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Population dynamics as an axis of sustainable development:
the Montevideo Consensus as a tool for reducing inequality
in the framework of human rights

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**REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY THE LATIN AMERICAN
AND CARIBBEAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)-POPULATION
DIVISION OF ECLAC DURING THE PERIOD 2013-2015**

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INTRODUCTION

Over the past two years, the activities of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) have been governed by its biennial programmes of work for 2012-2013 and 2014-2015 and by resolutions 615(XXXI), 644(XXXII), 657(XXXIII), 670(XXXIV) and 681(XXXV), adopted by the Commission from its thirty-first to its thirty-fifth sessions, respectively. In particular, resolution 681(XXXV) reaffirmed the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development agreed in Montevideo in 2013, paragraph 110 of which requests that the secretariat should, within the framework of the existing links between population and development, continue to give priority to the following issues from a gender perspective: determinants and consequences of demographic trends; sociodemographic inequities; maternal and child mortality; sexual health and reproductive health; youth; ageing and older persons; indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations; international and internal migration; sources of sociodemographic information (population censuses and vital statistics); and human resources training in the fields of demography and population and development.

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

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

I. OPERATIONAL GUIDE FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP OF THE MONTEVIDEO CONSENSUS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development came out 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, and represents a fundamental part of the region's follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014.

At the first session of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference, held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago on 12 and 13 November 2014, it was agreed that the second session of the Regional Conference in Mexico City would examine an operational guide for implementation of the Montevideo Consensus, and an ad hoc working group was set up to draft such a guide with the support of the technical secretariat and UNFPA.

Following intensive efforts that included a workshop in Mexico City on 26 and 27 March 2015 to review progress on the preparation of the operational guide, the secretariat finalized a first draft of the guide in late April 2015, and this was circulated to all member States of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean for their consideration. On the basis of the comments and suggestions received, the technical secretariat prepared a second draft of the operational guide for them to consider at the second meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Conference, held in Santiago from 24 to 26 June 2015.

On this occasion, the Presiding Officers asked the secretariat to prepare a new version of the operational guide on the basis of the observations on the second draft, and resolved that this version of the guide would be their contribution to the second session of the Regional Conference in Mexico City. They also recommended in their agreements that the Regional Conference on Population and Development should adopt the operational guide by a resolution as a technical instrument to guide the implementation and follow-up of the priority measures in the Montevideo Consensus, with particular attention to implementation of the lines of action suggested.

The first section (“Background”) of the working document on the operational guide for implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (LC/L.4061(CRPD.2/3)/Rev.1) provides more detail on the guide’s development, content and scope.

II. STRENGTHENING COUNTRIES’ CAPACITY TO CONDUCT THE 2010 ROUND OF CENSUSES

In the period from July 2013 to June 2015, intensive work continued with the ECLAC member countries to evaluate the censuses conducted in 2012, particularly those of Cuba and the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and to support the preparations for other censuses such as Colombia’s, due to be carried out in 2016, and those of Chile, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Peru, which will take place in 2017, plus the short-form census being proposed in Paraguay, which is also planned for 2017. Two seminars on censuses were held, “The 2010 censuses in Latin America: overview and main lessons learned” and “Sharing experiences on developing the censuses for the 2020 round”, which involved representatives of 20 government agencies, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The seminars were held as part of the joint activities of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, co-organized by the Chilean National Institute of Statistics (INE) and with technical and financial support from UNFPA. A total of 110 participants from the region attended the two seminars, at which representatives of the national statistical offices of the Latin American and Caribbean countries gave presentations on their census activities.

These seminars were an opportunity, first, to learn about the innovations (or established procedures) opted for by the region’s countries in their decisions about methodologies and concepts for the censuses of the 2010s and to gauge their achievements by the quality of their findings. Second, countries preparing to conduct their censuses over the coming years were given the chance to share experiences and discuss technical issues in the light of the most recent developments in the region.

Inputs were also produced to support technical assistance for censuses: a document on the employment of the “usual place of residence” concept in population censuses; a review of the methodology employed by the countries to count same-sex couples; an inventory of personal digital assistant (PDA) use

in recent censuses in Latin America; a proposal for systematizing census quality indicators; and another proposal for census coverage indicators based on fieldwork reports and housing censuses.

Lastly, as part of the sixth Congress of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP), held in Lima from 12 to 15 August 2014, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC took part in a number of sessions to evaluate the census experience in Latin America and gave a presentation on the lessons learned from the 2010 census round for the benefit of countries planning to carry out their surveys between 2015 and 2017 or beginning their preparations for the 2020 census round.

The document on housing and population censuses (DDR/2) gives more detail on the specific activities of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC in this area.

III. PROCESSING TOOLS AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The Retrieval of Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer (REDATAM) software developed over the past 30 years by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC was further consolidated as the primary tool for processing, analysing and disseminating census results, both in the region and elsewhere. One of the key reasons why REDATAM has become the preferred software for processing and disseminating census and survey information is that it has a user-friendly interface that provides very rapid georeferenced processing of sociodemographic data, either over the Internet or locally. Furthermore, its speed and simplicity have led to its becoming widely used to check census data for consistency.

An important area of work for the division in 2013-2015 was holding regional, subregional and national training workshops at which a total of 32 technical assistance and training activities were offered in Latin America (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay), the Caribbean (Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago), Africa (Ethiopia, Mozambique and South Africa) and Asia (Bangladesh). The goal of these training activities, which were supported financially by the UNFPA country offices, was to contribute to capacity-building in database management, the generation of REDATAM databases, the processing and analysis of census data alongside the creation of sociodemographic indicators and, lastly, the development of web dissemination applications using the REDATAM WebServer platform. About 330 participants, consisting of statistics and demography specialists and other public sector staff from Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia, had the opportunity to enhance their capabilities in the management of sociodemographic information using REDATAM.

Continuous improvements have been made to the REDATAM software in an effort to constantly develop it so that it incorporates advances in new computing technologies and new methods of handling and processing large database volumes. The latest version to be released, REDATAM 7, has new functionalities and capabilities for processing censuses and surveys and disseminating their results on the Web, and incorporates advances in processing speed for large databases, in the ease with which tabulations can be generated when carrying out standard exporting to Extensible Markup Language (XML), which supports databases and is useful when a number of applications have to communicate with one another or integrate information, and in the use of multiple languages required for countries where other languages are spoken.

In this period, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC published issues 19 and 20 of *REDATAM Informa* and continued to provide cooperation services to member States, both from ECLAC headquarters and in the countries themselves. In particular, technical assistance missions were carried out to review the databases of population and housing censuses, household surveys and agricultural censuses, to create databases in REDATAM format and to develop applications for disseminating data over the Internet using REDATAM in 15 countries of the region (Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay) as well as Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Mozambique. In an interdivisional operation with ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain, the Caribbean countries continued to be supported in their efforts to improve and disseminate their census information. In collaboration with the ECLAC office in Buenos Aires, civil servants from various ministries in Argentina were provided for the third year running with training in the use of census and survey information and the creation of sociodemographic indicators with REDATAM. Additionally, within a framework of South-South cooperation for the enhancement of national census data handling and dissemination capabilities, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC cooperated with UNFPA country offices in Bangladesh and Mozambique to enhance the capabilities of their respective national statistics offices and assist them in implementing systems for disseminating census and survey results over the Web using REDATAM WebServer.

IV. POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

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

These figures were published both in the demographic trends database¹ and in the 2013 edition of the *Demographic Observatory*, entitled “Population projections”,² which includes a chapter analysing demographic trends, specifically the growth of the urban population in Latin America. Publication of the 2014 *Demographic Observatory* is currently in progress, which will illustrate how much more the region has progressed in reducing infant mortality than was projected in the 1980s.

There has also been progress on the joint effort with the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs to ensure that the estimates to be presented in *World Population Prospects, 2015 Revision* are consistent with those published in the 2014 edition of the *Demographic Observatory*.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has also been participating as an observer in the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), with which it is working to update the Child Mortality Estimates database. It has likewise continued to contribute to the efforts of the Regional Working Group for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality. As part of this role, and in its concern to see

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

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

progress towards fulfilment of Millennium Development Goal 5 on improving maternal health, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC conducted a research project entitled “Towards harmonization in maternal mortality estimates in Latin America and the Caribbean: pilot study on maternal mortality estimates in Latin America and the Caribbean”, as part of which a publication was prepared on the experience of eight countries. It is now in the process of bringing out a comprehensive document covering all 20 countries of Latin America, setting forth the situation in each. This document, like the earlier one, presents a summary of the findings from comparison of the figures reported by the United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (MMEIG) with those provided by the countries. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has also assisted the Plurinational State of Bolivia in developing its national maternal mortality study. Based on information collected in the 2012 census, this collates each of the cases reported with information from medical records and interviews with family members with a view to checking and reconstructing maternal deaths in 2011 as accurately as possible and being able to construct maternal mortality indicators for the country and its departments.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has provided the countries with technical advice on population estimates and projections and demographic analysis. In particular, it has advised Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay and the Plurinational State of Bolivia on the preparation of their estimated and projected population figures. Furthermore, it helped to prepare the annual meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Network for Strengthening Health Information Systems (RELACIS) in conjunction with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), joining the Network’s secretariat on that occasion. Work has also been under way on an agreement between the two institutions to improve health information.

Also important has been the Division’s involvement in the ALAP/CELADE Population Estimates and Projections Network, out of which came the book *Estimaciones y proyecciones de población en América Latina: desafíos de una agenda pendiente*.³

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

V. YOUTH, SEXUAL HEALTH AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Although concern about inequality and the rights- and gender-based approach are cross-cutting aspects of all population and development issues, they become particularly necessary in the area of adolescents’ reproductive health and sexual health, something that needs to be a priority in Latin America and the Caribbean. There are well-documented barriers to access for this population group, and there is also consensus that comprehensive sex education is still inadequate in the region. The combination of these factors and others associated with the options available to adolescents means that contraceptive use is still low and inefficient, and this is reflected in high levels of adolescent fertility. More recently, the situation of a group that might be termed “pre-adolescents”, girls who become mothers before they are 15, has been successfully highlighted. This group is a cause of great concern, both because of the risks and disadvantages involved for young girls who become mothers and because of the link that exists between

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

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

these pregnancies and extreme rights violations, considering how many are the result of abuse and violence. For these reasons, the subject of sexual and reproductive health in adolescence and youth is high up the public agenda in the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

This priority was articulated in an appropriate and detailed fashion in the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development. Section B of the Consensus, “Rights, needs, responsibilities and requirements of girls, boys, adolescents and youth”, sets out a number of priority measures designed to ensure access for adolescents to sexual health and reproductive health services and to comprehensive sex education programmes, along with measures to improve these services and programmes. In the reporting period, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC paid particular attention to the implementation and follow-up of these priority measures, a concern that was distilled in the operational guide for implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus, which includes detailed operational procedures for 10 of its 11 priority measures.

The concern of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC with this issue was also exemplified by the direct technical assistance it provided to a number of countries in the region, such as the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Honduras and Uruguay.

A number of publications on the subject were also prepared in the reference period, one of them as part of the ECLAC *Project documents* series and another as part of a book issued by ALAP. At the sixth ALAP Congress in Lima in August 2014, furthermore, two papers on hitherto unexplored aspects of reproduction in adolescence were submitted and a presentation on adolescent fertility trends was given.

As the result of a coordinated ECLAC effort, the issue of reproductive inequalities was included among the dimensions of inequality covered by the working document *Compacts for Equality: Towards a Sustainable Future* (LC/G.2586 (SES.35/3)) that ECLAC presented at its thirty-fifth session in Lima, emphasizing the great social inequality which continues to characterize adolescent motherhood in the region.

Lastly, a new regional database on maternity (MATERNILAC) was launched.⁵ This provides a comparative overview for all the region’s countries, updated using the 2010 censuses, of current levels of adolescent motherhood (including girls under 15), the socioeconomic inequality associated with this and its relationship with key processes in the transition to adulthood, such as completion of formal education, the formation of couples and households, and entry into the labour market. This database was recently extended to include all countries of the Caribbean that had the information available.

VI. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Given that it is one of the main consequences of demographic change, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has attached great importance to studying the development effects of the shift in the population’s age structure. In particular, the proportions of the potentially active population (adults) and the potentially dependent population (children, young persons and older adults) are changing dramatically and so too, therefore, is the composition of investment in education and health care, social protection and the care of dependent persons. Against this backdrop, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC is coordinating the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Network for National Transfer Accounts, an international

⁵ See [online] <http://www.cepal.org/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/celade/noticias/noticias/9/54539/P54539.xml&xsl=/celade/tpl/p1f.xsl&base=/celade/tpl/top-bottom.xslt>.

collaborative effort whose goal is to measure the economic relationships between different groups within national economies: between younger and older persons, between rich and poor, and between men and women. The plan is for the Network to turn the national accounts into a public policy instrument that can help to address two of the challenges of the twenty-first century: population ageing and persistent inequality. The global network currently consists of 46 countries and is still growing both in the region (10 of whose countries are now members) and elsewhere in the world.

During the period under consideration, the specialists from the national teams responsible for implementing the regional national transfer accounts project took part in a number of regional outreach and training activities. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC organized two training workshops, one on estimating national transfer accounts, which was held in Santiago in November 2013, and the other on estimating the value of unpaid work and national time transfer accounts as part of the “Counting Women’s Work” project, which was held in Lima in August 2014.

During the period, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also prepared and published a number of studies on the economic and social impacts of demographic change in the region over the medium and long term. In December 2013, for example, it published its *Future of Ageing Series: Special Dates and Policy Options* in both Spanish and English, with a Portuguese version for Brazil, covering five countries that are participants in the national transfer accounts regional network. In December 2013 it also brought out the study *Participación laboral femenina y bono de género en América Latina*, which estimates and highlights the positive impact of gender equality on national economies, as part of the ECLAC *Project documents* collection.

In December 2014 the division published an innovative case study on national inequality accounts in Chile, *National Inequality Accounts: The Case of Chile*, in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) *Policy in Focus* magazine. This study was based on national transfer accounts data, whose methodology is due to be applied to other countries in the region.

Lastly, a new study on the demographic dividend and gender dividend in the region, “Population ageing, demographic dividend and gender dividend: assessing the long-term impact of gender equality on economic growth and development in Latin America”, is expected to be published in late 2015 as a chapter in a Springer International Publishing book dealing with the demographic dividend in different parts of the world (*Demographic Dividend: Emerging Challenges and Policy Implications*).

VII. AGEING

In June 2014, the second International Forum on the Rights of Older Persons was held jointly by the Mexico City government and ECLAC as part of the implementation and follow-up of the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean. Representatives of 26 countries from the region and elsewhere participated in the Forum, along with representatives of UNFPA, the Ibero-American Social Security Organization (OISS), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Council of Europe and the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights. The Forum’s findings were published in the book *Autonomía y dignidad en la vejez: teoría y práctica en políticas de derechos de las personas mayores* in December 2014.⁶

⁶ See [online] http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/11362/37523/1/S1421014_es.pdf.

November 2014 saw the completion of a course to train trainers on the rights of older persons, with a focus on tools for raising awareness and collaborative learning to promote the humanization of care and practice. The course was run by Argentina's National Institute of Social Services for Retirees and Pensioners (INSSJP) under a training arrangement with ECLAC. The 40 professionals from INSSJP who took the course have, in turn, been running awareness-raising seminars throughout the country during 2015, with 2,723 INSSJP staff having received training in these to date. Furthermore, a distance-learning course operated by INSSJP and ECLAC since 2013 has now trained 9,717 INSSJP staff up and down the country.

ECLAC has continued providing technical support to the Social Development Secretariat of the Mexico City government. In 2015, ECLAC prepared a document with the title *Acceso al crédito de las personas mayores, Pensión Alimentaria y derechos conexos en la Ciudad de México*, which provided the basis for designing a loan programme for older persons. In late 2014, the Social Development Secretariat and ECLAC jointly designed a survey on the care of persons entitled to the social pension in Mexico City, which was completed by 23,699 older persons in the first quarter of 2015. On the basis of the results, the Secretariat and ECLAC prepared the document *Necesidades de cuidado de las personas mayores en la Ciudad de México: diagnóstico y lineamientos de política*, which will provide the basis for designing a care programme whose implementation will begin this year.

Inter-institutional collaboration has mainly taken place on an inter-American level, specifically in the OAS Working Group on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons. Within this framework, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC gave technical support to the Working Group on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons, which had been given the task of developing the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons, adopted on 15 June 2015 by OAS.

Among recent publications, lastly, particular mention may be made of issues 11 and 12 of the *Boletín Envejecimiento y Desarrollo*, whose focus is on providing up-to-date information on the latest international developments in the effort to increase protection for the human rights of older persons around the world. Also important was the publication of the four modules of *Materiales avanzados de estudio y aprendizaje: los derechos de las personas mayores*, a new contribution by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC to the growth and spread of information on the human rights of older persons.

Further details on the activities of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC in the field of ageing and the rights of older persons can be found in the document *Contributions made by ECLAC on ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges, 2013-2015* (DDR/5).

VIII. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

In the period from August 2013 to July 2015, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC pursued its activities in the field of international migration, human rights and development in compliance with resolution 615(XXXI), adopted in 2006 by the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development at its meeting during the thirty-first session of ECLAC. Emphasis was placed on its Montevideo Consensus follow-up work and its different activities relating to the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which included training, technical assistance and cooperation with the countries.

Training in migration issues continued to be provided by the CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC through its intensive course (2014 version), and lectures were delivered in academic settings. In the area of technical assistance, the Department of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC) of El Salvador put in a request to present in that country the final report of a study on estimation, methodology and information sources relating to emigrants from El Salvador within the framework of an agreement with the UNFPA office during 2013-2014. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has been cooperating with Chile on setting up the National Council for Migration Policy and its different working groups, and in the discussions and consultation process for the draft of the new migration bill.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also worked with civil society organizations, participating in seminars, meetings and specialized courses dealing, for example, with skilled migration and sources of information and methodologies for measuring migration. It has collaborated with a wide range of regional and national, international, academic and civil society institutions, particularly the ALAP networks. In the second half of 2014, it signed a collaboration agreement with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with a view to preparing a study on migration patterns and trends, which was completed in March 2015 and is now being edited with a view to publication in the second half of the year.

In October 2014, it published *Tendencias y patrones de la migración latinoamericana y caribeña hacia 2010 y desafíos para una agenda regional*, which was presented at the first meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in November. Also published was “Oportunidades e incertidumbre a la luz del Segundo Diálogo de Alto Nivel sobre Migración Internacional y Desarrollo”, in *Coyuntura Demográfica*.

Other documents are at the editing stage, including a study on human rights to be published by the University of Guadalajara, and a paper on trends in international migration in the region by the National Autonomous University of Mexico.⁷ In addition, tabulations were prepared with census information from the 2010s for 10 countries with a view to updating the database of the Investigation of International Migration in Latin America (IMILA) project.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also participated in a number of intergovernmental activities, such as the thirteenth and fourteenth South American Conferences on Migration (Colombia, 2013, and Peru, 2014, respectively), as well as academic events such as workshops, seminars, congresses and meetings in different countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay).

The reference document *Contributions made by ECLAC regarding international migration from a human rights and development perspective, 2013-2015* (DDR/4) provides further detail on the activities of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC in the area of international migration and migrants' rights.

⁷ Their titles are “Derechos humanos y agenda en migración internacional en América Latina: terminar con la cultura de la desprotección” and “Panorama de las tendencias y patrones de la migración latinoamericana y caribeña hacia 2010”, respectively.

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

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

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

During the period under review, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC continued to provide up-to-date statistical information on migration trends and patterns within the region's countries, as well as conceptual and methodological tools for analysing migration and urbanization, including regular updating of the Database on Internal Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (MIALC) and the Database on Spatial Distribution and Urbanization in Latin America and the Caribbean (DEPUALC).

The MIALC database was updated with information from the censuses of 2011 in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 2011 in Costa Rica, 2010 in the Dominican Republic, 2010 in Mexico, 2010 in Panama and 2011 in Uruguay. Furthermore, standard tabulations at the major administrative division (MAD) level in the Plurinational State of Bolivia for 2012 were included, and standard tabulations at the minor administrative division (MIAD) level for the country are expected to be ready during 2015.

In sum, the MIALC database currently contains information from over 40 censuses (from the 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 rounds). Its structure means that information can quickly be obtained on internal migration by country and census year, major and minor administrative division, type of migrant (lifelong or recent) and internal migration matrices for a variety of census issues.

The DEPUALC database was updated with information from the 2010 censuses in Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Mexico, the 2011 censuses in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Uruguay and the 2012 census in the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Indicators for sociodemographic variables, education and certain household characteristics related to the Millennium Development Goals were calculated for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay. A database of 20 cities in 9 Latin American countries was designed, reviewed and updated during the period, and residential segregation indicators were calculated as a specific input for a chapter of the *Social Panorama of Latin America 2014*, with their respective thematic maps being prepared using components for these cities.

Among the outputs prepared in the reporting period, mention may be made of: (i) documents for international congresses, some global in scope, such as the twenty-seventh International Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), held in Busan, Republic of Korea in August 2013, others regional, such as the sixth ALAP Congress, held in Lima in August 2014; (ii) publication of some of these documents in specialist reviews; (iii) texts on the metropolitan dynamic and residential segregation for the position document of the 2014 session of ECLAC; (iv) the chapter on the same subject in the *Social Panorama of Latin America 2014* published by ECLAC; (v) chapters on the

subject for several books, one prepared by ALAP, another by the Colegio de México and a third by a group of academics for publication by Springer; (vi) class notes for training, already used in a draft version at the 2014 Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis (CRIAD).

Where technical assistance is concerned, support was given to a number of countries requesting it and material was prepared for events run by different organizations, such as a seminar on the use of censuses held by the Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE) in December 2013 and a regional workshop on censuses held by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC in October the same year. A technical assistance mission to Cuba was held in October 2014 to enhance the country's ability to make use of the information from the migration module in its 2012 census.

X. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND AFRO-DESCENDENT POPULATIONS

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

Particular mention should be made of the study *Guaranteeing indigenous people's rights in Latin America: progress in the past decade and remaining challenges*, prepared with the support of the Ford Foundation by means of a participatory mechanism coordinated by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas as part of the preparations for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples held in New York in September 2014. Previews of the document were presented at various meetings in Guatemala, Chile, Peru and the United States, and lastly at an event held at the Ford Foundation in parallel with the Conference on 23 September.

Technical assistance continued to be one of the areas of action of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, and in this period included that provided to Chile in relation to the first Characterization Survey of the Afro-descendent Population of the Arica and Parinacota Region (ENCAFRO), conducted by the Arica and Parinacota regional government, the National Institute of Statistics (INE) and two NGOs, namely the Alliance of Organizations of Afro-descendants of the Arica and Parinacota Region and the Fraternity of Afro-descendent Families and Groupings of Arica.

In the case of Peru, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC continued to collaborate closely with the Committee of Statistics on Indigenous and Afro-Peruvian Peoples, and specifically with the indigenous organizations involved that are members of the Unity Pact of Indigenous Organizations of Peru, including the National Organization of Andean and Amazonian Indigenous Women of Peru (ONAMIAP) and the National Agrarian Confederation of Peru (CNA), and with the Vice-ministry of Interculturality. Six technical assistance missions were conducted in Lima, involving working meetings and guidelines for including indigenous and Afro-descendent peoples in Peru's next population and housing census, due in 2017.

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

Regarding the production of up-to-date knowledge, two studies were prepared and published in addition to the regional study on indigenous peoples already mentioned, namely “Pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes en los censos de población y vivienda en América Latina: avances y desafíos en el derecho a la información” (in *Notas de Población*, issue 97, December 2013), and “Mujeres indígenas en América Latina: dinámicas demográficas y sociales en el marco de los derechos humanos” (ECLAC, *Project documents series*, LC/W.558, October 2013), prepared by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC as part of the work of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Lastly, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC participated in seminars and conferences during the period to disseminate the knowledge generated and to share experiences, examples being the twelfth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santo Domingo, October 2013), the World Conference of Indigenous Women (Lima, October 2013), the ALAP Congress (Lima, August 2014), the second Ibero-American Meeting of Indigenous and Afro-descendent Youth (Ibero-American Youth Organization, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Plurinational State of Bolivia, August 2014), the fourteenth session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (New York, 20 April to 1 May 2015) and Indigenous Women and Beijing+20: Progress and Challenges, a meeting held in Lima from 2 to 4 March 2015 in preparation for forthcoming United Nations events.

More details on the Division’s activities in relation to indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations can be found in *Contributions made by ECLAC from a rights perspective regarding indigenous peoples’ and Afro-descendants’ affairs, 2013-2015* (DDR/3).

XI. TRAINING IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

In response to requests from the countries for training in demographic analysis, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC held the second and third Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis (CRIAD) between August and December 2013 and 2014, with the support of UNFPA. The 2013 course had 13 participants from 7 countries in the region and the 2014 course 16 participants from 11 countries. As in 2012, the courses were evaluated very positively by students. The teachers, for their part, considered that the organization and cohesion of the teaching team had been improved in several respects. The course will be held for the fourth time in 2015, again from August to December.

As part of the sixth ALAP Congress, and in its capacity as a member of the coordinating team for the Demography Teaching Network, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC published the findings of a survey conducted with the aim of compiling an inventory of human resources training at research centres in Latin America with demography and population syllabuses. These centres were asked to describe the different teaching methods they used, their current syllabuses and core subject areas, and the main difficulties they faced. Although the survey was completed by 42 teaching establishments offering 8 doctorates, 20 master’s degrees, 3 specializations, 1 diploma, 2 intensive courses and 8 degree subjects, most of these are in just a few countries, and graduation levels remain low because so few study grants

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

CONCLUSIONS

Over the last two years, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has carried on working to promote and secure the incorporation of population issues into the development policies and programmes of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly when it comes to implementation of the Montevideo Consensus. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has continued to analyse past, present and future population trends, ever conscious of the persistent social, economic and territorial inequalities that still characterize the region, with a view to enhancing the ability of national institutions to monitor these trends and address population and development issues for the purposes of sociodemographic planning.

Of the activities carried out in the past two years, particular mention may be made of some that have been especially important in enhancing the institutional presence of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC in the Latin America and Caribbean region, as well as in other regions of the world. These include preparation of its study on indigenous peoples in Latin America within the framework of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples; technical support for the working group responsible for drafting the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons, adopted on 15 June 2015 by the OAS General Assembly; the REDATAM training workshops held in the region's countries and in those of other continents, including Africa and Asia; and publication of issue 100 of *Notas de Población*, whose 42 years' history gives it the longest tradition of any population studies review in Latin America and the Caribbean, and which, with a revamped design, has now been indexed in CLASE and LATINDEX.

Consistently with its traditions, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has sought to interact closely with other United Nations agencies, multilateral organizations in general and, via specific agreements, donor countries in carrying out its activities. Thus, valuable projects have been implemented jointly with a number of partners, such as UNFPA, PAHO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Population Division and the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, IOM, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Ford Foundation. Where inter-institutional cooperation is concerned, particular mention should be made of the joint projects undertaken with the Latin American and Caribbean Network for Strengthening Health Information Systems (RELACSYS), the United Nations Inter-agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues and the United Nations Inter-agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases.

The lasting collaboration between CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and UNFPA, involving annual work plans, deserves special mention, as it has been prolific over the years and has done a great deal to enhance and broaden the scope of the CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC work programme. Other examples of joint initiatives are the harmonization of infant, child and maternal

mortality estimates with the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), led by UNICEF, and the Regional Working Group for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality. Also worth stressing is its regular cooperation with the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs on population estimates and projections, which are updated every two years.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has also carried on consolidating its position within ECLAC by participating in institutional studies with other divisions of the Commission. An example of this were the inputs on metropolitan dynamics and residential segregation prepared by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC for the position document presented at the thirty-fifth session of ECLAC, *Compacts for Equality: Towards a Sustainable Future* (LC/G.2586 (SES.35/3)), and for the 2014 edition of the Commission's flagship publication, the *Social Panorama of Latin America*. It has also continued to participate in a variety of interdivisional ECLAC working groups dealing with issues such as the post-2015 development agenda and twenty-first century cities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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

The outlook for 2015-2017

Over the coming two years, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC will continue to provide technical assistance to the region's countries in each of the subject areas dealt with in this report. Among other activities, it will also carry on serving as the technical secretariat for the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, a function that will include organizing its third session and the meetings of its Presiding Officers; following up implementation of the Montevideo Consensus as part of the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014; providing ongoing support to the region's countries in relation to the current and forthcoming census rounds; making a substantive contribution to implementation of the San José Charter, including preparatory activities for the fourth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2017, as part of the Madrid+15 process; and holding the Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis (CRIAD) regularly each year.

Annex

CELADE-POPULATION DIVISION OF ECLAC PUBLICATIONS IN 2013-2015

No.	Title	Document symbol	Date
1	<i>Participación laboral femenina y bono de género en América Latina</i>	PLC/W.570	December 2013
2	<i>Observatorio Demográfico 2012. Proyecciones de población/ Demographic Observatory 2012. Population projections</i>	LC/G.2569-P	August 2013
3	<i>Observatorio Demográfico 2013. Proyecciones de población/ Demographic Observatory 2013. Population projections</i>	LC/G.2615-P	July 2014
4	<i>Observatorio Demográfico 2014. Proyecciones de población/ Demographic Observatory 2014. Population projections</i>	In press	2015
5	<i>Boletín Envejecimiento y Desarrollo No. 11</i>	No document symbol	November 2013
6	<i>Boletín Envejecimiento y Desarrollo No. 12</i>	No document symbol	November 2014
7	<i>Tendencias y patrones de la migración latinoamericana y caribeña hacia 2010 y desafíos para una agenda regional, Población y Desarrollo series. No. 109</i>	LC/L.3914	October 2014
8	Section on metropolitan dynamics and residential segregation in <i>Pactos para la igualdad: hacia un futuro sostenible</i> , document presented at the thirty-fifth session of ECLAC (pp.102-104).	LC/G.2586(SES.35/3)	April 2014
9	Chapter on metropolitan dynamics and residential segregation in <i>Social Panorama of Latin America 2014</i> .	LC/L.3954	December 2014
10	<i>Los pueblos indígenas en América Latina: avances en el último decenio y retos pendientes para la garantía de sus derechos. Síntesis.</i>	LC/L.3893	November 2014
11	<i>Tercera Reunión Regional sobre Evaluación y Estimaciones Demográficas con base en Información Censal. Informe de reunión.</i>	No document symbol	2015
12	<i>Tercera Reunión Regional sobre Evaluación y Estimaciones Demográficas con Base en Información Censal. Informe de Encuesta a Participantes.</i>	No document symbol	2015
13	<i>Informe del seminario “Los censos de 2010 en América Latina: balance y principales lecciones aprendidas”</i>	No document symbol	October 2013
14	<i>Informe de evaluación del seminario “Los censos de 2010 en América Latina: balance y principales lecciones aprendidas”</i>	No document symbol	November 2013
15	<i>Los pueblos indígenas en América Latina: avances en el último decenio y retos pendientes para la garantía de sus derechos. Full document.</i>	LC/L.3902	November 2014
16	<i>Materiales avanzados de estudio y aprendizaje: los derechos de las personas mayores (four modules)</i>	No document symbol	November 2013
17	<i>REDATAM Informa No. 19</i>	LC/L.3749	December 2013
18	<i>REDATAM Informa No. 20</i>	LC/L.3935	December 2014
19	<i>Notas de Población magazine No. 96</i>	LC/G.2573-P	October 2013
20	<i>Notas de Población magazine No. 97</i>	LC/G.2598-P	February 2014
21	<i>Notas de Población magazine No. 98</i>	LC/G.2612-P	July 2014
22	<i>Notas de Población magazine No. 99</i>	LC/G.2612-P	December 2014

No.	Title	Document symbol	Date
23	<i>Notas de Población</i> magazine No. 100	In press	2015
24	<i>Reseñas sobre Población y Desarrollo</i> No. 9	No document symbol	November 2013
25	<i>Reseñas sobre Población y Desarrollo</i> No. 10	No document symbol	December 2013
26	<i>Reseñas sobre Población y Desarrollo</i> No. 11	No document symbol	November 2014
27	<i>Reseñas sobre Población y Desarrollo</i> No. 12	No document symbol	December 2014
28	<i>Hacia la armonización de las estimaciones de mortalidad materna en América Latina: hallazgos de un estudio piloto en ocho países</i>	LC/L.3735	November 2013
29	<i>Principales cambios en las boletas de los censos latinoamericanos de las décadas de 1990, 2000 y 2010</i>	LC/L.3734	November 2013
30	<i>Los datos demográficos: alcances, limitaciones y métodos de evaluación, Manuales series</i>	LC/L.3906	October 2014
31	<i>La reproducción en la adolescencia y sus desigualdades en América Latina: introducción al análisis demográfico, con énfasis en el uso de microdatos censales de la ronda de 2010</i>	LC/W.605	June 2014
32	<i>Consenso de Montevideo sobre Población y Desarrollo</i>	LC/L.3697	September 2013
33	<i>Consenso de Montevideú sobre População e Desenvolvimento</i>	LC/L.3697	September 2013
34	<i>Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development</i>	LC/L.3697	September 2013
35	<i>Perspectivas globales sobre la protección de los derechos humanos de las personas mayores, 2007-2013</i>	LC/W.566	December 2013
36	<i>Lineamientos para incluir la identificación de pueblos indígenas y afrodescendientes en los registros de salud</i>	LC/W.569	December 2013
37	<i>Mujeres indígenas en América Latina: dinámicas demográficas y sociales en el marco de los derechos humanos</i>	LC/W.558	October 2013
38	<i>Mensajes desde América Latina y el Caribe para el Segundo Diálogo de Alto Nivel sobre la migración internacional y el desarrollo</i>	LC/L.3702	September 2013
39	<i>Messages from Latin America and the Caribbean for the Second High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development</i>	LC/L.3702	September 2013
40	<i>O futuro do envelhecimento no Brasil. Datas emblemáticas e opções de política: perspectivas para 2040 e mais adiante</i> No. 2	No document symbol	December 2013
41	<i>Colombia's Ageing Future. Turning Points and Policy Options: A Look towards 2040 and Beyond</i>	No document symbol	December 2013
42	<i>Costa Rica's Ageing Future. Turning Points and Policy Options: A Look towards 2040 and Beyond</i>	No document symbol	December 2013
43	<i>Brazil's Ageing Future. Turning Points and Policy Options: A Look towards 2040 and Beyond</i>	No document symbol	December 2013
44	<i>El futuro del envejecimiento en la Argentina. Fechas emblemáticas y opciones de políticas: una mirada hacia 2040 y más allá</i>	No document symbol	December 2013
45	<i>El futuro del envejecimiento en Costa Rica. Fechas emblemáticas y opciones de políticas: una mirada hacia 2040 y más allá</i>	No document symbol	December 2013
46	<i>El futuro del envejecimiento en Colombia. Fechas emblemáticas y opciones de políticas: una mirada hacia 2040 y más allá</i>	No document symbol	December 2013

No.	Title	Document symbol	Date
47	<i>El futuro del envejecimiento en México. Fechas emblemáticas y opciones de políticas: una mirada hacia 2040 y más allá</i>	No document symbol	December 2013
48	<i>Informe de la primera reunión de seguimiento de la carta de San José sobre los derechos de las personas mayores de América Latina y el Caribe</i>	No document symbol	July 2013
49	<i>Informe sobre salvadoreños en el exterior</i>	No document symbol	October 2014
50	<i>Migración internacional y envejecimiento demográfico en un contexto de migración sur-sur: el caso de Costa Rica y Nicaragua</i>	In press	2015
51	<i>Fecundidad adolescente en los países desarrollados: niveles, tendencias y políticas</i>	In press	2015
52	<i>Guaranteeing Indigenous People's Rights in Latin America. Progress in the Past Decade and Remaining Challenges. Summary.</i>	LC/L.3893	November 2014
53	<i>Os povos indígenas na América Latina: avanços na última década e desafios pendentes para a garantia de seus direitos. Síntese.</i>	LC/L.3893	February 2015