1, 2, 5, 7
A.8	Life expectancy at birth, by sex.	A, B, H, I	1, 2, 7, 85, 87, 92, 95, 97
A.10	Suicide mortality rate (SDG indicator 3.4.2).	A, B, H, I	1, 2, 7, 85, 87, 92, 95, 97
A.11	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (SDG indicator 4.4.1).	A, B	1, 2, 7, 9
A.12	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex (SDG indicator 8.3.1).	A, B, C, E	1, 2, 7, 10, 28, 54
A.13	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities (SDG indicator 8.5.1).	A, B, E	1, 2, 7, 10
A.14	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (SDG indicator 8.5.2).	A, B	1, 2, 7, 10
A.18	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age (SDG indicator 16.1.1).	A, B, E, G, I	1, 2, 16, 57, 58, 89, 93

ID	Definition	Chapters	Priority measures
A.19	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (SDG indicator 16.1.3).	A, B, C, E, F, G, I	1, 2, 16, 23, 52, 57, 58, 68, 79, 89, 93
A.25	Proportion of indicators produced at the national level for the follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus, with feasible disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.	A, H, I, J	4, 85, 86, 9, 92, 94, 98, 102
B.1	Under-five mortality rate (SDG indicator 3.2.1).	A, B, E, H, I	7, 43, 85, 87, 92, 95, 97
B.5 ^a	Percentage of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (SDG indicator 4.1.1).	A, B	9
B.7	Percentage of youth (aged 15-24 and 25-29) not in education, employment or training.	A, B, E, F	9, 10
B.10	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group (SDG indicator 3.7.2).	B, D, H, I	12, 85, 87, 92, 95, 97
B.11	Percentage of women and men aged 20-24 years who first had sexual intercourse before the age of 20, disaggregated into three groups: before the age of 15, before the age of 18 and before the age of 20.	B, D, H, I	12, 85, 87, 92, 95, 97
B.12	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (SDG indicator 5.3.1).	B, D	7, 11, 12
B.13	Percentage of women and men aged 20-24 years who had their first child before the age of 20 years (indicator 12.4 of the <i>Operational guide</i>), disaggregated into three groups: before the age of 15, before the age of 18 and before the age of 20.	B, D, H, I	12, 85, 87, 92, 95, 97
B.15	Percentage of live births to adolescent and young mothers that are unplanned (indicator 12.5 of the <i>Operational guide</i>).	B, D	12
B.16	Percentage of adolescents who drop out of the education system as a result of pregnancy, parenthood or marriage.	A, B	9, 13
B.18	Percentage of adolescents who have live-born children, by number of children (adapted from indicator 15.3 of the <i>Operational guide</i>).	B, D	12, 14, 15
C.2	Percentage of employed workers contributing to the social security system, by sex and age group (adapted from indicator 28.3 of the <i>Operational guide</i>).	A, C	28
C.8	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (SDG indicator 3.4.1).	A, C	2, 20
D.6	Rate of use of contraceptive methods by women and men, by method (modern or traditional) (adapted from indicator 44.2 of the <i>Operational guide</i>).	B, D, H, I	11, 12, 14, 15, 44, 46, 85, 87, 92, 95, 97

ID	Definition	Chapters	Priority measures
D.7	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG indicator 3.7.1).	D, H, I	34, 35, 44, 85, 87, 92, 95, 97
D.8	Maternal mortality ratio (SDG indicator 3.1.1).	B, D, H, I	39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 85, 87, 92, 95, 97
D.15	Percentage of live births that were preceded by four or more antenatal check-ups (indicator 45.3 of the <i>Operational guide</i>).	B, D, H, I	40, 43, 45, 85, 87, 92, 95, 97
D.16	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (SDG indicator 3.1.2).	B, D, H, I	43, 45, 85, 87, 92, 95, 97
D.17	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (SDG indicator 5.6.1).	D, E, H, I	34, 35, 37, 43, 44, 85, 87, 92, 95, 97
E.7 ^a	Proportion of women in managerial positions (SDG indicator 5.5.2).	E	54, 55
E.8	Total time worked (number of working hours paid and unpaid), by sex (indicator 64.1 of the <i>Operational guide</i>).	E	54, 61, 64
E.9	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (SDG indicator 5.4.1).	B, E	10, 53, 54, 61, 64
E.14	Rate of femicide or feminicide (gender-related killings of women aged 15 years and older per 100,000 women).	A, C, E	1, 2, 23, 57, 58
F.1	Ratification and application by the country of the International Convention on Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (<i>Operational guide</i> indicator 67.1).	A, C, F, H	1, 2, 20, 67, 7, 72, 85, 88
F.4	Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount remitted (SDG indicator 10.c.1).	F	68
F.9	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation (SDG indicator 16.2.2).	F	72
G.3	Percentage of households that report being assaulted, suffering aggression or being the victim of a crime in the past 12 months, by minor administrative division (adapted from indicator 79.1 of the <i>Operational guide</i>).	A, E, G	1, 2, 56, 57, 58, 76, 77, 79
G.8	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (SDG indicator 11.1.1).	A, C, G	1, 5, 18, 76, 77
G.9	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities (SDG indicator 11.6.1).	A, G	5, 6, 8, 76, 77
G.10	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) (SDG indicator 11.6.2).	A, G	5, 6, 8, 76
H.1	Ratification of International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).	H	85

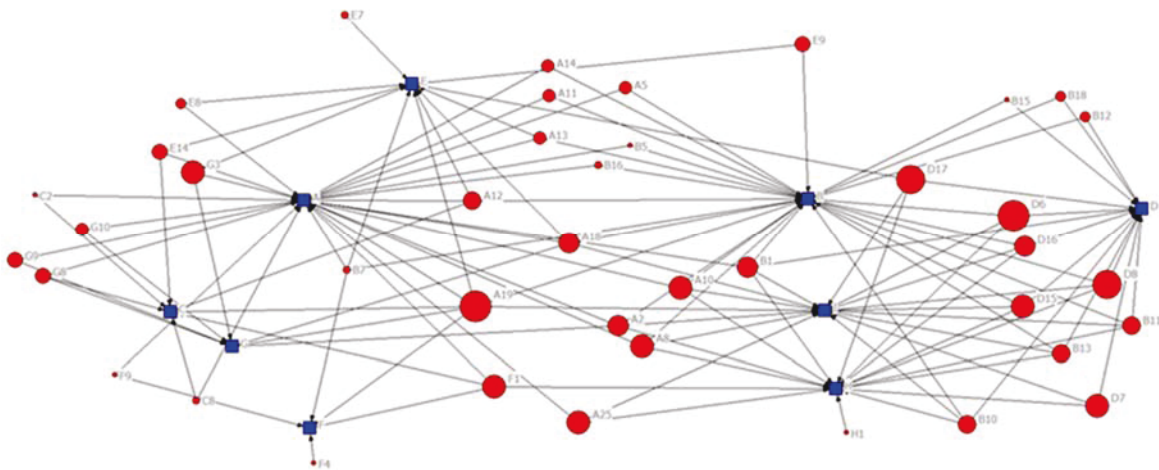
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

^a Indicators B.5 and E.7 are partially feasible.

A clarification is warranted regarding the relationships of the indicators. Although each is originally associated with a particular chapter, the reality is that most are linked to priority actions from more than one chapter.²⁸ For example, one of the indicators mentioned in table 1, A.19 (proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months), is associated in principle with chapter A. However, it is also linked with priority measures from the chapters concerning children, adolescents and young people; ageing; gender equality; migrants; indigenous peoples; and Afrodescendants.

The interlinkages between the indicators and the different chapters form a network that can be viewed comprehensively in figure 1.²⁹ These interlinkages are particularly relevant when conducting an analysis by chapter. For example, although one indicator presented in chapter H (in table 1, H.1 (Ratification of International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)), there are 15 indicators identified in other chapters which are directly linked to the priority measures of this one (see table 1 and figure 1).³⁰

Figure 1
Network of relationships between chapters and indicators that meet the requirements to be included in the first version of system of regionally comparable national indicators



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Note: Each square represents a chapter and each circle an indicator. The larger the circle, the more priority measures covered by the indicator.

In order to consider all the indicators associated with a particular chapter to be available, they must be disaggregated by the reference population group. Following the example of the previous paragraph, in order to have all 15 indicators associated with chapter H, they must all be disaggregated for indigenous peoples as well as by sex and age where appropriate. A major challenge for the region's countries will therefore be to include those variables in the corresponding data sources in order to enable all the necessary disaggregations.

²⁸ The first letter of the indicator identifier shows the chapter with which it is originally associated.

²⁹ Figure 1 shows each indicator with a circle and each chapter with a square. Each indicator has arrows pointing to the chapters to which it is related. The size of the circle reflects the number of priority measures in the chapters that the indicator serves to measure, so the larger the circle, the more priority actions covered.

³⁰ It is recalled that the title of the Chapter H is "Indigenous peoples: interculturalism and rights".

(iii) Assessment of the capacity to measure indicators in each country

In addition to the indicators, it is proposed that this component of the platform include a systematization of measurability in each country.³¹ This will provide an up-to-date diagnosis of the statistical capacity in each country, which will serve to focus technical assistance in this area and promote the exchange of experiences and South-South cooperation.

The proposal is to compile and systematize different attributes on each indicator, namely:

- Whether the indicator is produced
 - If it is not produced, whether its production is feasible
 - Reasons why it is not produced
- Source of information and for each source:
 - Name of the source
 - Type of survey (census, sample, administrative register)
 - Territorial coverage (national, only certain cities or areas)
 - Estimation domains
 - Existence of variables that allow disaggregation by income, sex, age, ethnic and racial status, migration status, disability and geographic location, among others.
 - Levels of disaggregation allowed by estimation domain, or at least by existence or not of the variable. In this case, the number of cases in each category should be identified. This applies to the variables of sex, age, race, ethnic and racial status, migration status, disability, geographic location and income, among others.
 - Years of measurement and frequency
 - Survey “owner” institution
 - Agencies that collaborate in the implementation
 - Possibility of complementing the indicator using other sources

The attributes proposed are aligned with those defined by the Statistics Division of ECLAC, in the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, for the preparation of a survey on national capacities for the production of indicators of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

(b) Updating protocol

(i) Indicators reported by the countries

- Primary sources: censuses, demographic and health surveys, household surveys, official records, among others.
- Secondary sources: national reports submitted at the meetings of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and reports in the spreadsheet format requested of the countries. It is also envisaged that the information processed by the country and available through open data or in repositories of the REDATAM (Retrieval of Data

³¹ This task will be undertaken by the secretariat in coordination with the Statistics Division of ECLAC.

for Small Areas by Microcomputer) software will be included. The secondary sources will condition the mode of access and information load in the platform.

- Responsible parties: each country and the secretariat.³²
- Frequency:
 - Minimum: every two years for national reports and consultations with the countries.
 - Maximum: permanent, harmonization with open data.

(ii) *Regionally comparable national indicators*

- Primary sources: censuses, demographic and health surveys, household surveys, official records, among others.
- Secondary sources: indicators reported by countries, when they meet the criteria of comparability and timeliness. Where this is not possible, the secretariat may process the primary sources or systematize information processed from official sources.
- Frequency: ongoing.
- Responsible parties: secretariat and focal points.³³

(iii) *Assessment of the capacity to measure indicators in each country*

As mentioned in the proposed content, the Statistics Division of ECLAC, as part of the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean, has responsibility for the regular conduct of the “National Statistical Capacities Questionnaire for the Production of the SDG Indicators”. To date, this has been done once, in 2016. On that occasion, the questionnaire was designed by the National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC) of Ecuador, supported by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) of Mexico and the Statistics Division of ECLAC. The questionnaire was sent to the national statistical offices of the 43 member countries and associate members of ECLAC in the region, in a consultation process that lasted from April to December 2016. To pool efforts and simplify the task of collecting information, it is proposed to work jointly with the Statistical Coordination Group.

Sources: censuses, surveys, administrative records, laws, policies.

Responsible parties: focal points in the countries and the secretariat.³⁴

Frequency: at least every two years.³⁵

To summarize, diagram 1 below summarizes the five proposed components. On this basis, the preliminary design of the virtual platform for the follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development is then presented.

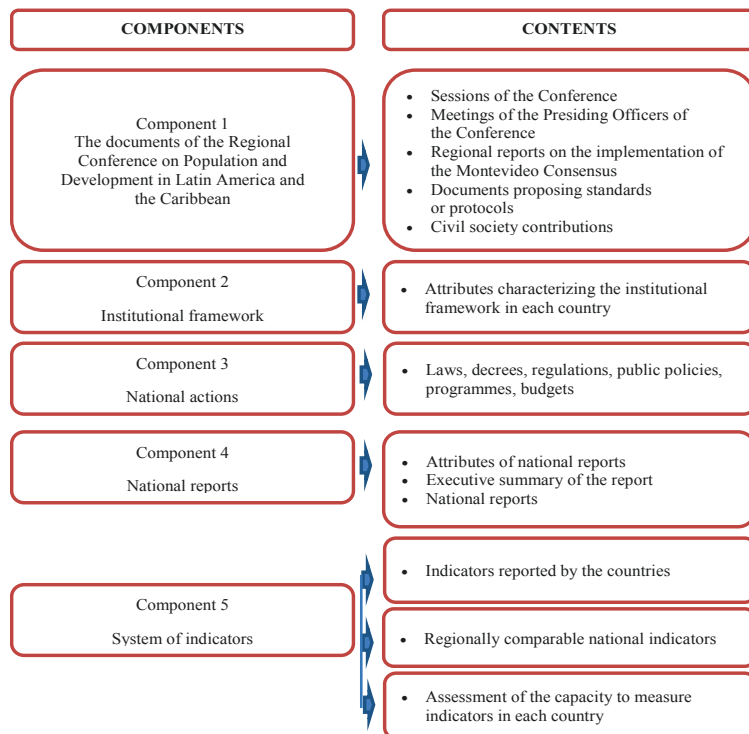
³² See the detailed activities covered in this component in annex 1.

³³ See the detailed activities covered in this component in annex 1.

³⁴ See the detailed activities covered in this component in annex 1.

³⁵ To be defined in coordination with the Statistics Division of ECLAC.

Diagram 1
Summary of the components of the proposed virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

D. PRELIMINARY DESIGN OF THE VIRTUAL PLATFORM

1. Tools available on the different pages of the platform

Before describing each of the pages contained in the proposal, there follows an account of the main tools for navigation and selection of information available on each page.

- (a) The navigation bar, which is the main means of access to the various elements of the platform. It contains a “Home” button, which always leads to the home page, and seven buttons displaying links to their respective pages of specific content (see image 1). The first five buttons refer to the components described in section C.³⁶ The sixth allows a search by country and the seventh leads to a page that describes the main features of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (“About”).

³⁶ The components are: meetings and documents, institutional framework in each country, national actions, national reports and national indicators.

Image 1
**Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development:
 main navigation bar**



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

- (b) An interactive map, which allows the user to select information by country (see image 2). This tool is found on the following pages: institutional framework, national reports, national actions, indicators and search by country.

Image 2
**Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development:
 interactive map available on different pages of the platform**



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

- (c) The chapters menu, which contains an icon for each chapter, so that information can be selected by chapter of the Montevideo Consensus (see image 3). This tool is activated on the following pages: national actions, indicators and search by country.

Image 3
Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development: chapters menu available on different pages of the platform



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

^a On the platform pages, the icons are aligned vertically at the left-hand side of the screen.

2. Platform home page

The platform home page has three main components: a brief description of the platform, a timeline with an icon for each year and a menu of chapters of the Montevideo Consensus (see image 4). Selecting a year on the timeline opens up a window showing the main meetings held and documents produced that year, with hyperlinks that take the user to the respective meeting or document (see image 5). Similarly, selecting a chapter of the Consensus opens up a description of that chapter.

Image 4
Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development: home page



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Image 5
 Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development:
 home page with year selected



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

3. Preliminary design of component 1: documents of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The button “Conference documents” opens the first component of the platform. This has two main elements: a timeline from 2013 to 2030 and a window with the list of the documents of the Regional Conference, classified by date and type of document (see image 6).

Image 6

Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development: documents of the Regional Conference on Population and Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, home page



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Each year on the timeline is represented by an icon, which can be clicked to select the documents for that year.³⁷ In this case, a window appears showing the meeting or meetings held that year and their main documents (see image 7) and, in a lower window only the documents produced that year. In this window, the user may also select by type of document (resolutions, working documents, reference documents, etc.). Documents can be opened by double-clicking on the image of the cover or on the title of the document.

³⁷ When a year is selected, the other years fade out (compare images 6 and 7). To the left of the timeline is an icon for the entire period, with the text “2013-2030”, which removes the filter by year.

Image 7
Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development: documents of the Regional Conference on Population and Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, with year selected



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

4. Preliminary design of component 2: national institutional structure for the Montevideo Consensus

The button “Institutional framework” leads to the second component of the platform, whose main feature is the interactive map. There are also several infographics showing summarized information for the region (see image 8).³⁸ When the mouse is held over a country, a window opens with information on the different attributes of the institutional framework in that country (see image 9).

³⁸ The infographics on the various pages contain fictitious information, since this is an illustrative prototype.

Image 8
**Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development:
 national institutional framework, home page**



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Note: the information contained in the image is fictitious.

Image 9
**Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development:
 national institutional framework, home page with country selection**



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Note: the information contained in the image is fictitious.

5. Preliminary design of component 3: national actions

The “national actions” button leads to the third component of the platform, which in turn has three elements: the menu of chapters of the Montevideo Consensus shown vertically at the left-hand side, the interactive map in the centre and a window with the list of actions on the right (see image 10). Upon first entry to the page, the full list of all actions in all countries is shown by default. The up and down and left and right arrows can be used to view the full information. The information in this window can be sorted by different criteria by clicking on the title of the corresponding column. The official website of each action in the respective country can also be accessed (see expanded table in image 11) and the table of policies can be downloaded.

Image 10

Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development: national actions page

The screenshot displays the 'Acciones nacionales' page of the virtual platform. The header includes the title 'Consenso de Montevideo sobre Población y Desarrollo' and a navigation menu with options like 'Documentos de la CRPD', 'Institucionalidad', 'Acciones nacionales', 'Informes nacionales', 'Indicadores', 'Búsqueda por país', and 'Acercas del Consenso de Montevideo'. A search bar is also present.

On the left side, there is a vertical list of icons representing various themes: a hand holding a plant, a family, a group of people, a group of people with a female symbol, a male symbol, a location pin, a location pin with a building, a patterned square, a shield, and a 'Todos' button. Below these icons is a 'Todos los países' button.

In the center, there is a map of Latin America and the Caribbean, with a callout box showing a zoomed-in view of the Caribbean region.

On the right side, there is a table of national actions. The table has columns for 'Nombre', 'Beneficiarios', 'Institucionalidad', 'Ejército', 'Fecha de inicio', and 'Fecha de fin'. The table lists several actions, including 'Política Colombiana de Envejecimiento Humano y población en general', 'Colombia Mayor', 'Subsidio al Aporte en Pensión (PSAP)', 'Colombia Mayor', 'Subsidio al Aporte en Pensión (PSAP)', 'Nuevo Concierto: otro motivo para vivir', 'Estrategia Nacional de Recreación para la Vejez', and 'SABE Colombia 2015: Estudio Nacional de Salud, Bienestar y'. The table is currently displaying the first few rows.

Nombre	Beneficiarios	Institucionalidad	Ejército	Fecha de inicio	Fecha de fin
Política Colombiana de Envejecimiento Humano y población en general (2014-2024)	La población adulta mayor y la población en general	Gobierno de Colombia	Nacional		
Colombia Mayor	Colombianas/os de 54 años (mujeres) o 59 años (hombres) y más, que pertenecen a los niveles 1 o 2 del SISBEN, y que han vivido	Ministerio de Trabajo	Nacional		
Subsidio al Aporte en Pensión (PSAP)	Personas cuyo ingreso es igual o inferior a un salario mínimo (SMMLV) que se encuentran	Ministerio de Trabajo	Nacional		
Colombia Mayor	Colombianas/os de 54 años (mujeres) o 59 años (hombres) y más, que pertenecen a los niveles 1 o 2 del SISBEN, y que han vivido	Ministerio de Trabajo	Nacional		
Subsidio al Aporte en Pensión (PSAP)	Personas cuyo ingreso es igual o inferior a un salario mínimo (SMMLV) que se encuentran	Ministerio de Trabajo	Nacional		
Nuevo Concierto: otro motivo para vivir	La población adulta mayor	Condeportes	Nacional		
Estrategia Nacional de Recreación para la Vejez	La población adulta mayor	Condeportes	Nacional		
SABE Colombia 2015: Estudio Nacional de Salud, Bienestar y	Personas mayores de 60 años en el país	Ministerio de Salud y Protección	Nacional		

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Image 11
**Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development:
 national actions page, table of national actions**

País	Nombre	Beneficiarios	Institucionalidad	Ejecución (territorial)	Tema principal	Objetivo General	MP	MP	MP	MP	MP	Año Creación	Link
Colombia	Política Colombiana de Envejecimiento Humano y población en general Vejez (2014-2024)	La población adulto mayor y la población en general	Gobierno de Colombia	Nacional	Derechos	Incidir de manera activa, a nivel intersectorial y territorial, público y privado, sobre las condiciones de desarrollo social, político, económico y	18	19	20	21	27	2014	http
Colombia	Colombia Mayor	Colombianas/os de 54 años (mujeres) o 59 años (hombres) y más, que pertenecen a los niveles 1 o 2 del SISBEN, y que han vivido	Ministerio de Trabajo	Nacional	Protección Social	Aumentar la protección de los adultos mayores que se encuentran desamparados, que no cuentan con una pensión o viven en la indigencia o en la	18	20	30	32		2013	http
Colombia	Subsidio al Aporte en Pensión (PSAP)	Personas cuyo ingreso es igual o inferior a un salario mínimo (SMMLV) y que se encuentran afiliadas a salud, entre ellos	Ministerio de Trabajo	Nacional	Protección Social	Facilitar el acceso a seguridad social de poblaciones vulnerables	18	20	28	30	32	2013	http
Colombia	Nuevo Comienzo: otro motivo para vivir	La población adulto mayor	Coldeportes	Nacional	Recreación	Incentivar la participación en actividades recreativas incorporando elementos culturales y tradicionales, promoviendo un envejecimiento saludable	19	20	26	28		1999	http
Colombia	Estrategia Nacional de Recreación para y con Personas Mayores 2013-2019	La población adulto mayor	Coldeportes	Nacional	Recreación	Contribuir a garantizar el derecho de las personas mayores a recrearse y aportar al fortalecimiento de capacidades institucionales relacionales, técnicas y	19	20	26	28		2013	http
Colombia	SABE Colombia 2015: Estudio Nacional de Salud, Bienestar y Envejecimiento	Personas mayores de 60 años en el país	Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social	Nacional	Estadísticas	Conocer la situación actual, en el ámbito rural y urbano, de la población de personas adultas mayores en Colombia, a través de la exploración y evaluación	19	21	27			2015	http

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

The user can filter the information in the window by chapter, by country or both, using the chapters menu and the map (see image 12). The buttons “All” and “All countries” at the bottom left of the screen can then be used to return to the complete information (all chapters and all countries).

Image 12
**Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development:
 national actions page, with country selected**

The screenshot shows the 'Acciones nacionales' page of the virtual platform. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for 'Documentos de la CEPD', 'Institucionalidad', 'Acciones nacionales', 'Informes nacionales', 'Indicadores', 'Búsqueda por país', and 'Acceso del Consenso de Montevideo'. Below the navigation bar, there is a vertical menu of icons representing different themes. A map of Latin America is displayed, with Colombia highlighted in blue. To the right of the map, a table lists the national actions for Colombia, matching the data in Image 11. The table has columns for 'Nombre', 'Beneficiarios', 'Institucionalidad', 'Ejecución', 'Tema', 'Objetivo General', and 'Año Creación'. The table is partially visible, showing the same six rows of data as in Image 11.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

6. Preliminary design of component 4: national reports

The button “National reports” leads to the fourth component of the platform (see image 13), which has a structure similar to the institutional framework page: the interactive map, the main element, is supplemented by infographics that summarize information from the region. When the user hovers over a country, a window opens with information on the main aspects of the reports: if the country submitted reports, the date on which it did so, the chapters the report addresses, the disaggregations used, etc. (see image 14). This window also has links to the executive summary and the full report.

Image 13

Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development: national reports page, home



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Note: the information contained in the image is fictitious.

Image 14
 Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development:
 national reports page, with country selected



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Note: the information contained in the image is fictitious.

7. Preliminary design of component 5: system of indicators

The “Indicators” button leads to the fourth component of the platform and deploys three options: “Indicators by country”, “Regional comparison” and “National capacities”, which lead, respectively, to each of the three subcomponents of the system of indicators (see image 15).

Image 15
 Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development:
 national indicators home page



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

(a) Selecting the menu option “Indicators by country”:

The main elements visible upon entry to the system of indicators by country (see image 15) are the interactive map, the chapters button and a table with the list of available indicators. The user must first select a country on the map. A list of the indicators that are available for the respective country will then show up. The user may select the indicators for a particular chapter on the chapters bar, which will reduce the list of indicators in the table to that chapter (see image 16).³⁹ Users may also select disaggregation criteria. Finally, selecting the indicator or indicators of interest leads to another page (see image 17), which gives the name of the indicator and the country. The contents vary depending on the information supplied by each country. The idea is that the situation of different social groups can be observed with disaggregation by sex, age group, ethnic or racial identify, migratory status, disability and area of residence, among others. This page also includes buttons giving access to definitions and technical notes for the respective indicator and a button to download the indicator in a table format by year with the available disaggregations.

³⁹ On the basis of the indicators proposed by the ad hoc working group, the list of indicators for a chapter also includes indicators established for other chapters but relevant to the former.

Image 16
 Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development:
 national indicators by country page, with country and chapter selected



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Image 17
 Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development:
 national indicators by country, results page



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

(b) Selecting the menu option “Regional comparison”:

The structure of the page in this case is similar to the page for indicators by country, but the map is deactivated (see image 18). The user may select a chapter or move the mouse over the pop-up window to select an indicator. This opens another window containing, principally, the following elements (see image 19):

- A thematic map with information on the indicator for the last year or period available, per indicator. The user may visualize an earlier year or period via an interactive menu, provided that the information is available.
- A chart showing the trend of the countries over time.
- A text analysing the information presented.
- A menu with the disaggregations available for the indicator selected. When the user selects one, a pop-up opens with the corresponding graph (see image 20).
- A button giving access to definitions and technical notes for the indicator.
- A button to download data for the indicator for all the countries and years available.

Image 18

Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development: regional comparison indicators home page

The screenshot shows the 'Consenso de Montevideo sobre Población y Desarrollo' website. The navigation menu includes: Documentos de la CRPD, Institucionalidad, Acciones nacionales, Informes nacionales, Indicadores, Búsqueda por país, and Acerca del Consenso de Montevideo. A search bar is located on the right. The main content area is titled 'Indicadores de comparabilidad regional' and includes a sub-header '(Puede filtrar por capítulo)'. A vertical list of icons represents various indicators, with 'Todos' at the bottom. A map of Latin America and the Caribbean is displayed, with a pop-up window titled 'Seleccione un indicador:' showing a list of indicators with their descriptions and codes (e.g., A2, A5, A8, A10, A11, A12, A13, A14, A18, A19, A25, B1).

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Image 19
 Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development:
 regional comparison indicators results page



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Note: the information contained in the image is fictitious.

Image 20
 Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development:
 regionally comparable national indicators page, pop-up of results by sex



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

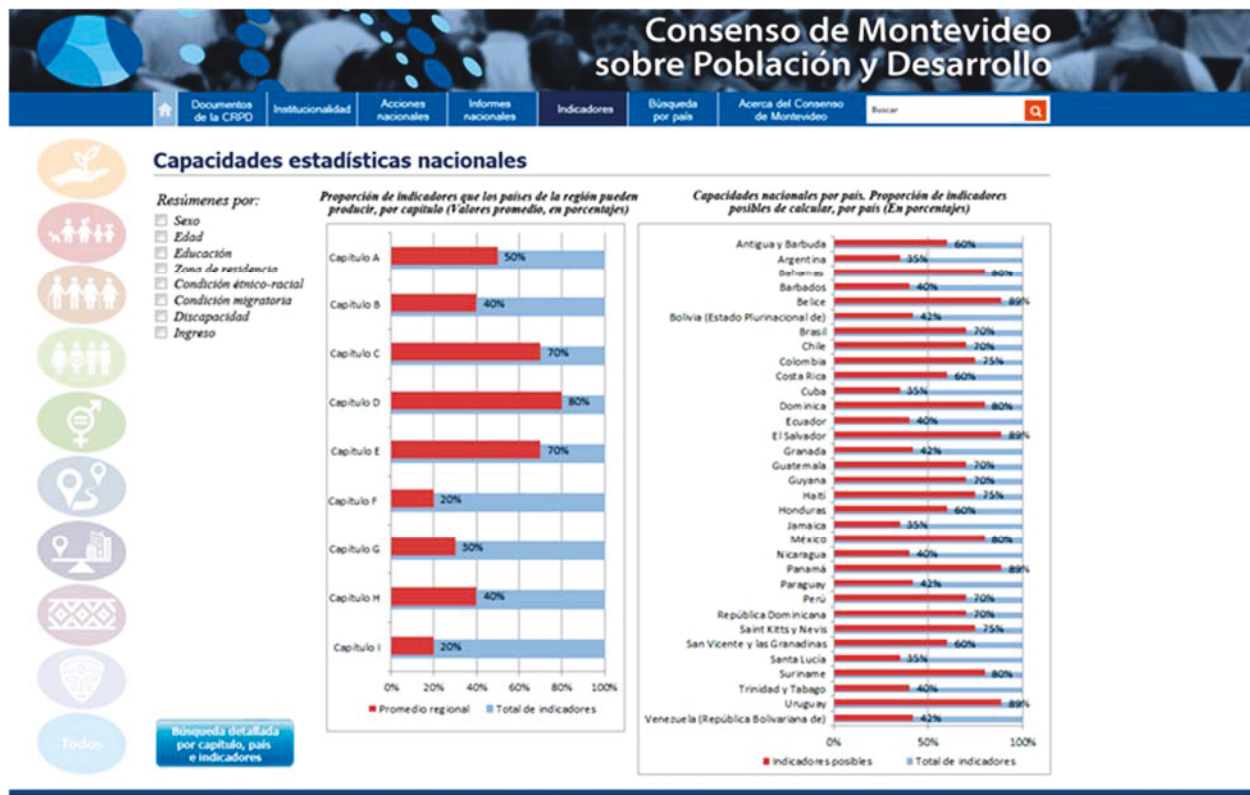
Note: the information contained in the image is fictitious.

(c) Selecting the menu option “National capacities”:

In this case, the main elements of the page are graphics summarizing the situation of the different countries in terms of their capacity to produce the indicators (see image 21). First, two graphs are shown: one giving the average proportion of indicators that countries can produce, disaggregated by chapter, and the other giving the proportion of indicators that each country can produce, by country. The user may access detailed information by indicator and country by clicking the button at the bottom left of the screen.

Image 21

Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development: national capacities for producing the indicators of the Montevideo Consensus, home page



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Note: the information contained in the image is fictitious.

This leads to a page showing results that are similar in structure to those of the indicators by country, because it contains the same elements: the chapters menu, the interactive map and the list of indicators (see image 22). The user may select chapters and countries to filter the indicators and results. When an indicator is selected, a pop-up opens with information on the possibilities of producing the indicator in the country or countries selected. In addition, at the bottom of the window is a summary of the situation across all countries of the region (see image 23).

Image 22

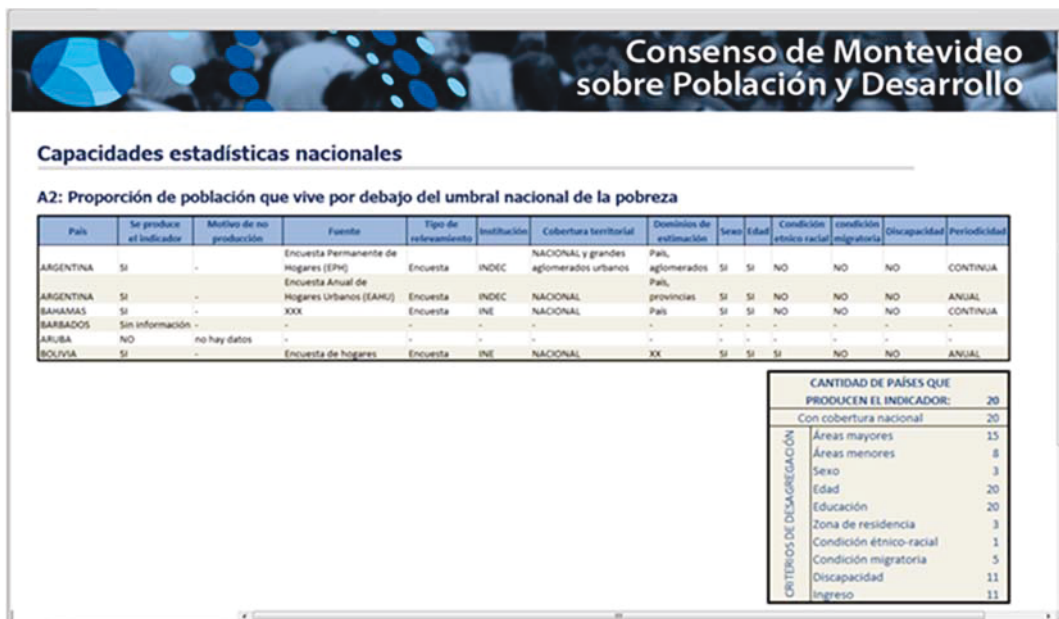
Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development: national capacities for producing the indicators of the Montevideo Consensus, home page



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Image 23

Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development: national capacities for producing the indicators of the Montevideo Consensus, results pop-up



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Note: the information contained in the image is fictitious.

8. Preliminary design of the search by country

The “Country” button leads to a page that contains a map on which to select the country (see image 24). Once the user selects a country, another window opens showing information on the various components in the platform associated specifically with that country (see image 25). This window contains information on the institutional framework in the country, any report or reports it has presented and all the information that countries agree to show on this page. There is a button “Detailed search by country”, which opens another screen (see image 26). This contains information on the countries’ institutional framework and reports, as well as the lists of indicators and actions, which can be selected specifically.⁴⁰

Image 24

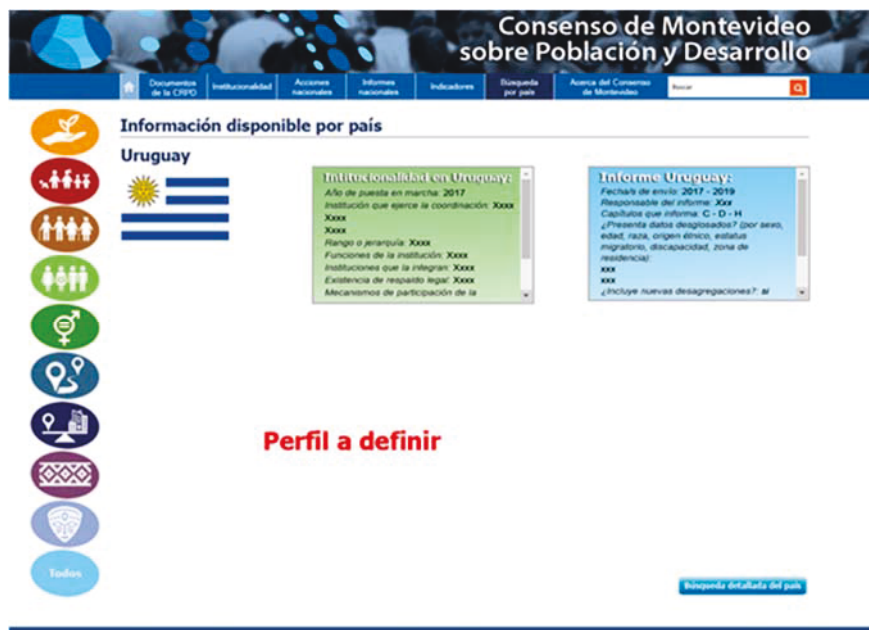
Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development: search by country home page



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

⁴⁰ These are used as set out above in the sections referring to the pages on national indicators and actions.

Image 25
 Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development:
 search by country page, contents to be defined by the countries



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Note: the information contained in the image is fictitious.

Image 26
 Prototype of the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development:
 search by country page, with country selected



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Note: The information contained in the image is fictitious.

9. Concluding remarks

The technical secretariat has developed the tool presented here in response to its commitment to prepare a proposal for a virtual platform to contribute to regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development. It is a preliminary prototype, in which the secretariat has attempted to take into account the concerns, interests and requests expressed by countries in previous meetings. It is not a finished product, but requires discussion, adoption and fine-tuning of the various components. It is hoped that the countries will address these points at the coming meetings of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Annex 1

**PROTOCOL FOR UPDATING THE PLATFORM: DETAILED ACTIVITIES
AND RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER EACH COMPONENT**

**1. Documents of the Regional Conference on Population and Development
in Latin America and the Caribbean**

Activities	Responsible party/parties
Compile documents	Secretariat
Prepare summary of key documents submitted	Secretariat
Upload documents to the web page or a repository	Secretariat

**2. National institutional framework for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus
on Population and Development**

Activities	Responsible party/parties
Design the survey questionnaire	Secretariat
Send the survey to the focal points in the countries	Secretariat
Contact the focal points to assist with survey response	Secretariat
Receive the survey	Focal points in the countries
Complete the survey	Focal points in the countries
Return the survey to the secretariat	Focal points in the countries
Receive returned surveys and upload the information to a repository or web page (to be defined)	Secretariat

**3. Actions and initiatives at the national or subnational level for follow-up
to the Montevideo Consensus**

Activities	Responsible party/parties
For the survey:	
Design and prepare the questionnaire	Secretariat
Send the survey to the focal points in the countries	Secretariat
Contact the focal points to assist with survey response	Secretariat
Complete the survey	Focal points in the countries
Return the survey to the secretariat	Focal points in the countries
Receive returned surveys and upload the information to a repository or web page (to be defined)	Secretariat

Activities	Responsible party/parties
For the current database:	
Migrate the Excel base to the format of the data repository chosen (e.g. ECLAC repository)	Secretariat
Identify and compile policies on a continuous basis	Secretariat
Upload information to the repository	Secretariat
For the national reports:	
Reading to identify actions	
Upload information to the repository	Secretariat

4. National reports for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus

Activities	Responsible party/parties
Prepare and send the voluntary reports	Focal points in the countries
Receive the voluntary reports	Secretariat
Systematize the attributes	Secretariat
Upload information to the repository (attributes, executive summary and report)	Secretariat
(The report could be broken down by chapter, to provide access on a per-chapter basis, in which case the activity “divide the report into chapters” would be included.)	Secretariat

5. System of indicators for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus

(a) Indicators reported by the countries

Activities	Responsible party/parties
Define links (or communication particulars) to enable the secretariat to access the indicators processed by the countries	Focal points in the countries (with IT assistant) and the secretariat
Process the indicators	Focal points in the countries
Retrieve the country’s indicators and store them using the secretariat’s REDATAM (Retrieval of Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer) software (this will vary for each country, depending on the communications criteria agreed upon)	Secretariat and focal points in the countries

Activities	Responsible party/parties
Establish mechanisms to strengthen capacities for processing standardized indicators for those countries that so request, and for disseminating the importance of publishing results through open data	Secretariat and requesting countries
Promote open and shared data initiatives in the countries to tap the potential of the system of indicators	Secretariat

(b) Regionally comparable national indicators

Activities	Responsible party/parties
If the country generates indicators in a standard format as agreed with the secretariat and does so in time (define time and format)	
Define links (or communication particulars) to enable the secretariat to access the indicators processed by the countries	Focal points in the countries (with computerized assistant) and the secretariat
Access indicators calculated by the country itself	Secretariat
Store indicators in the REDATAM repository	Secretariat
Establish web access to the indicators in the REDATAM repository	The platform
If the country generates indicators using its own standards, or uses harmonized standards but is not yet able to calculate its indicators or process the information on time (define timescales), the secretariat will calculate standardized indicators to enable comparability across countries and over time	
Compile sources of information	Secretariat
Process data sources to calculate the indicators	Secretariat
Store indicators in the REDATAM repository	Secretariat
Establish web access to the indicators in the REDATAM repository	The platform

(c) Systematization of measurability of ALL indicators

Activities	Responsible party/parties
Coordinate compilation methodology with the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean	Focal points in the countries in collaboration with national statistical institutes and the secretariat
Systematize the attributes mentioned, for each indicator	Focal points in the countries in collaboration with national statistical institutes and the secretariat