



**Third session of the  
Regional Conference on  
Population and Development in  
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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 2015-2018**



## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION .....	3
I. REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AND FOLLOW-UP OF THE MONTEVIDEO CONSENSUS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT .....	4
II. STRENGTHENING COUNTRIES' CAPACITY TO CONDUCT THE 2020 ROUND OF CENSUSES .....	6
III. PROCESSING TOOLS AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS.....	9
IV. POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS.....	11
V. YOUTH, SEXUAL HEALTH AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH.....	12
VI. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES .....	14
VII. AGEING.....	16
VIII. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION .....	17
IX. INTERNAL MIGRATION, URBANIZATION AND THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION .....	19
X. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND AFRO-DESCENDENT POPULATIONS .....	21
XI. TRAINING IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES.....	27
CONCLUSIONS .....	28
Annex: LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)- POPULATION DIVISION OF ECLAC PUBLICATIONS IN 2015-2018 .....	31

## INTRODUCTION

Over the past three 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 2016-2017 and 2018-2019 and by resolutions 615(XXXI) “International migration”, 644(XXXII) “Population and development: priority activities for the period 2008-2010”, 657(XXXIII) “Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean”, 670(XXXIV) “Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean”, 681(XXXV) “Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean”, 707(XXXVI) “Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean” and 723(XXXVII) “Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean”, adopted by the Commission from its thirty-first to its thirty-seventh sessions, respectively. In particular, resolution 723(XXXVII) reaffirmed the commitments undertaken in 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 in Latin America and the Caribbean; international and internal migration; sources of sociodemographic information (population censuses and vital statistics); and human resources training in the fields of demography and population and development. The resolution also recalled the contribution of the Montevideo Consensus to following up on the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 and implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Furthermore, the strategic objective that guides the activities of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and underpins its mandate includes: 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. The achievement of this strategic objective has been made possible by the extensive support the Division has received from organizations in the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC focuses on three areas: (i) requests for assistance at the national level; (ii) regional issues, in particular the region’s marked social, economic, ethnic and gender inequalities; and (iii) 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 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which are intended to improve people’s living conditions by enforcing their rights.

## **I. REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AND FOLLOW-UP OF THE MONTEVIDEO CONSENSUS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), through the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, serves as technical secretariat for the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Since the second session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico City from 6 to 9 October 2015, ECLAC has provided technical support to the countries of the region in the fulfilment of the agreements reached at that session, in particular to the Government of Mexico, in its capacity as Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference.<sup>1</sup>

The *Operational guide for the implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* was welcomed at the second session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development.<sup>2</sup> This marked a major step forward, not only in terms of the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus at the national level, but also in the development of synergies with other international instruments or bodies, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

At that session, the Regional Conference on Population and Development also decided to establish an 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, which it stipulated would be open-ended, composed of government-appointed experts, geographically representative and coordinated by Mexico.<sup>3</sup> In consultation with all members of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, and with the support of the technical secretariat, the working group prepared a proposal on the indicators to be used for regional follow-up on the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.<sup>4</sup> That proposal was based on a review of the indicators suggested in the Operational guide for implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, as well as in the proposals for the follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the follow-up of the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014.

The Government of Mexico, in its capacity as Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development and coordinator of the ad hoc working group, had requested the technical secretariat to prepare a preliminary proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the

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<sup>1</sup> In addition to resolution 1(II), at its second session the Regional Conference on Population and Development adopted resolution 2(II) on ageing-related matters. Paragraph 5 of that resolution welcomed the proposal of Paraguay to host the Fourth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean (which would then be called the Fourth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean) in 2017. See *Report of the second session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/G.2678).

<sup>2</sup> LC/L.4061(CRPD.2/3)/Rev.1. See [online] [http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/38937/1/S1500859\\_en.pdf](http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/38937/1/S1500859_en.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> See para. 13 of resolution 1(II), adopted at the second session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean [online] [http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39972/1/S1600275\\_en.pdf](http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39972/1/S1600275_en.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> See *Progress 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* (LC/L.4201(MDP.3/3)).

Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development in order to facilitate and provide input for the efforts of the working group.

The technical secretariat collaborated with the Government of Mexico which, in its capacity as Chair of the Presiding Officers and coordinator of the ad hoc working group, convened a first workshop to review progress in the preparation of the proposed indicators for regional monitoring of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.<sup>5</sup> The purpose of the workshop was to review progress in the preparation of the proposed indicators for the regional monitoring of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development. The workshop was held in Mexico City on 8 and 9 June 2016 and was organized by the Government of Mexico through the National Population Council (CONAPO). The workshop also received support from UNFPA and was attended by representatives of governments, civil society organizations and regional academic institutions and United Nations agencies. The outcomes of the workshop were used as inputs for the technical secretariat to prepare the first draft of proposed indicators.

Pursuant to the decision of the Conference, the ad hoc working group presented a progress report at the third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Santiago from 4 to 6 October 2016. During the meeting, the Presiding Officers reviewed the preliminary proposal on the indicators contained in the progress report. The conclusions were fundamental inputs that allowed the ad hoc working group to refine the proposal of indicators and prepare a revised version of the progress report.

Also in accordance with resolution 1(II)<sup>6</sup> of the second session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, the secretariat prepared a format for the national progress reports on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus, which was submitted to and adopted at the third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference.<sup>7</sup> The proposal was intended to provide countries with general guidelines as they take decisions to fulfil the mandate of the second session of the Regional Conference.

In December 2016, the technical secretariat submitted this revised version of the progress report with the proposed indicators, which includes the results of the third meeting of the Presiding Officers, to members of the working group and of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, for their consideration, in fulfilment of the agreements adopted at that meeting.<sup>8</sup> At the request of the Chair, the technical secretariat also prepared a proposal of metadata for indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, which will be presented in a reference document at the special meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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<sup>5</sup> See *Report on the workshop to review progress in the preparation of the proposed indicators for regional monitoring of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* (DDR/1(MDP.3).

<sup>6</sup> See para. 11 of resolution 1(II): “*Urges* each country to prepare a progress report on implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, using a format to be circulated in due course, which shall be presented at the third session of the Regional Conference in 2017, and commissions the secretariat, in coordination with the United Nations Population Fund, to prepare that format for consideration and adoption by the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference at their third meeting in 2016.”

<sup>7</sup> See para. 9 of the agreements in the *Report of the third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean* [online] [http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/40942/1/S1700053\\_en.pdf](http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/40942/1/S1700053_en.pdf).

<sup>8</sup> See para. 12 of the agreements [online] [http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/40942/1/S1700053\\_en.pdf](http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/40942/1/S1700053_en.pdf).

The Chair subsequently convened a second workshop to review progress in the preparation of the proposed indicators for regional monitoring of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, with the support of the technical secretariat and UNFPA. This was held in Mexico City on 30 and 31 May 2017. The purpose of the workshop was to review progress made in the preparation of the proposed indicators for the regional monitoring of the Montevideo Consensus and the related metadata. It was attended by some 70 participants, representatives of governments, regional civil society organizations and other organizations.

Over June and July, the technical secretariat sent revised versions of the progress report on the proposed indicators and the document with the metadata for the indicators, incorporating the outcomes of the workshop in Mexico, to the members of the working group and of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, respectively, for their consideration. The final report of the working group and the proposed metadata were presented at the special meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Santiago from 7 to 9 November 2017.<sup>9</sup>

Pursuant to the agreements adopted at the special meeting of the Presiding Officers, the technical secretariat worked on preparation of the draft first regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, a virtual platform to contribute to the regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus and an integrated document with indicators and related metadata.<sup>10</sup>

The first section (“Background on the process for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus: preparation of the draft first regional report”) of the working document *Draft first regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* provides more detail on the guide’s development, content and scope.<sup>11</sup>

Lastly, the secretariat has worked with the Government of Peru to organize the third session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development.

## **II. STRENGTHENING COUNTRIES’ CAPACITY TO CONDUCT THE 2020 ROUND OF CENSUSES**

Since mid-2015, countries of the region continued to be supported in strengthening national capacities for the development of population and housing censuses. The 2020 round of population and housing censuses is of particular importance, not only as a key planning and development tool, but also in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the Montevideo Consensus. The region faces significant challenges stemming from the need to achieve the goals and targets of these development agendas and the well-being of people; there are also challenges related to instruments for measuring real progress in those areas.

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<sup>9</sup> See para. 15 of resolution 1 (II) adopted at the second session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean [online] [http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39972/1/S1600275\\_en.pdf](http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39972/1/S1600275_en.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> See paras. 13 and 14 of the agreements of the special meeting of the presiding officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean [online] [https://crpd.cepal.org/1e/sites/crpd1e/files/17-01123\\_mdp-e\\_agreements.pdf](https://crpd.cepal.org/1e/sites/crpd1e/files/17-01123_mdp-e_agreements.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> LC/CRPD.3/3.

In this context, the 2020 census round involves new obstacles in the various phases of projects as they seek to achieve greater coverage and better quality, timeliness and georeferencing of censuses, in addition to increased use of technology. This was the rationale behind the work conducted in recent years, as can be seen from the report on the activities that follows.

Censuses were scheduled to be held in some countries of the region in 2017 and 2018, namely: Colombia, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua and Peru. Consequently, a number of technical assistance activities undertaken by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC targeted those countries. Some of them had yet to begin data collection at the time of this report. In June 2016, the seminar “Advances and challenges of the census processes in 2016” was held at ECLAC and was attended by representatives of national statistics institutes from those countries. The seminar focused on various subjects, including: the methodological definition of the type of census, strategies for coverage control and optimizing coverage levels and quality, among others, all in anticipation of the upcoming census operations. It was convened by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, in its capacity as coordinating country of the Working Group on Censuses of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC (technical secretariat of the Working Group) and UNFPA.

One of the regular tasks performed by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC is the revision of preliminary versions of the census forms by experts from the Division, who prepare documents with comments, observations and recommendations that are sent to countries. This was done for Colombia, Chile, Guatemala, Haiti and Peru. In Colombia and Peru, revisions were done in the framework of assistance on the inclusion of indigenous and Afrodescendent peoples in the 2017 and 2018 censuses, respectively (see section X of this report for further details). As part of its regular activities, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also served as an international observer in the censuses conducted in Chile (April 2017) and Peru (October 2017).

Technical advisory services were provided to countries through face-to-face and distance courses, particularly focusing on the quality of information, ranging from cartographic updates to registration and data capture, processing, analysis and dissemination. The Retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer (REDATAM) program, traditionally used for the dissemination of census data, was particularly useful in preliminary stages, for example in the pre-census process (Chile and Guatemala) and in the analysis of consistency and validation (Chile and Peru). See section III for more details on the activities undertaken in this area and with regard to training in the processing and analysis of census data. In addition, South-South cooperation activities were held, enabling officials from national statistics institutes in Peru and Guatemala to benefit from the knowledge gained and lessons learned from the Chilean census process in the areas of mapping updates, monitoring, supervision and recovery of field work.

In Chile, the National Institute of Statistics (INE) received systematic support in the organization of the 2017 short-form census (during and after the operation) and continues to do so in the current post-census stage. In this regard, several face-to-face meetings were held on a number of topics, including the revision of census form content, training of field staff, data processing, building the glossary, classification of indigenous peoples, trial census and validation and consistency rules. In El Salvador, in 2016 a series of teleconferences was conducted with the technical committee for the 2018 census, with a focus on the following topics: general issues (mapping update, quality and coverage control, methodology for measuring omission and coverage), international migration, internal migration, indigenous peoples and Afrodescendants, disability and gender-sensitive censuses.

Technical assistance has also been provided systematically to Guatemala, beginning with the review of the census project at the end of 2016 and continuing into 2017 and 2018. Notably, the progress of the census preparations was evaluated in detail on two occasions to establish the date of the field operation (technical activity with significant political repercussions) and specific recommendations were made to improve the content and processes. Support was also provided on mapping updates; the convening of validation workshops for round-table discussions on peoples and gender with various sectors of government, academia and civil society; and the revision of census form content and of documents on the analysis plan, among others.

The Working Group on Censuses operates within the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas and CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC serves as technical secretariat. During this period, the Group worked with countries to define biennial plans and their implementation. Towards the end of 2015, in order to properly define needs and priorities, taking into account the progress made, the main changes proposed for the 2020 round of population and housing censuses and the national capacities for their development, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC conducted the Survey on the status of the 2020 census round to identify national needs. The results of the survey are available in the final report.<sup>12</sup>

With a view to promoting experience-sharing and cooperation, two regional meetings were held (one in 2016 and another in 2017); the widely attended meetings are described below. Reference documents are available for both.

In November 2016, the seminar “2020 census round: possibilities and challenges presented by the Sustainable Development Goals and the Montevideo Consensus within the framework of the 2030 Agenda”<sup>13</sup> was held in coordination with the Working Group on Censuses and with support from UNFPA. The seminar, held in Panama City, was attended by experts from 20 Latin American countries, with representatives from 19 statistics institutes from the region (over 80 participants). The main purpose was to analyse the scope and challenges of population and housing censuses in Latin America and the Caribbean in preparation for the 2020 round and the coordinated follow-up to the indicators of the 2030 Agenda and the Montevideo Consensus. A working document was drafted and revised in the light of the outcomes of the seminar, taking into account the discussions, reflections and agreements that arose during the meeting. This gave rise to the final version of the publication “Los censos de la ronda 2020: desafíos ante la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible, los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y el Consenso de Montevideo sobre Población y Desarrollo”,<sup>14</sup> which is an important reference document on this issue.

The workshop Experiences, good practices and challenges for the National Statistical Systems of Latin American countries in the light of the 2020 Population and Housing Census round,<sup>15</sup> held in Santiago from 27 to 29 November 2017, was also widely attended, with 23 countries from Latin America and the Caribbean participating.<sup>16</sup> The seminar was organized by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, in collaboration with UNFPA, the Chilean Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AGCID), the National Statistics Institute of Chile, the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) and the

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<sup>12</sup> See [online]: [https://celade.cepal.org/censosinfo/documentos/INFORME\\_CENSOS\\_RONDA\\_2020\\_LAyCARIBE.pdf](https://celade.cepal.org/censosinfo/documentos/INFORME_CENSOS_RONDA_2020_LAyCARIBE.pdf).

<sup>13</sup> For more details of the event see [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/censos-la-ronda-2020-potencialidades-limitaciones-frente-objetivos-desarrollo-sostenible-la>.

<sup>14</sup> See [online] <https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/42394>.

<sup>15</sup> See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/events/experiences-good-practices-and-challenges-national-statistical-systems-latin-american>.

<sup>16</sup> For more details of the event see [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/events/experiences-good-practices-and-challenges-national-statistical-systems-latin-american>.



Working Group on Censuses of the Statistical Conference of the Americas and with the support of the United Nations Statistics Division.

The purpose of the seminar was to promote the use of technologies in census projects to improve their quality and coverage. There was a good exchange between statistics institutes regarding their experiences and best practices in the use of technologies in different stages of the census project, including the design and preparation of the census, the census operation, processing, validation and consistency of data and the analysis and dissemination of information. The seminar also provided an opportunity to discuss the organizational aspects and challenges of national statistics institutes' information technology units in census projects, as well as the challenges for South-South cooperation in preparation for the 2020 round of censuses, the 2030 Agenda and the Montevideo Consensus. The outcome and recommendations of the seminar were summarized in an eponymous document, which is currently in press.

### III. PROCESSING TOOLS AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

In the age of digital transformation, society's demand for data is growing. In this context, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC focuses on supporting countries in converting data into information; it does so through different approaches, the most important of which are technical assistance, partnerships, internships and training (national and regional).

In the area of the processing, analysis and diffusion of information, the main form of support remains the operation of the REDATAM Webserver platform.<sup>17</sup> Some Latin American countries, like Honduras, have used the platform to publish processed microdata from their most recent population and housing census (2013) online, taking advantage of the internships by officials from National Statistics Institute at CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC in 2015. The transfer of knowledge enabled INE officials to publish more of their main statistical operations online (population projections, vital statistics, household surveys, foreign trade and business directory).<sup>18</sup> In the case of the Caribbean, the joint work carried out with the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean was continued and, during the reference period, microdata from the latest population and housing censuses were published online by the Economics and Statistics Office of Cayman Islands,<sup>19</sup> the Statistical Institute of Jamaica<sup>20</sup> and the Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago.<sup>21</sup>

It should be emphasized that much of the research conducted by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC using census microdata is processed with REDATAM and disseminated in an aggregate manner, via updated displays in CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC demographic databases such as the Spatial distribution and urbanization in Latin America and the Caribbean (DEPUALC), Investigation of International Migration in Latin America (IMILA), the Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants in Latin America and

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<sup>17</sup> See Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean “REDATAM On-Line Process” [online] <http://redatam.org/redbin/RpWebEngine.exe/Portal?lang=eng>.

<sup>18</sup> See National Statistics Institute of Honduras, “Consulta Base de datos INE en línea” [online] <http://www.ine.gob.hn/index.php/component/content/article?id=102>.

<sup>19</sup> See Economics and Statistics Office of Cayman Islands, “ESO: the Economics and Statistics Office” [online] <http://redatam.org/bincym/RpWebEngine.exe/Portal?BASE=HPC2010>.

<sup>20</sup> See Statistical Institute of Jamaica, “Query Population and Housing Censos 2011” [online] <http://statinja.gov.jm/Census/PopCensus/PopcensusRedatam.aspx>.

<sup>21</sup> See Central Statistical Office (CSO) of Trinidad and Tobago, “Trinidad & Tobago 2011 Housing and Population Census” [online] <http://redatam.org/bintto/RpWebEngine.exe/Portal?BASE=PHC2011>.

the Caribbean Data Bank (PIAALC) and the Database on Internal Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (MIALC).<sup>22</sup> In turn, these systems can serve as a source for other aggregate systems like CEPALSTAT and are available for use by government, academic and private institutions in all countries. In addition, as result of the longstanding partnership between national statistics institutes and CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, the Division has an extensive data repository encompassing 144 census databases from the region created since 1960.

In addition to population and housing censuses, and always in conjunction with the countries, the REDATAM Webserver platform has been used to develop web applications for some government agencies, including: the National Statistical Institute of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, with its first agricultural census;<sup>23</sup> the Ministry of Public Health of Uruguay, with the vital statistics series;<sup>24</sup> the National Youth Institute (INJUV) of Chile, with the interactive national youth survey<sup>25</sup> and the fourth version of the Integrated System of Georeferenced Information on Youth;<sup>26</sup> the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Gender Equity of Chile, with the system of indicators of violence against women (SIVCM);<sup>27</sup> and the Ministry of Education and Sports of Argentina, with the open consultation system *Aprender 2016*.<sup>28</sup>

Additionally, within a framework of South-South cooperation for the enhancement of national data handling and dissemination capabilities, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC cooperated with UNFPA country offices in Bangladesh, Bhutan and Mozambique to enhance the capabilities of their respective national statistics offices and assist them in implementing systems for processing, analysing and disseminating census and survey results online using the REDATAM WebServer platform in Africa and Asia.<sup>29</sup> In the same vein, two experts from the Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of Burundi completed a two-week internship with CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC in 2017 to hone their skills in the use of REDATAM as a platform for processing, analysis and dissemination of sociodemographic information produced by the Institute.<sup>30</sup>

An important area of work for the Division in the period under review was holding regional, subregional and national training workshops at which a total of 37 training activities were offered in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia (Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Grenada, Jamaica, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay. The goal of these training activities, which were

<sup>22</sup> See Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC, Banco de Datos Demográficos [online] <https://celade.cepal.org/bdcelade/>.

<sup>23</sup> See National Statistical Institute of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, “Primer Censo Agropecuario 2013” [online] <http://datos.ine.gob.bo/binbol/RpWebEngine.exe/Portal?BASE=CNA2013&lang=esp>.

<sup>24</sup> See Ministry of Public Health of Uruguay, “Estadísticas Vitales” [online] <http://colo1.msp.gub.uy/redbin/RpWebEngine.exe/Portal?>.

<sup>25</sup> See National Youth Institute of Chile “Encuesta Nacional de Juventud Interactiva” [online] <http://redatam.org/redchl/injuv/encjuv/>.

<sup>26</sup> See National Youth Institute of Chile, “INJUMAP: Sistema Integrado de Información Georreferenciada de la Juventud” [online] <http://redatam.org/redchl/injuv/injumapIV/>.

<sup>27</sup> See Ministry of Women's Affairs and Gender Equity of Chile, “Sistema de Indicadores de Violencia contra las Mujeres” [online] <https://redatam.minmujeryeg.cl>.

<sup>28</sup> See Ministry of Education and Sports of Argentina, “Sistema Abierto de Consulta-Aprender 2016” [online] <http://aprenderdatos.educacion.gob.ar/binarg/RpWebEngine.exe/Portal?lang=esp>.

<sup>29</sup> See Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, “Census and Statistics Dissemination of Bangladesh” [online] <http://redatam.bbs.gov.bd/redbgd>.

<sup>30</sup> See Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of Burundi, “Indicateurs” [online] <http://imisbdi.bi/redbdi/>.

supported financially by the UNFPA country offices, was to contribute to strengthening national capacities in the generation of REDATAM databases, the processing and analysis of data alongside the creation of sociodemographic indicators and, lastly, the development of web dissemination applications using the REDATAM WebServer platform. About 535 in-person participants, consisting of statistics and demography specialists and other public servants from Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia, had the opportunity to enhance their skills in the management of sociodemographic information using REDATAM. In collaboration with the ECLAC office in Buenos Aires, civil servants from various ministries in Argentina were invited, for the third year running (2015, 2016 and 2017), to a workshop on the use of census and survey information and the creation of sociodemographic indicators with REDATAM.

In an effort to constantly develop the REDATAM software, and subject to the availability of financial resources, continuous improvements have been made to incorporate advances in computing technologies and in the handling and processing of large volumes of data, with a view to meeting the growing demands of its many users.<sup>31</sup> The latest release (Redatam7) was launched with new functionalities, including greater capacity for processing censuses and surveys, easier generation of tabulations and exporting to standard formats such as Extensible Markup Language (XML) and extension of the use of multiple languages required for countries where other languages are spoken. In addition, a 64-bit version was developed for the REDATAM Webserver platform, for the first time ever, and fixes were incorporated to ensure optimal viewing on different devices and browsers.<sup>32</sup>

Lastly, during the period under review, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC published Nos. 21, 22 and 23 of *REDATAM Informa*, with volume 23 being the first digital version available to the public.

#### 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 database<sup>33</sup> and in the 2016 edition of the *Demographic Observatory*, entitled “Population projections”, which includes a chapter analysing demographic trends.<sup>34</sup> The theme of the 2016 issue is “Demographic change in Latin America and its impact on the economically active population”. The *Demographic Observatory, 2017* presents a selection of life table by sex based on estimates and projections for the period 1950-2020, illustrating mortality levels in the region and differentials by sex and age.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> See Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), “REDATAM” [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/topics/redatam>.

<sup>32</sup> See REDATAM, “Redatam download page” [online] <http://redatam.org/cdr/setup/>.

<sup>33</sup> See [online] [http://www.cepal.org/celade/proyecciones/basedatos\\_BD.htm](http://www.cepal.org/celade/proyecciones/basedatos_BD.htm).

<sup>34</sup> See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/type/observatorio-demografico-america-latina-demographic-observatory-latin-america>.

<sup>35</sup> See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/42361-tablas-mortalidad-life-tables>.

Progress was also made on the joint effort with the United Nations Population Division to ensure that the estimates (1950-2015) presented in *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* were consistent with those published in 2014 by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC.<sup>36</sup>

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also participated as an observer in the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), with which it works to update the Child Mortality Estimates database. In addition, progress was made on the disaggregated study of maternal mortality and a study on maternal mortality in indigenous peoples and data sources was published.<sup>37</sup>

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC provided the countries with technical advice on population estimates and projections and demographic analysis. Furthermore, in conjunction with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), it helped to organize the annual meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Network for Strengthening Health Information Systems (RELAC SIS) and joined its secretariat. 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 moderating the demographic data projections and production (PRODATOS) network of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP), which organized a number of events at the seventh Congress of the Latin American Population Association, held in Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, from 17 to 22 October 2016. In its capacity as network moderator, the Division participated in the seminar on household projections —conceptual and methodological challenges for Latin American populations. The purpose of the seminar, held in July 2017 at the University of Campinas (UNICAMP), Brazil, was to examine the various applications for estimating the number, size and composition of households.<sup>38</sup> The Division also organized a workshop on population projections in Latin America: methodologies and future challenges, the aim of which was to discuss the methodological advances in the population estimates and projections applied in the countries of the region in recent years and to identify the future challenges to be faced. This workshop was held in Santa Fe, Argentina, on 20 September 2017, as a side event during the Fourteenth Argentine Conference on Population Studies and the first International Congress on Population in the Southern Cone.<sup>39</sup>

## V. YOUTH, SEXUAL HEALTH AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

In an effort to maintain the high profile and visibility gained by this issue in the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC developed—in collaboration with countries—a set of indicators (and related metadata, in most cases) for regional follow-up of the priority measures of the Montevideo Consensus (11 to 15); the indicators were adopted at the special meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, held in November 2017. At least five indicators of this list relating to chapter B of the Montevideo Consensus, which include other topics concerning children, adolescents and young people, were included in the document *Proposal on a regional framework of indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America*

<sup>36</sup> United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*, New York, 2017.

<sup>37</sup> See Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), “Maternal mortality in indigenous peoples and data sources: scope and challenges for measurement in Latin American Countries”, 11 August 2017 [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/notes/maternal-mortality-indigenous-peoples-and-data-sources-scope-and-challenges-measurement-latin>.

<sup>38</sup> See [online] <http://www.cepal.org/es/notas/celade-participara-seminario-proyecciones-hogares-desafios-conceptuales-metodologicas>.

<sup>39</sup> See [online] <http://www.cepal.org/es/cursos/taller-proyecciones-poblacion-america-latina-metodologias-desafios-futuros>.

*and the Caribbean.*<sup>40</sup> With these indicators, more precise quantitative monitoring of compliance with the priority measures of chapter B of the Montevideo Consensus is possible, particularly for those related to the sexual and reproductive health and rights of adolescents and young people and how they are linked to the 2030 Agenda.

Inter-agency work in this area intensified: in addition to the historic and fruitful collaboration with UNFPA—which resulted in, among others, technical assistance to priority countries and specialized remote support to several countries and subregional processes to coordinate efforts to prevent adolescent pregnancy such as the Andean plan for adolescent pregnancy prevention (PLANEA)<sup>41</sup>—the Division cooperated with PAHO to measure health inequalities and to define indicators for the regional adaptation of the Global Strategy for Women’s, Children’s and Adolescents’ Health (2016–2030).<sup>42</sup>

In addition, it worked with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on follow-up to priority measure 11 of the Montevideo Consensus concerning comprehensive sexual education and made headway in, but has yet to complete, the drafting of the metadata for the two agreed indicators to measure progress. The Division also collaborated with the International Youth Organization for Ibero-America (OIJ), both to develop indicators and metadata for the follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus and to raise awareness on the sexual and reproductive health of young people in the region. This included a webinar organized by the Social Development Division of ECLAC on the International Youth Day 2017, focusing on synergies between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Montevideo Consensus in the areas of young people’s issues, rights and development.

As the result of a coordinated ECLAC effort, the issue of reproductive inequalities—in particular those related to adolescent motherhood—was included in a number of strategic and flagship documents.<sup>43</sup>

In the same vein, in coordination with other ECLAC divisions, some indicators from the regional database on maternity (MATERNILAC)—which was expanded with new indicators and updated several times during the reference period—were added to the Youth Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean (JUVE LAC).<sup>44</sup>

Activities undertaken in this area also included training at regional level, with a module on adolescent fertility in the 2015 and 2016 editions of the Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis (CRIAD), and at national level, in both face-to-face and virtual formats. In addition, technical assistance missions were carried out in several countries of the region (Colombia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay). In the case of the Dominican Republic, the Division took advantage of a technical assistance mission to address another issue (housing deficit), assisting in the final stages of a

<sup>40</sup> LC/CEA.9/4. See [online] [https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/42397/S1700992\\_en.pdf](https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/42397/S1700992_en.pdf).

<sup>41</sup> See [online] <http://www.orasconhu.org/areas-accion/planea-0>.

<sup>42</sup> See [online] <http://www.who.int/life-course/publications/global-strategy-2016-2030/en/>.

<sup>43</sup> See Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Linkages between the social and production spheres: gaps, pillars and challenges* (LC/CDS.2/3), Santiago, 2-17, p. 51; ECLAC, *Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030*, (LC/CRM.13/5), Santiago, 2017, p. 10; A. Bárcena and A. Prado, *El imperativo de la igualdad: por un desarrollo sostenible en América Latina y el Caribe*, Buenos Aires, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)/Siglo XXI, 2016, pp. 59, 138 and 164; ECLAC, *Inclusive social development: The next generation of policies for overcoming poverty and reducing inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC.L/4056/Rev.1), Santiago, 2016, pp. 23, 54 and 163; and ECLAC, *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2015* (LC/G.2691-P), Santiago, 2016, chap. V.

<sup>44</sup> See [online] [https://dds.cepal.org/juvelac/indicadores/ficha/index.php?indicador\\_id=107](https://dds.cepal.org/juvelac/indicadores/ficha/index.php?indicador_id=107).

publication on adolescent fertility, which it had provided advice on for more than two years and was eventually issued as an official document of the National Statistical Office.<sup>45</sup> Support was also provided for the launch of the document at a high-level seminar, with the participation of directors, representatives of academia and civil society.

Various papers were written on the issue during the period under review. Some were published in the ECLAC *Population and Development* series and focused on issues such as unwanted pregnancies and comparative analyses of trends in adolescent fertility.<sup>46</sup> Others were published as articles in renowned scientific journals after peer review.<sup>47</sup> Some papers were used as chapters in books<sup>48</sup> and others were included in virtual newsletters disseminated globally in specialized e-publications.<sup>49</sup> Lastly, papers were also accepted at scientific conferences held at national level (thirteenth national meeting on demographic research in Mexico, Mexico City, June 2016, organized by the Mexican Demographic Society),<sup>50</sup> regional level (second Congress of the Latin American Population Association and twentieth National Meeting on Population Studies, Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, October 2016),<sup>51</sup> and global level (International Population Conference, Cape Town, 2017, organized by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)).<sup>52</sup>

## VI. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

The shift in the population's age structure is one of the main consequences of demographic change in countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has therefore attached great importance to studying the effects of that shift on development. In particular, the proportions of the potentially active population (adults) and the potentially dependent population (children, young persons and older adults) are changing dramatically and so too, therefore, is the composition of investment in education and health care, social protection and the care of dependent persons, among other things.

<sup>45</sup> See [online] <https://www.one.gob.do/Multimedia/Download?ObjId=63573>.

<sup>46</sup> See J. Rodríguez Vignoli, "Fecundidad no deseada entre las adolescentes latinoamericanas: un aumento que desafía la salud sexual y reproductiva y el ejercicio de derechos", *Population and Development series*, No. 119, (LC/TS.2017/92), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2017; J. Rodríguez Vignoli, M. Di Cesare and K. Páez, "Reproducción temprana: diferencias entre grandes regiones del mundo al inicio y al final de la adolescencia", *Population and Development series*, No. 117 (LC/TS.2017/36), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2017, and J. Rodríguez Vignoli and others, "Reproducción en la adolescencia en Chile: la desigualdad continúa y urgen políticas activas", *Population and Development series*, No. 116 (LC/TS.2017/22), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2017.

<sup>47</sup> See J. Rodríguez Vignoli, "Deseabilidad y planificación de la fecundidad adolescente en América Latina y el Caribe: tendencias y patrones emergentes", *Notas de Población*, No. 104 (LC/PUB.2017/13-P), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2017.

<sup>48</sup> See J. Rodríguez Vignoli, "Maternidad adolescente en América Latina: un caso de modernidad truncada y de vulneración de derechos grave y creciente", *Juntando saberes: el Consenso de Montevideo y la Agenda 2030*, M. M. Santillán Pizarro, B. Ribotta and L. D. Acosta (eds.), Córdoba, Asociación de Estudios de Población de Argentina (AEPA)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 2017.

<sup>49</sup> See J. Rodríguez Vignoli, "Adolescent fertility in Latin America and the Caribbean/La fécondité des adolescentes en Amérique latine et dans les Antilles", N-IUSSP, 9 May 2016 [online] <http://www.niussp.org/2016/05/09/adolescent-fertility-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbeanla-fecondite-des-adolescentes-en-amerique-latine-et-dans-les-antilles/?print=pdf>.

<sup>50</sup> See [online] <http://xiiiireuniondemografica.colmex.mx/images/pdf/programa-reunion-demografica.pdf>.

<sup>51</sup> See [online] <http://abep.org.br/xxencontro/files/paper/59-92.pdf>.

<sup>52</sup> See [online] <https://iussp.confex.com/iussp/ipc2017/meetingapp.cgi/Paper/1845>.

Against this backdrop, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC is coordinating the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Network for National Transfer Accounts, an international collaborative initiative that aims to raise decision makers' awareness about the importance of long-term transformations that derive from demographic changes and to generate information in support of social protection policy decisions by analysing the impact of population ageing on economic growth, fiscal sustainability and equity.

The Latin America and Caribbean Regional Network is part of the global network, which currently consists of 52 countries from all the regions of the world, with 11 of those countries from Latin America and the Caribbean.<sup>53</sup> Since January 2017, the Division has been the implementing agency for the project "Demographic transition: opportunities and challenges to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean", funded by the United Nations Development Account.

The project builds on the previous work of a regional project on national transfer accounts that was funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada and for which CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC was the implementing agency. It will receive support from the global network for national transfer accounts; the Counting Women's Work (CWW) project,<sup>54</sup> particularly in including the gender dimension in the analysis and results of the project; the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly with respect to the implementation of the Population Situation Analysis (PSA) in the countries of the region, which includes a chapter based on national transfer accounts; and the United Nations Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in particular in the use of the *National Transfer Accounts Manual*.<sup>55</sup>

Eight countries in the region are participating in the project (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico and the Plurinational State of Bolivia), through various national stakeholders from academia, government, private sector and civil society. The project has two main goals: (i) to strengthen national technical capacity of the eight countries selected to produce the national transfer accounts and analyse the social and economic impact of the demographic transition; and (ii) to strengthen the capacity of regional governments to design public policies and plans that factor in future demographic change and its potential social and economic impact through the use of national transfer accounts.

With a view to project implementation, the general coordination meeting of the project was held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago on 7 and 8 June 2017, with the participation of experts and consultants and representatives of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, the Counting Woman's Work project, the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC. The project schedule was established and administrative and technical aspects were discussed and agreed upon during that meeting. The experts also presented the current status of national transfer accounts in each of the participating countries.

In 2017, consultants were recruited to conduct the national studies and the regional study and progress was made in the conclusion of cooperation agreements with national institutions that will create an institutional setting for the participation of countries in the project, thus facilitating its implementation. This is the case in the agreements with Fundaungo of El Salvador, the Economic and Social Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE) of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Centre for Population Studies (CENEP) of Argentina, the National Population Council (CONAPO) of Mexico and the University of Costa Rica.

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<sup>53</sup> See [online] <http://www.ntaccounts.org>.

<sup>54</sup> See [online] [www.countingwomenswork.org](http://www.countingwomenswork.org).

<sup>55</sup> United Nations, *National Transfer Accounts Manual: Measuring and Analyzing the Generational Economy*, New York, 2013.

On 28 February 2018 the first of the planned national workshops, focusing on gender gaps in national transfer accounts and national time transfer accounts, was held in Bogotá. Organized by the National Planning Department of Colombia in coordination with the CWW project and UNFPA Colombia, the aim of the workshop was to present the CNT methodology to makers of public policy, academics and students and its highlight its relevance to decision-making in public policies in the framework of the population situation analysis of Colombia, with a focus on gender inequities.

The completion of national studies and the holding of respective national workshops are scheduled for 2018; the outcome document of the project—which will give a comparative summary of the results of the national studies and provide the corresponding recommendations—and a final regional seminar at which the project results will be presented are planned for 2019.

## VII. AGEING

The activities conducted by the secretariat in the area of ageing are framed in the follow-up to the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which, in turn, is closely related to the content of chapter C of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, referring to ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges. During the reporting period, activities were undertaken in the following areas: (i) organization of the Fourth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, (ii) research and publications on ageing, and (iii) technical assistance in the human rights of older persons and public policies.

The Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, is an intergovernmental meeting organized by ECLAC and held every five years.<sup>56</sup> In preparation for the Fourth Conference, two preparatory meetings were held in 2017. The first was organized by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and the National Service for Older Adults of Chile and was held in Santiago from 16 to 18 November 2016. The second was organized by the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, from 1 to 2 June 2017 in Port of Spain.

The Fourth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons, organized by ECLAC and the Government of Paraguay, was held in Asunción, from 27 to 30 June 2017. It aimed to assess the progress made and gaps in the implementation of the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean. The presiding officers of the Fourth Regional Intergovernmental Conference comprised Paraguay as Chair and Argentina, Costa Rica, Peru, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay as Vice-Chairs. They will hold office for five years. The outcome document, the Asunción Declaration “Building inclusive societies: ageing with dignity and rights”, which had been presented at the eighth session of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing (July 2017) and the fifty-sixth session of the Commission for Social Development (January 2018), was adopted.

Research activities included the finalization and publication of a comparative study and five case studies on public institutions. A book entitled *Envejecimiento e institucionalidad pública en América Latina y el Caribe: conceptos, metodologías y casos prácticos* was launched at a technical seminar at ECLAC

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<sup>56</sup> See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/subsidiary-bodies/conferencia-regional-intergubernamental-envejecimiento-derechos-personas-mayores>.



headquarters in Santiago on 30 June 2016.<sup>57</sup> In addition, as part of its functions as secretariat of the Regional Conference on Ageing, ECLAC prepared two documents: *Challenges to the autonomy and interdependent rights of older persons*<sup>58</sup> and the “Caribbean synthesis report on the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean”.<sup>59</sup> These three documents formed the basis for discussions at the Conference and the decisions arising therefrom.

Issue No. 13 of the ECLAC regular publication on ageing was disseminated in print in January 2016. In 2017, the name was changed to *Boletín Envejecimiento y Derechos de las Personas Mayores* (Ageing and Rights of Older Persons Newsletter) and it was published in a new electronic format, with issues no. 14 and 15 combined. This is a significant achievement of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and the Publications and Web Services Division of ECLAC, as they seek to provide agile, flexible and interactive responses to requests for information and knowledge on ageing and the rights of older persons in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Lastly, some of the noteworthy technical assistance activities included technical support to older persons’ organizations (Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica) and older persons’ institutions (Argentina, Cuba, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay); participation in workshops at national (Chile, Cuba, Brazil, Mexico), regional and international levels (Meeting of High-Level Authorities from Human Rights Secretariats and Foreign Ministries of MERCOSUR and Associated States, the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing and the Commission for Social Development).

## VIII. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

In the period from November 2015 to July 2018, 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 ECLAC at its thirty-first session, and with subsequent mandates originating in the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and contained in chapter F of the Montevideo Consensus.

In the period under review, emphasis was placed on follow-up work to the Montevideo Consensus—before, during and after the second session of the Regional Conference held in Mexico City in 2015—and, in particular, the preparation of the Operational guide and the selection of indicators, as well as meetings of the Presiding Officers. It also carried out training activities, technical assistance and cooperation with countries through missions, remote assistance, distribution of publications and interviews.

In training activities, the topic of migration continued to be given priority in the Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis (CRIAD, 2015 version) of the CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, and numerous conferences on migration, human rights and development were held for the public sector, academics and civil society in several countries of the region (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador,

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<sup>57</sup> S. Huenchuan (ed.), *Envejecimiento e institucionalidad pública en América Latina y el Caribe: conceptos, metodologías y casos prácticos* (LC/L. 4175), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2016.

<sup>58</sup> LC/CRE.4/3/Rev.1.

<sup>59</sup> See [online] [https://conferenciaenvejecimiento.cepal.org/4/sites/envejecimiento4/files/caribbean\\_synthesis\\_report\\_ageing.pdf](https://conferenciaenvejecimiento.cepal.org/4/sites/envejecimiento4/files/caribbean_synthesis_report_ageing.pdf).

El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay). It also worked with a wide range of national, regional and international agencies, academic institutions and civil society, in particular ALAP networks and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.

In the area of technical assistance, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has been collaborating with the Social Development Division of ECLAC since 2017 on a project on social protection and migration under which it provides support to countries. Three seminars were held (Santiago, San Salvador and Mexico City) and reports and studies based on household surveys are being prepared.

It also collaborated with the intergovernmental mechanisms for consultation on migration, the Regional Conference on Migration and the South American Conference on Migration, through thematic presentations and participation in their meetings. There was similar cooperation with the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and its fifth meeting on migration, held in Santiago in 2016. Following the conclusion of the cooperation agreement with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in March 2015, a study on migration patterns and trends was published and diffused widely in the region.<sup>60</sup> CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has maintained close cooperation with IOM and participated jointly in conferences, including the thirty-third General Assembly of the Latin American and Caribbean Parliament (PARLATINO) in Panama City in June 2017 and a technical meeting of the Regional Conference on Migration, also in Panama, in January 2018.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has continued its cooperation with Chile and that country's National Council for Migration Policy, through its technical working group on international affairs and human rights, as part of discussions in the consultation process for the draft of the new migration bill backed by the Government.

In addition, tabulations were with census information from the 2010s were completed for three new countries, bringing to 12 the number of countries updated in the database of the Investigation of International Migration in Latin America (IMILA) project.<sup>61</sup>

The Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting of International Migration Experts on the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration was held at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in Santiago, on 30 and 31 August 2017. The meeting brought together 45 experts on international migration from 15 countries, belonging to academia, civil society, regional bodies and international organizations such as the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). Also taking part were members of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, who provided support for the organization of the event.

The meeting was attended by Louise Arbour, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration and Secretary-General of the intergovernmental conference on international migration to be held in 2018; Juan José Gómez Camacho, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent

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<sup>60</sup> Martínez, Jorge and Cristián Orrego (2016), "Nuevas tendencias y dinámicas migratorias en América Latina y el Caribe", *Population and Development series*, No. 114 (LC/L.4164), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) [online] [http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39994/1/S1600176\\_es.pdf](http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/39994/1/S1600176_es.pdf).

<sup>61</sup> See [online] <https://celade.cepal.org/bdcelade/imila/>.

Representative of Mexico to the United Nations, co-facilitator of the consultations and intergovernmental negotiations leading to the adoption of a global compact for safe, regular and orderly migration; and Laura Thompson, Deputy Director General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

The meeting was organized around the six topics selected for the global thematic consultations which have been taking place throughout 2017, including social inclusion and human rights of migrants, international cooperation and migration governance, and the need to rethink the relationship between migration and development. ECLAC presented the summaries of three studies on migration at the meeting—one for each subregion of Latin America and the Caribbean—which were included in the conclusions of the event and set forth in a consolidated document containing the key messages from the region.<sup>62</sup>

ECLAC presented the conclusions of this meeting at the final consultation meeting in Puerto Vallarta (Mexico) in December 2017. The full report was completed in March 2018 and is forthcoming. Similarly, the full version of the three studies mentioned above will be published in the *Population and Development series* in the first half of 2018.

Lastly, in April 2018, during the second session of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, the Division organized a side event to discuss the follow-up to the global compact which was attended by one of the two co-facilitators (Mexico).

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

The geographical distribution of the population in Latin America and the Caribbean has undergone profound changes, owing largely to internal migration within countries of the region. Urbanization continues, despite the fact that with an urban population representing 80% of the total population, the region is one of the most urbanized in the developing world. Continuing urbanization is attributable to net rural-to-urban migration and to reclassifications and the annexation of some areas. The rural-urban migratory balance remains positive for urban areas because of persistent socioeconomic gaps between the two environments that typically work against rural areas. The high level of urbanization suggests 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 such as the dispersed metropolis, city-regions and “rururbanization”.

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).

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<sup>62</sup> See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/events/latin-american-and-caribbean-regional-preparatory-meeting-international-migration-experts>.

With regard to data on internal migration, the MIALC database was updated with the latest information and a third territorial category was added to estimate migration: migration between cities that are geographically defined according to the DEPUALC database. This new category contains data on migration between cities based on such characteristics as sex, age, type of employment and ethnicity (in countries where censuses include questions on ethnicity), matrices of flow indicators and tables displaying migratory status on the basis of the variables mentioned above. This upgrade brings the new branch on cities on a level with the original major administrative division (DAM) and minor administrative division (DAME) branches. During the reference period, the MIALC database underwent a complete revision. All REDATAM programs were reviewed and updated and are gradually being migrated to Redatam7; it is expected that the transition will be completed and the software made available to the public in 2018. The migration to Redatam7 was a key step for the creation of MIALC 2.0, as one of the advantages of the new version of REDATAM is deployment without the historical limitations of columns that made it very difficult to view, manage and analyse migration matrices (in particular by minor administrative division).

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 and city, type of migrant (lifelong or recent) and internal migration matrices for a variety of census issues.

New data from the 2010 census round were added to the DEPUALC database. The metropolitan areas and the sociodemographic, education and basic services, and household equipment indicators were reviewed and updated for Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Costa Rica, Cuba, Honduras, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay. A review and update have been carried out for the decades of 2000 and 2010 for metropolitan conurbations in Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay, using each country's own definition for the smaller administrative divisions making up each city and with input from country experts and reviews of maps based on Google Earth. Indicators for sociodemographic variables, education and certain household characteristics were calculated for Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay. A database of 20 cities in nine Latin American countries was designed, reviewed and updated during the period, and sociodemographic and residential segregation indicators were calculated as a specific input, with their respective thematic maps being prepared using components for these cities. In addition, a new, more user-friendly web page—with data downloadable in Excel format—was designed for the DEPUALC database on the website of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC.<sup>63</sup>

In short, the DEPUALC database contains more than 2,000 metropolitan areas and cities of 20,000 or more inhabitants, as well as data on population and growth rates from 1950 to 2010 and sociodemographic indicators for the decades of 2000 and 2010.

Among the outputs prepared in the reporting period, mention may be made of: (i) documents produced jointly in the context of the interdivisional ECLAC group on Latin American and Caribbean cities, in which a chapter devoted to continuity, changes, outlooks and challenges in demographic and migratory trends and urbanization patterns was written for the publication “Desarrollo sostenible, urbanización y

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<sup>63</sup> See [online] <https://celade.cepal.org/bdcelade/depualc/>.

desigualdad en América Latina y el Caribe. Dinámicas y desafíos para el cambio estructural”;<sup>64</sup> (ii) documents prepared by the Division, such as “Migración interna y asentamientos humanos en América Latina y el Caribe (1990-2010)”;<sup>65</sup> (iii) the paper “Cities and migration in Latin America and the Caribbean: updated estimates of key socio-demographic effects”, prepared for United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Sustainable Cities, Human Mobility and International Migration;<sup>66</sup> (iv) documents for international conferences, some global in scope, such as the twenty-eighth International Population Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, others regional, such as the second Congress of the Latin American Population Association; (v) publication of some of these documents in specialist reviews, including the *CEPAL Review*; (vi) chapters on the topic in several books and magazines, including an ALAP publication, the Colegio de México and *EURE* magazine.

Technical assistance activities were also carried out and material was prepared for events organized by different bodies, such as the regional seminar on non-monetary poverty indicators: progress and challenges for measurement, held in Santiago in May 2017, at which a paper was presented on the measurement of residential segregation in Latin America, and the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Sustainable Cities, Human Mobility and International Migration, held in New York in September of the same year. During the reference period, technical assistance was provided, both remotely and through in-person sessions, to improve the module of questions to measure internal and international migration in censuses and to enhance the national capacities to make use of the information from the migration module.

## X. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND AFRO-DESCENDENT POPULATIONS

The inclusion of two chapters specifically related to indigenous and Afrodescendent peoples in the Montevideo Consensus is testimony to the commitment of States to close the gaps between the implementation of measures guaranteeing the rights of these groups and their daily lives. In this framework, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has continued a series of actions to contribute to the advancement of the agreements contained in the Consensus in the following areas: (i) the inclusion of indigenous and Afrodescendent peoples in national statistical systems; (ii) the preparation of studies on the living conditions of those ethnic groups from a rights-based approach and the formulation of policy recommendations; and (iii) producing and disseminating disaggregated data on these groups and providing training in data analysis. Seminars and technical meetings on these three topics were also organized to facilitate exchanges of knowledge, information and technical assistance. These activities were carried out in conjunction with other bodies within the United Nations system, such as UNFPA and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and other agencies, such as the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. Support was also received from cooperation agencies such as the Ford Foundation.

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<sup>64</sup> R. Jordán, L. Riffo and A. Prado (coords.), “Desarrollo sostenible, urbanización y desigualdad en América Latina y el Caribe: dinámicas y desafíos para el cambio estructural”, *Project Documents* (LC/PUB.2017/19), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2017.

<sup>65</sup> J. Rodríguez Vignoli, “Migración interna y asentamientos humanos en América Latina y el Caribe (1990-2010)”, *Population and Development series*, No. 121 (LC/TS.2017/115), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Santiago, 2017.

<sup>66</sup> See [online] <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/pdf/expert/27/papers/III/paper-Rodriguez-final.pdf>.

With regard to the statistical visibility of indigenous and Afrodescendent peoples and the right to information, it is worth noting that in 2016 ECLAC was awarded the Amanda Rorra prize, which promotes the recognition and visibility of women of African descent in Uruguay. This was a recognition of the track record of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and its contribution to research and studies that have served as the basis for the design of public policies aimed at Afrodescendent populations.

During the period under review, technical assistance was provided —through various forms of face-to-face and distance courses— to several countries in the region, including Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru and Uruguay. In the case of Colombia, the ongoing support in the consultation process for the next National Population and Housing Census began in 2016, in the framework of the country’s Permanent Committee for Consultation with Indigenous Peoples. The proposals prepared by the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) and the technical team of the Permanent Committee regarding the adoption of a differential approach in the census form and throughout the census process (updating the framework, survey, communication, analysis, among others) were reviewed. Recommendations were developed and remote assistance was provided for the political and technical meetings of the Permanent Committee held in December 2016 and in August-September 2017.

In the case of Guatemala, in 2016 the Division began to provide support for the twelfth National Population Census and the seventh National Housing Census to be carried out in 2018, with particular attention to indigenous and Afrodescendent peoples. Thus, it was possible to share experiences and answer queries from the Office for Coordination of Statistics on Gender and Population Groups: Maya, Garífuna, Xinka and Ladino (OCTEGP), which consists of officials from Guatemala’s National Institute of Statistics (INE), the Ombudsperson for the Defence of Indigenous Women (DEMI), the Secretariat for Planning and Programming (SEGEPLAN) and the Presidential Commission on Discrimination and Racism (CODISRA). Subsequently, it continued to provide direct support to INE and the unit responsible for conducting the census. In collaboration with the multi-agency support team, the working methodology for the round-table consultation on gender and population was defined. The Division made substantive introductory presentations at the round tables and co-facilitated the collection of comments from various national stakeholders. Taking into account the outcomes of the round tables and international recommendations on conceptual and methodological aspects of census content, proposals were put forward for the definition of the census form, the unit conducting the census and the public institutions responsible for indigenous peoples and gender for the subsequent stages of the census process.

In partnership with other agencies, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC organized regional and country-specific meetings on the right to information and other priority areas set forth in the Montevideo Consensus, such as land rights and the right to health:

- (i) The Expert meeting on Afrodescendent women, the challenges of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the regional agenda on gender equality (December 2015), in collaboration with the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC; it was attended by experts in these fields from academic institutions and organizations of Afrodescendent women from the region. Themes to be developed in future ECLAC studies were proposed.
- (ii) A regional meeting of experts, including the regional advisory group of indigenous leaders of the United Nations in Latin America and the Caribbean (December 2015), organized in the context of the annual meeting of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples’ Issues, which CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC chaired in 2014-2015. The meeting was organized into two major thematic sessions. The first addressed the exploitation of

natural resources and its impact on indigenous peoples' right to land and territory and was sponsored by the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division of ECLAC with the support of the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). The second was on indigenous peoples' right to information and their inclusion in national statistical systems; among other things, it provided an overview of the status and the remaining challenges in this area. The outcome of both sessions was the definition of specific actions and commitments of the United Nations system, in particular for the work of the Inter-Agency Support Group.

- (iii) A seminar on the statistical visibility of Afrodescendent peoples in Chile (April 2016), organized in collaboration with the association Lumbanga and with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Ford Foundation and the municipality of Arica. The event facilitated, among other things, reflection on the related challenges, within the framework of the plan of action of the International Decade for People of African Descent.
- (iv) A workshop on inputs for the design, implementation and follow-up of health policies and plans for indigenous youth (October 2017), conducted by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, the Gender and Cultural Diversity Unit and the Healthy Life Course Unit of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). This activity helped to strengthen the capacity of indigenous youth to actively contribute to the implementation of the PAHO-WHO Health Plan for Indigenous Youth in Latin America and the Caribbean (Brasilia, 2017), which was developed with the active participation of these young people.
- (v) The side event "Heightening the visibility of Afrodescendent persons in the 2030 Agenda with a view to leaving no one behind" (April 2018), held in the framework of the second meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development. This activity was carried out in collaboration with the Social Development Division of ECLAC, the Network of Afro-Latin American, Afro-Caribbean and Diaspora Women, PAHO and UNFPA, with the aim of promoting the inclusion of Afrodescendent peoples and communities in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through a comprehensive approach. The main findings of the study "Situación de las personas afrodescendientes en América Latina y desafíos de políticas para la garantía de sus derechos"<sup>67</sup> were presented.

As part of efforts to produce updated information and knowledge, the study, "Maternal mortality in indigenous peoples and data sources: scope and challenges for measurement in Latin American Countries",<sup>68</sup> was prepared and published. This document examines the data sources and methodology used to estimate maternal mortality among indigenous peoples of the countries of the region, their scope and limitations, and presents examples of the estimates obtained using the information available in the various existing sources for some countries in the region. Lastly, it provides recommendations on how to improve data production in this area.

A study on people of African descent was conducted for the 2016 edition of the ECLAC flagship *Social Panorama of Latin America*. It is the first time that this annual report devotes a chapter to this topic, which contains unprecedented and up-to-date information on the living conditions of Afrodescendent peoples and communities in the region and a systematization of the institutions and progress in policies and

<sup>67</sup> LC/TS.2017/121. See [online] [http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/38530/S1500613\\_es.pdf](http://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/38530/S1500613_es.pdf).

<sup>68</sup> L. Márquez, A. Plana y M. C. Villarroel, "Mortalidad materna en pueblos indígenas y fuentes de datos: alcances y desafíos para su medición en países de América Latina", *Population and Development series*, No. 118 (LC/TS.2017/68), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2017.

programmes implemented in the countries.<sup>69</sup> In 2017, the analysis was broadened and deepened and a set of recommendations was drafted for the design and implementation of policies within the framework of the Montevideo Consensus, the International Decade for People of African Descent —proclaimed for proclaimed 2015-2024 by the United Nations— and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The study was conducted in collaboration with the Social Development Division of ECLAC and the Network of Afro-Latin American, Afro-Caribbean and Diaspora Women and with the support of the Ford Foundation. The main findings were published in the document “Situación de las personas afrodescendientes en América Latina y desafíos de políticas para la garantía de sus derechos”.

In addition, a key reference document, *Los pueblos indígenas en América (Abya Yala): desafíos para la igualdad en la diversidad*,<sup>70</sup> was published in the ECLAC Books series, responding to the wide demand for and consultation of an earlier text prepared for the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. Along with this, several substantive contributions were made in ECLAC position papers (for the session of the Commission and for other subsidiary bodies) and assisted in the review of studies on these matters prepared by other divisions.

Microdata from the 2010 round of censuses were processed to update the System of Sociodemographic Indicators for Indigenous Peoples and Populations of Latin America, which includes indicators disaggregated by identification as indigenous or non-indigenous and crossed with sex, age group and area of residence, among other relevant variables. The System contains a set of indicators that help to illustrate the inequalities derived from the intersection of gender, ethnicity and generational variables, many of which are related to sexual and reproductive health.

Lastly, the participation in several international, regional and national meetings in the form of statements and substantive presentations helped both to enrich the work of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and to disseminate various aspects and outcomes of the activities highlighted in this chapter. These meetings included:

- (i) The eighth seminar on demographics of indigenous populations: health, land and environment, organized by the Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE), the Brazilian Association for Population Studies (ABEP), the Brazilian Association of Anthropology (ABA) and the Brazilian Association of Collective Health (ABRASCO), Rio de Janeiro, 26 to 28 August 2015. A paper on indigenous peoples in population and housing censuses: developments in the 2010 round and remaining challenges in Latin America was presented.
- (ii) The seventh Continental Summit of Indigenous Women of the Americas, organized by the Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas (ECMIA), the National Coordinating Committee of Guatemalan Widows (CONVIGUA) and Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú (CHIRAPAQ), Guatemala City, 16 to 19 November 2015. The paper “Guaranteeing indigenous people’s rights in Latin America. Progress in the past decade and remaining challenges” was presented.
- (iii) The Regional Meeting on Ethnicity and Health in the Americas, organized by PAHO, Washington D.C., 7 to 8 December 2015. A paper on the inclusion of indigenous and Afrodescendent peoples in population and housing censuses was presented.

<sup>69</sup> See Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2016* (LC/PUB.2017/12-P), Santiago, 2017, chap. V.

<sup>70</sup> F. Del Popolo (ed.), *Los pueblos indígenas en América (Abya Yala): desafíos para la igualdad en la diversidad*, ECLAC Books, No. 151 (LC/PUB.2017/26), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2017.



- (iv) The fifteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, New York, 9 to 20 May 2016. Written and oral statements were delivered by ECLAC.
- (v) Side event entitled “Moving forward: securing the rights and contributions of indigenous peoples in the 2030 Agenda”, held during the 2016 edition of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, New York, July 2016, The Executive Secretary of ECLAC delivered the presentation “Data disaggregation: On making indigenous peoples visible in the SDGs’ indicators and on best practices of indigenous identifiers in national statistics”.
- (vi) Seminar on strengthening national human rights and equality institutions in Central America and the Caribbean with a view to implementing the Programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent 2015-2024, organized by the Anti-Racial Discrimination Unit in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in collaboration with the OHCHR Regional Office for Central America, Panama City, 19 and 20 July 2016. A presentation was made on the statistical visibility of Afrodescendants in national statistical systems.
- (vii) The meeting “Afro Uruguayas en diálogo con el Estado: la mirada étnico racial en las políticas de género”, organized by the National Women’s Institute of Uruguay in the Ministry of Social Development, Montevideo, 22 July 2016. A presentation was made on the status of Afrodescendent women in Uruguay and in the region.
- (viii) The international seminar on the 2017 census and the challenges of self-identification, organized by the Study Group for Development (GRADE), UNFPA and the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) of Peru, Lima, 21 and 22 September 2016. A paper on the inclusion of indigenous and Afrodescendent peoples in population and housing censuses was presented.
- (ix) Workshop to support the implementation of the agenda for the follow-up of the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin American countries, organized by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Panama City, 26 and 27 September 2016. A presentation on the identification of indigenous populations in statistical surveys was made.
- (x) The seminar on the International Decade for People of African Descent: indicators and diagnosis, organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Santiago, 14 and 15 March 2017. A presentation was made on the importance of having relevant indicators for measuring the living conditions of Afrodescendent populations.
- (xi) “Leaving no one behind: people of African descent and the Sustainable Development Goals”, as part of the twentieth session of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Geneva, 3 to 7 April 2017. A presentation was made under item 6 of the agenda “No poverty SDG 1”.
- (xii) The sixteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, New York, 24 April to 5 May 2017. Written and oral statements were delivered by ECLAC.
- (xiii) A workshop on ethnic inequalities in reproductive, maternal, neonatal and under-five health care in Latin America, organized by Universidad Federal de Pelotas and the International Center for Equity in Health, Pelotas (Brazil), 15 to 19 May 2017. A presentation was made on the health of indigenous peoples in Latin America, recognition of their rights and gaps in implementation.
- (xiv) A round table “Yo me identifico con orgullo: la relevancia de los censos para las políticas públicas de la población afroperuana”, as part of commemorations of the Afro-Peruvian Heritage Month and the International Decade for People of African Descent, organized by the Ministry of Culture and the Office of the Ombudsman of Peru and the United Nations system

- in the country, Lima, 27 June 2017. A presentation was made on the relevance of censuses for decision-making and the formulation of public policies, from a comparative perspective.
- (xv) The international conference “Los Pueblos Indígenas en la Agenda 2030 y en los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible-Papel del Fondo para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de América Latina y el Caribe (FILAC), organized by FILAC and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), Madrid, 6 July 2017. A presentation was made on “indigenous peoples and indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals: regional architecture and situation of the countries of Latin America”.
  - (xvi) The international forum entitled “De Minorías Étnicas a Pueblos Indígenas: 40 Años de Construcción de Derechos en el Sistema Internacional”, organized by CHIRAPAQ, with the support of the Ford Foundation, Lima, 23 to 25 August 2017. A presentation was made on politics in figures for women and indigenous peoples.
  - (xvii) Diploma in strengthening the leadership of indigenous women, organized by the National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI) of Chile, Universidad Indígena Intercultural, la Universidad Academia de Humanismo Cristiano and the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, Santiago, October 2017. Lecture on indigenous women in international and regional agreements and the right to information.
  - (xviii) The High-level regional forum on the implementation of Convention No. 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples: sharing experiences, building alliances and maintaining progress, organized by the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the International Labour Organization (ILO), Lima, 23 and 24 November 2017. A presentation was made on human rights and the promotion of inclusive and sustainable development.
  - (xix) The subregional meeting of indigenous peoples of Central America and Mexico on the Ibero-American Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, organized by the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean and the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB), Panama City, 11 and 12 December 2017. A regional overview of indigenous peoples was delivered jointly with the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples’ Issues.
  - (xx) The special meeting of the OAS Permanent Council’s Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs on the “Plan of Action for the Decade for Persons of African Descent in the Americas”, Washington D.C., 15 February 2018. A presentation was made on the document “Situación de las personas afrodescendientes en América Latina y desafíos de políticas para la garantía de sus derechos”.
  - (xxi) The subregional meeting of indigenous peoples of South America on the Ibero-American Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, organized by the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Ministry of Culture of Peru and SEGIB, Lima, 21 to 23 February 2018. A presentation was made on “the challenges to indigenous peoples for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals: regional architecture and situation of the countries of Latin America-Abya Yala”.
  - (xxii) The first high-level Ibero-American meeting “Encuentro de Altas Autoridades de Iberoamérica con Pueblos Indígenas: Hacia el Plan de Acción de Iberoamérica para el Cumplimiento de los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas”, organized by Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Government of Guatemala and SEGIB, Antigua (Guatemala), 2 to 6 April 2018. A presentation was made on indigenous peoples in the 2030 Agenda and the Montevideo Consensus.

## XI. TRAINING IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

In response to requests from the countries for training in demographic analysis, and with the support of UNFPA, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC held the fourth and fifth Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis (CRIAD) between August and December in 2015 and 2016. There were 16 participants from nine countries of the region in 2015 and 10 participants from six countries in 2016. As in 2012, 2013 and 2014, student evaluation of course content and the tools provided was very positive. The teachers, for their part, considered that the organization and cohesion of the teaching team had been improved in several respects.

However, some candidates for the 2016 course informed the Division of difficulties in financing and attending the course and a number of interested persons and enrolled participants were unable to secure the necessary funding, despite the efforts of statistical offices and outreach for support. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC therefore decided, on an exceptional basis, not to charge tuition fees; nevertheless, some persons were still unable to participate. This explains why only course was delivered during the biennium 2016-2017.

The Division will continue to offer training and, with this in mind, in 2017 established a working group on training to evaluate other teaching methods. Thus far, the two specific activities that are being evaluated in 2018 are: training in demographic issues in collaboration with El Colegio de México and a demographic analysis course based on the platform of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) of ECLAC. In both cases, distance and in-person courses are being considered.

As part of the seventh 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 among the four cohorts of CRIAD students (2012 -2015). The main findings of this survey (which had a response rate of 92%) are as follows: (i) a high percentage of students remained in their country of origin and one in six left to continue their studies or to work abroad; (ii) while many participants enjoy job stability (nearly 40% received a promotion or moved on to a better job), their skills would be best put to use if there were appropriate spaces for them to apply their knowledge; (iii) almost half the students reported that they had completed or were pursuing postgraduate studies. Regarding the usefulness of the course, the participants value the knowledge gained and shared experiences for their professional development, recognize the added value to their professional profile that comes with completion of the course, and highlight the international recognition that the course conveys and the importance for statistical offices to have staff trained in demography.

## CONCLUSIONS

Over the last few 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 on Population and Development. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has continued to analyse past, present and future population trends, with particular attention to 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 demographic trends and address population and development issues for the drafting and implementation of sociodemographic policies.

Of the activities carried out in the past three 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 the holding of the second session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in Mexico City (October 2015), the third meeting of the Presiding Officers (Santiago, October 2016), and the special meeting of the Presiding Officers (Santiago, November 2017), at which the list of indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development was adopted; the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting of International Migration Experts on the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, held in Santiago (August 2017); the support and technical assistance provided to countries of the region for the 2020 round of population censuses; the Fourth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Asunción (June 2017); the holding of REDATAM training workshops in the countries of the region and in Africa and Asia; and the publication of numbers 101 to 105 of *Notas de Población*, the longest running publication in the field of population studies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has always sought close interaction 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 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 International Youth Organization for Ibero-America, 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. Over the years, this prolific partnership has done a great deal to enhance and broaden the scope of the CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC work programme. 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 participated in institutional studies with other divisions of the Commission, including the 2016 and 2017 editions of the *Social Panorama of Latin America*. It has also continued to participate in a variety of interdivisional ECLAC working groups.

As the report shows, 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 population censuses, ageing, indigenous peoples and Afrodescendent populations, internal and international migration, and population estimates and projections.

### **The outlook for 2018-2019**

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. It will also remain devoted, inter alia, to the commitments and tasks consistent with its role as technical secretariat for the Regional Conference on Population and Development, which include organizing the fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference in 2019; 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 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and substantive assistance for the implementation of the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Division will continue to provide ongoing support to the countries of the region for the 2020 census round. In this context, it will work more closely with institutes and national statistical offices, in particular through the implementation of the two-year workplan of the Working Group on Censuses of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC and the updating of relevant conceptual and methodological documents. Special attention will be paid to population estimates and projections at the subnational level, given the importance of having timely, quality information given the demand for geographic disaggregation pursuant to the Montevideo Consensus and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Another challenge for the biennium is the updating and adoption of new information technologies, including the development of the REDATAM program to enhance the processing and analysis of, as well as the access to, sociodemographic information.

Lastly, with regard to indigenous and Afrodescendent peoples, the Division will work to establish, in collaboration with countries, operational definitions of the concepts in indicators for the follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus, in particular those relating to collective rights. In addition, it will continue to broaden its action in three areas: including indigenous and Afrodescendent peoples in national statistical systems and developing complementary sources for the measurement of agreed indicators; generating information and building knowledge on these groups, with emphasis on the priority actions of the Montevideo Consensus and its policy recommendations; and disseminating and sharing experiences in the region, providing technical assistance and training, and promoting South-South cooperation.



## Annex

**LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)-POPULATION  
DIVISION OF ECLAC PUBLICATIONS IN 2015-2018**

No.	Title	Document symbol	Date
1	“Migración internacional y envejecimiento demográfico en un contexto de migración Sur-Sur: el caso de Costa Rica y Nicaragua”, <i>Population and Development series</i> , No. 110	LC/L.4092	October 2015
2	“Políticas públicas en América Latina para la reducción de la mortalidad materna, 2009-2014”, <i>Population and Development series</i> , No. 112	LC/L.4096	November 2015
3	“Hacia la armonización de las estimaciones de mortalidad materna en América Latina: actualización y ampliación a los 20 países de la región”, <i>Population and Development series</i> , No. 111	LC/L.4095	November 2015
4	“La mortalidad materna: ¿por qué difieren las mediciones externas de las cifras de los países?”, <i>Population and Development series</i> , No. 113	LC/L.4102	November 2015
5	<i>Demographic Observatory, 2014</i>	LC/G.2649-P	November 2015
6	<i>Notas de Población</i> , No. 101	LC/G.2651-P	December 2015
7	<i>Redatam Informa</i> , Vol.21 [Spanish only]	LC/L.4124	December 2015
8	<i>Boletín Envejecimiento y Desarrollo</i> , No. 13	No document symbol	January 2016
9	“Nuevas tendencias y dinámicas migratorias en América Latina y el Caribe”, <i>Population and Development series</i> , No. 114	LC/L.4164	March 2016
10	<i>Demographic Observatory, 2015</i>	LC/G.2675-P	May 2016
11	<i>Notas de Población</i> , No. 102	LC/G.2673-P	June 2016
12	<i>Envejecimiento e institucionalidad pública en América Latina y el Caribe: conceptos, metodologías y casos prácticos</i> [Spanish only]	LC/L.4175	June 2016
13	“Trends in adolescent motherhood and fertility and related inequalities in the Caribbean 1990-2010”, <i>Population and Development series</i> , No. 115	LC/L.4212	August 2016
14	<i>Notas de Población</i> , No. 103	LC/G.2696-P	December 2016
15	<i>Redatam Informa</i> , Vol.22 [Spanish only]	LC/L.4297	December 2016
16	<i>Demographic Observatory, 2016</i>	LC/PUB.2017/3-P	March 2017
17	“Reproducción en la adolescencia en Chile: la desigualdad continúa y urgen políticas activas”, <i>Population and Development series</i> , No. 116	LC/TS.2017/22	April 2017
18	“Reproducción temprana: diferencias entre grandes regiones del mundo al inicio y al final de la adolescencia”, <i>Population and Development series</i> , No. 117	LC/TS.2017/36	May 2017
19	Encuesta sobre estado de avance de los censos de 2020 e identificación de las necesidades nacionales [Spanish only]	No document symbol	December 2016
20	Asunción Declaration: “Building inclusive societies: ageing with dignity and rights”	No document symbol	June 2017
21	“Caribbean synthesis report on the implementation of the Madrid international Plan of action on ageing and the San Jose Charter on the rights of older persons in Latin America and the Caribbean”	No document symbol	June 2017

No.	Title	Document symbol	Date
22	<i>Notas de Población</i> , No. 104	LC/PUB.2017/13-P	June 2017
23	“Mortalidad materna en pueblos indígenas y fuentes de datos: alcances y desafíos para su medición en países de América Latina”, <i>Population and Development series</i> , No. 118	LC/TS.2017/68	August 2017
24	<i>Challenges to the autonomy and interdependent rights of older persons</i>	LC/CRE.4/3/Rev.1	October 2017
25	“Fecundidad no deseada entre las adolescentes latinoamericanas: un aumento que desafía la salud sexual y reproductiva y el ejercicio de derechos”, <i>Population and Development series</i> , No. 119	LC/TS.2017/92	November 2017
26	“Los censos de la ronda 2020: desafíos ante la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible, los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y el Consenso de Montevideo sobre Población y Desarrollo”, <i>Population and Development series</i> , No. 120	LC/TS.2017/93	October 2017
27	“Migración interna y asentamientos humanos en América Latina y el Caribe (1990-2010)”, <i>Population and Development series</i> , No. 121	LC/TS.2017/115	November 2017
28	<i>Preliminary report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting of International Migration Experts on the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration</i> , Santiago, 30-31 August 2017	No document symbol	November 2017
29	<i>Demographic Observatory, 2017</i>	LC/PUB.2017/20-P	November 2017
30	<i>Boletín Envejecimiento y Desarrollo</i> , No. 14 and 15	No document symbol	December 2017
31	<i>Notas de Población</i> , No. 105	LC/PUB.2017/27-P	December 2017
32	<i>Redatam Informa</i> , Vol.23 [Spanish only]	LC/TS.2017/117	December 2017
33	<i>Los pueblos indígenas en América (Abya Yala): desafíos para la igualdad en la diversidad</i> [Sp. only]	LC/PUB.2017/26	December 2017
34	“Situación de las personas afrodescendientes en América Latina y desafíos de políticas para la garantía de sus derechos”, <i>Project Documents</i>	LC/TS.2017/121	December 2017
35	<i>Final report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting of International Migration Experts on the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration. Santiago, 30-31 August 2017</i>	LC/TS.2018/15	February 2018
36	“Panorama de la migración internacional en el Caribe. Documento elaborado en el marco de la Reunión Regional Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Expertas y Expertos en Migración Internacional preparatoria del Pacto Mundial para una Migración Segura, Ordenada y Regular”, <i>Population and Development series</i> , No. 122	LC/TS.2018/28	May 2018
37	Panorama de la migración internacional en México y Centroamérica. Documento elaborado en el marco de la Reunión Regional Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Expertas y Expertos en Migración Internacional preparatoria del Pacto Mundial para una Migración Segura, Ordenada y Regular [UGE: pendiente (aún no publicado)]	LC/TS.2018/xx	May 2018
38	Panorama de la migración internacional en América del Sur. “Panorama de la migración internacional en América del Sur. Documento elaborado en el marco de la Reunión Regional Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Expertas y Expertos en Migración Internacional preparatoria del Pacto Mundial para una Migración Segura, Ordenada y Regular”, <i>Population and Development series</i> , No. 123	LC/TS.2018/32	May 2018