



**Fourth session of the
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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 2018–2022**

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INTRODUCTION

Over the past four 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 subprogramme 6 of the programme of work of the ECLAC system (Population and development) and by resolutions 615(XXXI) “International migration”, 723(XXXVII) “Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean” and 743(XXXVIII) “Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean”, adopted by ECLAC. In particular, resolution 743(XXXVIII) reaffirmed the commitments made in the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, adopted in Montevideo in 2013, paragraph 110 of which requested the secretariat, within the framework of the existing links between population and development, to continue to give priority to the following issues from a gender perspective: determinants and consequences of demographic trends; sociodemographic inequities; maternal and child mortality; sexual health and reproductive health; youth; ageing and older persons; indigenous peoples and Afrodescendent 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. Resolution 743(XXXVIII) also recalled the contribution of the 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.

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 collaboration the Division has received from other bodies of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The work of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC focuses on three areas: (i) requests 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 beyond 2014, the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (2002) (Madrid Plan of Action), the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, 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

ECLAC, through 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 third session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, held in Lima from 7 to 9 August 2018, 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 Peru, in its capacity as Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference.

At its third session, the Conference welcomed the draft first regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development,¹ prepared by the secretariat with the support of UNFPA, on the basis of national reports, data from official sources and an analysis of the state of population and development in the region, among other sources. The secretariat was also asked to take into account the observations and suggestions conveyed by the countries, in order to review and update the report with a view to its adoption as the first regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.

The *First regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development*² was presented in April 2019, at the fifty-second session of the Commission on Population and Development of the United Nations, as the contribution of Latin America and the Caribbean to the global cycle of review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014.

That same year, on behalf of the Government of Mexico, in its capacity as coordinator of the working group on indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, and the Government of Peru, in its capacity as Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference, the secretariat organized, with the support of UNFPA, a meeting of the working group in order to share the results of the activities carried out between April and June 2019 by different thematic subgroups for the definition of the pending metadata. The meeting was held in Panama City on 22 and 23 July 2019, and the respective report³ was presented at the fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, on 9 and 10 October 2019.

In 2020, as a result of the situation caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference decided to postpone the fourth session of the Regional Conference, which was to be held in October that year, and requested the Chair, with the support of the secretariat and UNFPA, to organize a series of thematic virtual dialogues⁴ in order to analyse the sociodemographic situation in the countries of the region in the context of the COVID-19 crisis and its possible short-, medium- and long-term impacts on the most vulnerable population groups, in the light of the priority measures of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

¹ See [online] https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43726/S1800377_en.pdf.

² See [online] https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/44458/6/S1801011_en.pdf.

³ See [online] https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/44793/1/S1900580_en.pdf.

⁴ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publications/type/conferencia-regional-poblacion-desarrollo-america-latina-caribe/dialogos-virtuales-impactos-covid-19-la-perspectiva-poblacion-desarrollo> (Spanish only).

The dialogues provided an opportunity for sharing information, experiences and lessons learned on the main difficulties and challenges faced by the governments to mitigate the effects of the health crisis—particularly with regard to care for the most vulnerable population groups—and to share initiatives and best practices implemented, and promote mechanisms for cooperation between countries to provide coordinated responses to the COVID-19 crisis.

The presentations made by the representatives of the region’s governments during each of the dialogues, guided by a series of preparatory questions, were followed by statements by invited representatives of civil society, academia and international organizations, who contributed their different perspectives. The public took part by sending questions through the chat that was set up for each session.

ECLAC, with the support of UNFPA, undertook the organization and moderation of the thematic virtual dialogues, as well as the preparation of the meeting reports. A communication strategy had been designed in advance for the dialogues which, among other things, included their dissemination over social networks such as Facebook Live, YouTube and Twitter.

The virtual dialogues addressed the following themes:

- The impact of COVID-19: an opportunity to reaffirm the central role of migrants’ human rights in sustainable development⁵
- The impact of COVID-19: an opportunity to reaffirm the fulfilment of the human rights of Afrodescendent populations in sustainable development⁶
- Challenges for the protection of older persons and their rights during the COVID-19 pandemic (organized in the framework of the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean)⁷
- The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic: challenges for sexual and reproductive health in the context of achieving sustainable development⁸
- Persons with disabilities and their rights in the COVID-19 pandemic: leaving no one behind⁹
- Population impacts and policy responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in the Caribbean, organized by the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean with support from CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and UNFPA¹⁰

Together, the six dialogue events attracted a total attendance of more than 22,000, including registrations through Webex and social networks. Around 1,000 attendees registered through Webex and some 21,250 followed via social networks (Facebook Live and YouTube).

⁵ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/dialogo-virtual-efectos-covid-19-oportunidad-reafirmar-la-centralidad-derechos-humanos> (Spanish only).

⁶ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/dialogo-virtual-efectos-covid-19-oportunidad-reafirmar-la-realizacion-derechos-humanos> (Spanish only).

⁷ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/dialogo-virtual-desafios-la-proteccion-personas-mayores-sus-derechos-frente-la-pandemia> (Spanish only).

⁸ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/dialogo-virtual-efectos-la-pandemia-covid-19-desafios-la-salud-sexual-reproductiva-contexto> (Spanish only).

⁹ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/dialogo-virtual-personas-discapacidad-derechos-frente-la-pandemia-covid-19-que-nadie-se> (Spanish only).

¹⁰ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/events/dialogue-population-impacts-and-policy-responses-covid-19-pandemic-caribbean> (Spanish only).

Table 1
Breakdown of thematic virtual dialogues

Date	Theme of the virtual dialogue	Webex registrations	Social media
20 August 2020	International migration	246	4 736
21 September 2020	Afrodescendants	241	6 769
8 October 2020	Older persons	118	2 880
19 October 2020	Sexual and reproductive health	271	3 124
1 December 2020	Persons with disabilities	112	3 681
8 December 2020	The Caribbean	88	66
Total		1 076	21 256

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

In addition, and in view of the postponement of the fourth session of the Regional Conference, the secretariat undertook the preparation of a series of thematic reports to analyse the effects and evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in some more vulnerable population groups in Latin America and the Caribbean, namely: international migrants,¹¹ older persons,¹² indigenous peoples,¹³ persons with disabilities¹⁴ and persons of African descent.¹⁵

The reports contain a general demographic overview of each of these populations, illustrating their historical vulnerability and inequality in the region. They also discuss the reasons why the pandemic could disproportionately affect these population groups and heighten their vulnerability, with possible implications for worsening inequality. They offer empirical data based on information from the five countries with censuses up to that point, and some variables that could be common to the different groups (always taking gender into account), such as those concerning health risks (overcrowding, living arrangements, access to water and access to sanitation, among others) and socioeconomic risk (territorial distribution, urban-rural distribution, occupational category and education).

The preparation of these reports was made possible thanks to support from the German cooperation agency. In particular, the report on indigenous peoples was prepared jointly with the agencies that comprise the Regional Interagency Group on Indigenous Peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean (GIRPI), of which UNFPA is one.

On 20 May 2021, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean held an executive meeting¹⁶ in virtual format, with the

¹¹ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/46354-impact-covid-19-opportunity-reaffirm-central-role-migrants-human-rights>.

¹² See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/46488-challenges-protection-older-persons-and-their-rights-during-covid-19-pandemic>.

¹³ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/46698-impact-covid-19-indigenous-peoples-latin-america-abya-yala-between-invisibility>.

¹⁴ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/46603-persons-disabilities-and-their-rights-covid-19-pandemic-leaving-one-behind>.

¹⁵ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/46621-people-african-descent-and-covid-19-unveiling-structural-inequalities->.

¹⁶ See the report of the executive meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean [online] https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/47140/S2100442_en.pdf.

main objective of reactivating the institutional process of the Conference, whose meetings schedule had been disrupted by the outbreak of the pandemic in early 2020. Among other topics addressed, the Chair presented a report on the virtual dialogues held between August and December 2020 on the impacts of COVID-19 from a population and development perspective.

The secretariat reported on the preparatory process of the fourth session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and referred to five aspects of the process: (i) confirmation that the fourth session of the Conference would be held; (ii) the preparation of the working document for the session; (iii) the activities of the working group on indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development; (iv) the implementation of a virtual platform to contribute to regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development; and (v) the need for a timeline for submitting national reports and the draft second regional report on the implementation of the Consensus.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the following member countries in their capacity as Presiding Officers: Argentina, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Peru, Suriname and Uruguay. Representatives of UNFPA were also in attendance.

The most salient decisions set forth in the agreements¹⁷ included the determination by the countries to “hold the fourth session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean during the first half of 2022, on a date to be decided, at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Santiago, in a hybrid in-person and virtual format”.

The secretariat, with the support of UNFPA, has undertaken various tasks pursuant to these agreements: the organization of the fourth session of the Regional Conference; the preparation of a technical document on the sociodemographic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in Latin America and the Caribbean in light of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development; the development of the virtual platform to contribute to the regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus and the preparation of a proposal for updating its contents; and the preparation of a proposed timetable for the presentation of national and regional reports on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.

A prototype of the virtual platform was presented at the fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Santiago in 2019. In its current version, the platform consists of six modules:

- (i) Official documents of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (ii) The national institutional framework for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.
- (iii) Actions and initiatives by the countries for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus.
- (iv) National reports concerning follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus.
- (v) System of indicators for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus.
- (vi) Dissemination resources.

¹⁷ See the agreements of the executive meeting [online] https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/events/files/21-00305_remp.2021_agreements.pdf.

At that meeting, the Presiding Officers asked the secretariat, with the support of UNFPA and on the basis of the prototype, to present the website of the virtual platform, including a detailed proposal for updating its content, at the fourth session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development.

II. STRENGTHENING COUNTRIES' CAPACITY TO CONDUCT THE 2020 ROUND OF CENSUSES

Since 2018, support has been provided to countries in the region in strengthening national capacities for conducting population and housing censuses. The 2020 census round 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 and the importance of census data for economic and social recovery policies in the wake of the health crisis. However, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic affected the census schedules of the Latin American and Caribbean countries and posed great practical challenges, in addition to the major challenges the region was already facing, in relation to measuring progress towards achievement of the objectives and goals of development agendas and towards well-being.

In this framework, the 2020 census round involves significant new challenges 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 technological innovations and the delivery of results within shorter time frames. This was the rationale behind the intensive work carried out in 2018 and 2019, both remotely and during missions conducted in the countries. A turning point came in 2020, however, with respect to national strategies and technical assistance, owing to health, mobility and budgetary constraints. Although census preparation was not halted, thanks to rapid adaptation to the virtual environment, the pandemic inevitably led to the postponement of the surveys. There follows a summary of the activities carried out.

In 2018, systematic technical assistance continued to be provided to Chile and Peru, which had conducted their censuses in 2017 (an abbreviated census, in the case of Chile). At this stage, the advisory services were focused on the processing, consistency and validation of the data, as well as on the creation of databases in REDATAM for their dissemination. From 2017 until the end of 2019, intensive support was provided to Guatemala for the implementation of the twelfth National Population Census and the seventh National Housing Census of 2018. The support covered the various phases of preparation, data collection, post-census processing, consistency, validation and tabulations using REDATAM, as well as the publication and dissemination of results, and user training for census analysis and the use of REDATAM. Multiple technical assistance missions were conducted to Guatemala in 2018 and 2019 and systematic technical and managerial support was provided remotely. The technical assistance provided was comprehensive, covering virtually all technical processes involved in the census, and included participation in high-level meetings to support decision-making on certain key milestones. All this work was carried out in close coordination with UNFPA.

In the case of Colombia, which also conducted its census in 2018, a technical committee was formed to evaluate the population and housing census, comprising CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, together with national specialists and UNFPA. Evaluation work was undertaken, starting with mapping, then continuing with various missions and remote work to address other census topics and thereby enable a more comprehensive evaluation. Support was also provided for census processing, the validation and construction of the different databases in REDATAM format and online processing with the Redatam Webserver platform.

Since 2018, technical assistance has continued to be provided to the countries that are preparing the 2020 census round —Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay— responding to their requirements depending on the various stages of progress and national needs. In the case of Chile, whose census will be conducted in 2023, this is a major collaboration effort that began in 2019, with support provided to the National Institute of Statistics (INE) in the various preparatory activities, including regular meetings (face-to-face and virtual), review of technical materials, support for testing and preparation of observations and recommendations, among many other tasks. There have been numerous and varied instances of collaboration with the other countries, on a range of matters from the census project overall to the definition of the type of census, mapping updates, technological innovations, census themes and questionnaires, participation and communication strategies, inclusion of the ethno-racial and gender approach, processing, monitoring and control systems, pilot tests and experimental censuses and evaluation methods.

In the case of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, since late August 2021, more systematic work has been done with the National Institute of Statistics (INE), in close collaboration with the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of UNFPA. In addition to virtual workshops on different aspects of census planning, a face-to-face mission was carried out in March 2022 and two substantive reports were prepared in November 2021 and March 2022, including data on progress, regional experiences and recommendations. In addition, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC forms part of the High-level International Commission that will support the implementation of the census in the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

As of March 2020, remote technical assistance and virtual meetings came to the fore as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC continued to collaborate with most of the countries of the region on the various topics mentioned above, focusing on technological and methodological innovations. Some countries made significant changes in census type (from a de facto census to a de jure census) and shifted to mobile data capture devices combined with electronic censuses and telephone data capture, with all the related changes that this implies. In addition to the intensive support for the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Chile, considerable support was provided to Honduras, with a schedule of seven weekly workshops rolled out in 2021 to support the initial planning of the next census and strengthen the team of the National Institute of Statistics (INE). The workshops addressed the following topics: (i) map updating, (ii) census data capture, (iii) operational strategies, (iv) conceptual design of the census questionnaire, (v) methodology for validation and consistency, (vi) evaluation and calculation of census omission, and (vii) communication strategy and risk management. In Panama, follow-up meetings were held on the census project in 2021 and 2022 to review the planning and challenges in light of the change from a de facto to a de jure census.

In the category of technical assistance missions involving travel to countries, in addition to those carried out in Colombia and (numerous) in Guatemala, the following stand out: a meeting on censuses and the 2030 Agenda in the Dominican Republic (2018); support for workshops on integrating the approaches of gender, disabilities, and peoples and nationalities, as well as census planning, in Ecuador (2019); the inclusion of indigenous peoples in the census in Argentina (2019); the organization of awareness-raising workshops for the inclusion of persons of African descent in Mexico (2020); a pilot test and a comprehensive review of census planning in Panama (2019 and 2020); observation of the pilot test in the Dominican Republic (2021); and review of the progress of the census project in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Cuba (2022). In relation to remote support, for the great majority of the countries this involved a comprehensive review of census questionnaires, with the corresponding preparation of observations and recommendations.

In addition, several seminars and workshops were organized, both virtually and in person, to exchange experiences among the countries of the region and promote South-South cooperation. A seminar was held in November 2018 on conceptual aspects of population and housing censuses and challenges for the definition of inclusive contents in the 2020 census round. The overall purpose of the seminar, which attended by representatives of national statistical institutes and other specialists in the topics discussed, was to contribute to the definition of census contents in accordance with the new realities and social demands of the region, in order to include these in the 2020 round of censuses. The discussion focused on the following topics: family, citizenship, information and communication technologies (ICT), disability, indigenous peoples, Afrodescendent populations, day-to-day mobility, and sexual orientation and gender identity. The seminar was organized by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC in conjunction with the Working Group on Censuses of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, with the collaboration of the Social Development Division of ECLAC and the support of UNFPA and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).¹⁸

In 2018, a videoconference on post-census surveys was organized at the request of Haiti, with the aim of sharing the experiences and methodologies used by other countries, the results obtained and the subsequent uses made of these surveys. This activity involved Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Subsequently, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC facilitated horizontal cooperation by Mexico and Peru for the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Information Sciences (IHSI), which provided further technical details and recommendations on these matters. In 2019, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, the National Institute of Statistics of Chile and the Working Group on Censuses of the Statistical Conference of the Americas jointly organized a series of webinars on the potential of censuses in the production of relevant information for the health sector.¹⁹

In addition, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC organized several other virtual regional meetings in conjunction with other entities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. These were as follows:

- In the context of the Conectados RTC virtual chats (Knowledge Transfer Network of the Statistical Conference of the Americas), together with the National Institute of Statistics of Chile, the Division invited national statistical offices to participate in three videoconferences to jointly evaluate the effects that the pandemic was having on population and housing censuses (April, May and July 2020).²⁰
- A virtual seminar on protocols for census enumeration and surveys for indigenous peoples and traditional communities in the context of COVID-19, with the National Statistical Institute of Chile, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and UNFPA (November 2020).²¹
- Three workshops, organized with the National Institute of Statistics (INE) of Uruguay and UNFPA, on: (i) inclusion of the question on the identity card number (June 2021); (ii) e-Census, use of web questionnaires (June 2021), and (iii) inclusion of questions on sexual orientation and gender identity (July 2021).

¹⁸ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/seminario-aspectos-conceptuales-censos-poblacion-vivienda-desafios-la-definicion-contenidos> (Spanish only).

¹⁹ See [online] <https://www3.paho.org/relacsis/index.php/es/webinars-relacsis/1089-censos-e-informacion-de-salud-serie-de-webinars> (Spanish only).

²⁰ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/temas/censos-poblacion-vivienda/impactos-covid-19-censos-poblacion-vivienda> (Spanish only).

²¹ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/protocolos-enumeracion-censos-encuestas-pueblos-indigenas-comunidades-tradicionales-contexto> (Spanish only).

- Virtual discussion on experiences with census questionnaire scanning services and distribution logistics, in conjunction with the National Institute of Statistics (INE) of Paraguay and UNFPA (July 2021).
- Experience-sharing on training for the use of mobile data capture devices in census operations, organized jointly with UNFPA, in support of the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) of Panama (July 2021).

Within the framework of coordination with the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, in May 2021 a survey of the mapping focal points in the NSOs of the region was devised and conducted. This gave rise to four workshops, held in June and July 2021, on: (i) map updating, (ii) map updating using the area prioritization methodology, (iii) experiences and innovations in map updating and pre-census stages, and (iv) experiences and progress in procedures for updating geospatial data (office and field) for statistical operations. Also in 2021, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC undertook substantive collaboration in virtual technical dialogues with census experts, organized by the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean; the initiative was aimed at training staff in the NSOs of the region and UNFPA national offices on various census topics. The Division actively participated in seven of these dialogues, and in five was the main speaker on the following topics: methodology and design of the census questionnaire; types of census; data capture methods; processing, validation and consistency; and population estimates and projections. In addition, four workshops were organized in 2021 together with UNFPA and the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), with the objective of reviewing the progress of Brazil's census, as well as the risks and opportunities in the context of the pandemic, and to provide comments and recommendations to IBGE on the topics discussed. The workshops addressed the following topics: map updating and use of geographic information systems (GIS) in the pre-census phase and during the survey, GIS architecture, health protocols and census operations, and the data collection model using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) or computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI).

In the 2020–2021 period, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC participated and gave substantive presentations in numerous national workshops on census topics organized in virtual format by the national statistical institutes. These workshops include: (i) a workshop to analyse progress and challenges in the collection and analysis of statistical data on Afrodescendants in Costa Rica, with the Government of Costa Rica, the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) of Costa Rica and UNFPA (August 2020); (ii) a virtual event on population data 2020 and projections at the departmental and municipal level, National Institute of Statistics (INE) of Guatemala (August 2020); (iii) a round table on population census modalities in Latin America, National Institute of Statistics and Census of Panama and UNFPA (September 2020); (iv) a seminar on intercultural participation: revision of the census questionnaire, National Statistical Institute of Chile (October 2020); (v) a meeting on Afrodescendent participation in the 2022 census, National Institute of Statistics of Paraguay (November 2020); (vi) a workshop on formulation of the question on ethno-racial descent in the next population and housing census, with the National Institute of Statistics of Uruguay (July 2021); (vii) a workshop on the measurement of disability in population and housing censuses, with the National Institute of Statistics of Paraguay (July 2021); (viii) a virtual workshop on the formulation of the question for the identification of persons with disabilities in the next population and housing census, with the National Institute of Statistics Uruguay (October 2021); (ix) a dialogue between CELADE and the National Institute of Statistics and Census of Costa Rica on quality and evaluation of coverage in population and housing censuses (January 2022); (x) a meeting on experiences in the delivery of preliminary and final results of the population and housing census, with the National Institute of Statistics and Census of Panama (March 2022); and (xi) a meeting on communication strategy in legal censuses, with the National Institute of Statistics and Census of Panama (March 2022).

Regarding the Caribbean, the Redatam Webserver dissemination applications have been available online since 2019 for the latest censuses of Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, thanks to direct collaboration with the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean. In 2020, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis were incorporated into the platform, and CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC continued to advise the Central Bureau of Statistics of Aruba on the development of the online application for processing, analysis and dissemination of the 2020 population and housing census with Redatam Webserver. In 2019, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC participated in the seminar Strengthening Statistical Capacity for Census and SDGs In the Caribbean, organized jointly by UNFPA, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and ECLAC, and in the virtual expert group meeting on statistical disclosure control for Caribbean census tables, to analyse the feasibility of implementing this type of methodologies in the new version of REDATAM, called RedatamX. Also in conjunction with the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC collaborated in the organization of the virtual regional workshop Use and Processing of Census Data for the creation of the Agenda 2030 and SDG Follow-up Indicators.

With respect to the production of substantive documents for disseminating knowledge and best practices on different census matters, the following publications and activities are worthy of note in the four-year reporting period. The document “Recomendaciones para los censos de población y vivienda en América Latina. Revisión 2020”,²² was published in 2021, containing an update of the 2011 publication “Recomendaciones para los censos de la década de 2010 en América Latina”. For this edition, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC took into account the revision of the principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses,²³ as well as the debates and consensus reached in recent years with the countries of the region.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC serves as technical secretariat, with the systematic support of UNFPA, for the Working Group on Censuses, which operates within the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas. This Working Group successfully carried out its two-yearly plans during the 2018–2019 and 2020–2021 bienniums, and addressed the topic of ICT use for the 2020 round of population and housing censuses. In 2021, it prepared the report “Lineamientos generales para la captura de datos: revisión de métodos con miras a la ronda de censos 2020”,²⁴ which was formally presented at the eleventh meeting of the Conference. The topic of map updating was also addressed and the document “Análisis de situación: estado del arte sobre aspectos estratégicos de una cartografía institucional para censos y encuestas”²⁵ was prepared. Within the framework of these plans, various activities were carried out jointly with the national statistical institutes (surveys, workshops and email exchanges, among others). Lastly, the eleventh meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (November 2021) endorsed the proposal to create virtual communities under the Knowledge Transfer Network, which are intended to encourage dialogue and the sharing of experiences on issues of importance for the countries of the region. In this regard, it was decided to start with a pilot experience on population and housing censuses, with communities to discuss specific topics for the implementation of the 2020 round of censuses in 2022 (at the time of writing, the virtual platform was under development).

²² See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/44944-aspectos-conceptuales-censos-poblacion-vivienda-desafios-la-definicion> (Spanish only).

²³ United Nations, *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses: Revision 3* (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/67/Rev.3), New York, 2017.

²⁴ See [online] <https://rtc-cea.cepal.org/es/documento/lineamientos-generales-para-la-captura-de-datos-censales-revision-de-los-metodos-de> (Spanish only).

²⁵ See [online] <https://rtc-cea.cepal.org/es/documento/estado-del-arte-sobre-aspectos-estrategicos-de-una-cartografia-institucional-para-censos> (Spanish only).

III. PROCESSING TOOLS AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

As a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, several countries have had to postpone their statistical operations, particularly population and housing censuses. Nevertheless, the projects and preparations continue and demands have been increasing. As described in section II of this report, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has received requests to support census processes, including cooperation in technological innovations and advice on the implementation of data collection methods and monitoring and control systems. In this regard, REDATAM is increasingly used for more than the traditional approach of disseminating microdata from censuses and statistics.²⁶ REDATAM is currently being successfully in the processing (validation, consistency and coherence) and analysis stages of pilot tests and experimental censuses, with a view to improving data quality. To this end, during the period REDATAM has continued to be developed and enhanced in the new generation known as RedatamX, in line with technological changes, to provide multiplatform support (Windows, Mac and Linux) for the processors used in the countries (64-bit architecture).²⁷

In parallel, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has received requests for support to update national and subnational population estimates and projections, including technical capacity-building for national teams and the systematization and evaluation of vital records. In particular, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has contributed to the systematization, generation or updating of the micro-databases of vital events in REDATAM format,²⁸ as well as online access and processing in the different portals maintained by the national statistics institutes of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay, based on the Redatam Webserver platform.

Along the same lines, the census microdata repository of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has been expanded with the incorporation of microdata bases in REDATAM format from Antigua and Barbuda, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Monserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In turn, this repository is the backbone for updating the online information systems of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC²⁹ and CEPALSTAT,³⁰ as well as for generating indicators for updating sociodemographic information systems within the framework of the 2030 Agenda and the Montevideo Consensus.

With the support of German cooperation, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC is developing the ODISEA application in the framework of the project “Inclusive and sustainable smart cities in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean” of the cooperation programme between ECLAC and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) 2020–2022.³¹ The application improves and enhances the use of census data on daily or regular mobility, internal migration, territorial inequality and residential segregation at disaggregated geographic scales, based on the online processing of available census microdata using the REST API service of the REDATAM platform. These results and indicators can be visualized quickly, accurately and interactively

²⁶ See the official REDATAM website [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/topics/redatam> and the REDATAM online processing page [online] <https://redatam.org/en>.

²⁷ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/notas/redatamx-sexta-generacion-redatam> (Spanish only).

²⁸ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/enfoques/badevit-proceso-armonizacion-consolidacion-registros-administrativos-defunciones> (Spanish only).

²⁹ See [online] <https://celade.cepal.org/bdcelade/>.

³⁰ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/enfoques/integracion-datos-depualc-caribe-la-plataforma-cepalstat-utilizando-redatam> (Spanish only).

³¹ See ODISEA portal [online] <https://redatam.org/odisea/>.

in the form of tables, graphs and maps. In its second version, the application is being adapted and installed in four countries in the region: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru.

With regard to the Caribbean, in collaboration with the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, IICA participated in the virtual expert group meeting on statistical disclosure control for Caribbean census tables,³² in order to analyse the feasibility of implementing this type of methodology in the new generation of REDATAM, known as RedatamX, which is already implemented and in the internal testing phase. Collaboration was also undertaken with the ECLAC Statistics Division to implement new estimation models for small areas using a multilevel approach, which allows for more expeditious handling of census microdata and links them to the R computer platform through REDATAM.³³

It should be noted that the development of REDATAM would be drastically limited, were it not for the strategic support of the United Nations through significant funds from the regular technical cooperation programme administered by ECLAC and GIZ.

Also noteworthy is the strengthening of national capacities for the use of REDATAM and the collection of sociodemographic information. During the period under review, 15 REDATAM training activities were conducted for Latin American and Caribbean countries: 7 face-to-face workshops in 2018 and 2019 and 8 workshops organized remotely during 2020 and 2021. Representatives from Argentina, Belize, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the Plurinational State of Bolivia participated in these activities.

The training workshops held in 2020 and 2021 were redefined in two areas: one substantive in nature, guiding processing practices for the calculation of indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda and the Montevideo Consensus, and another fully online and live course using virtual platforms, given the context of the pandemic. Thus, 216 in-person attendees and 239 remote participants, including technical staff in statistics and demography areas and other public officials from the region, were able to expand their sociodemographic data management skills through REDATAM. In collaboration with the ECLAC office in Buenos Aires, face-to-face workshops (2018 and 2019) and distance workshops (2020 and 2021) were organized for public officials in Argentina, with contents similar to those of the regional workshops.

Finally, during this period, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC published volumes 24, 25, 26 and 27 of *REDATAM Informa* in digital format.³⁴ The latest issue includes two studies investigating the impacts of COVID-19 on mortality in the region using sociodemographic data processed and tabulated with REDATAM, either in its desktop version or via the Redatam Webserver platform. They also present the new functions built into the new RedatamX version for matrix handling and operation, for exporting output tables in various formats and for complementarity of REDATAM with R.

³² See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/node/52607> (Spanish only).

³³ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/enfoques/manejo-basico-redatam-usando-r-la-estimacion-estadisticas-desagregadas> (Spanish only).

³⁴ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/tipo/redatam-informa> (Spanish only).

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, 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 database³⁵ and in the 2019 edition of the *Demographic Observatory*, entitled “Population Projections”, which includes a chapter analysing demographic trends in fertility, mortality, migration and population in Latin America and the Caribbean.³⁶ The *Demographic Observatory, 2020* “COVID-19 mortality: evidence and scenarios”³⁷ analyses the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mortality in the countries of the region based on national sources of data on deaths from civil registries and available health information systems. In addition, by means of a simulation exercise based on different scenarios of COVID-19 prevalence rates, it estimates the impact of COVID-19-related deaths on life expectancy at birth for the 38 countries and territories of Latin America and the Caribbean. The *Demographic Observatory, 2021* “The 2020 round of population and housing censuses in Latin America and the Caribbean amid the pandemic: Regional overview and pressing challenges”³⁸ analyses the impact of COVID-19 on population and housing censuses in the countries of the region.

Progress was also made on the joint effort with the United Nations Population Division to update estimates (1950–2020), by simple ages and calendar years, and included the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mortality, fertility and migration. These estimates will be published in *World Population Prospects: The 2022 Revision*, prepared by the United Nations.³⁹

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also participated in the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), with which it works to update the Child Mortality Estimates database coordinated by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF),⁴⁰ as well as in the Technical Advisory Group on COVID-19 Mortality Assessment of the World Health Organization (WHO) and in the Task Force on Age-Specific Mortality Estimation and Life Table Computation of the WHO Reference Group on Global Health Statistics. Finally, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has participated in the Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Group coordinated by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) to promote improvements in civil registration and health statistics collection and data.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC provided technical advice to several countries, including Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia, concerning population estimates and projections at the national and subnational levels and demographic analysis. In general, support to countries

³⁵ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/topics/demographic-projections/latin-america-and-caribbean-population-estimates-and-projections>.

³⁶ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/45198-observatorio-demografico-america-latina-caribe-2019-proyecciones-poblacion> (Spanish only).

³⁷ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/46641-demographic-observatory-latin-america-and-caribbean-2020-covid-19-mortality>.

³⁸ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/47932-demographic-observatory-latin-america-and-caribbean-2021-2020-round-population>.

³⁹ To be published in June 2022.

⁴⁰ See [online] <https://www.childmortality.org>.

covers the entire process of preparing estimates and projections (systematization and evaluation of basic information, application of demographic techniques, critical analysis, application of projection methods and so forth), through methodologies that strengthen the capacities of statistical offices for this work. The support provided is systematic in both distance and face-to-face formats, and it includes internships at CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, such as those carried out in 2019 by staff from the statistical offices of Chile, Cuba and Guatemala. Despite the pandemic, during 2020, 2021 and 2022, numerous working meetings were organized over virtual platforms, with very good results. By way of illustration, from April 2021 to March 2022, more than 70 working sessions were held with the countries of the region.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also participated as moderator of the demographic data projections and production (PRODATOS) network of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP). Several events were organized in this framework during the Association's eleventh Congress. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has collaborated with different demographic institutions, serving on doctoral thesis assessment committees at the Centre for Regional Development and Planning (CEDEPLAR) of the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) and the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, and teaching courses on population projections at the Centre for Population Studies (CEDEM) of the University of Havana and at the Department of Demography and Actuarial Sciences of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN) in Brazil.

V. YOUTH, SEXUAL HEALTH AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

After the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, at its third session, welcomed the list of indicators included in the document *Final report of the ad hoc working group for the preparation of a proposal on the indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development*, a thematic subgroup was established to finish developing the metadata for the indicators contained in chapter B of the Montevideo Consensus, thereby responding to paragraph 14 of resolution 3(III) adopted at that session. All the metadata were discussed and prepared by the subgroup in two virtual meetings, held in May and June 2019, and subsequently in the face-to-face meeting of the working group on indicators for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, held in Panama on 22–23 July 2019. Finally, they were presented and endorsed at the fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Conference (9 and 10 October 2019). Thus, metadata are now available for all the regional follow-up indicators of chapter B of the Montevideo Consensus, albeit empirical validation is still required in order to complete and apply some of them, as indicated in the proposal of ongoing activities to define the pending metadata, prepared at the request of the Presiding Officers (paragraph 7 of the agreements of the fourth meeting).

Inter-agency work in this area continued, despite the limitations imposed by the pandemic. In this regard, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC gave an ad hoc presentation on the topic at the expert group meeting on the evaluation of adolescent fertility data and estimates (virtual), held on 26 and 27 October 2020,⁴¹ and moderated a session of the expert group meeting on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on fertility (virtual), held 10 and 11 May 2021.⁴² In addition, on 19 October 2020, a virtual dialogue was organized on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, challenges for sexual and reproductive health in the context of achieving sustainable development, with 270 registered attendees and 3,000 participants over the

⁴¹ See [online] <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/events/EGM-on-the-evaluation-of-adolescent-fertility-data-estimates-for-SDG-reporting>.

⁴² See [online] <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/ru/event/egm-impact-covid-19-fertility>.

various platforms. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also contributed to the preparation of the joint ECLAC/PAHO document “Health and the economy: A convergence needed to address COVID-19 and retake the path of sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean”.⁴³

In the area of publications, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, with UNFPA support, prepared the document “Maternidad, fecundidad y paridez en la adolescencia y la juventud: continuidad y cambio en América Latina”⁴⁴ and the report “Las juventudes afrodescendientes en América Latina y la matriz de la desigualdad social: Derechos, desigualdades y políticas”.⁴⁵ The latter report was launched at a side event in the framework of the fifth meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, in 2022. In addition, inputs on the subject were prepared for several ECLAC publications, including *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2021*.⁴⁶

In terms of technical assistance, support was provided to Chile with the preparation of a study on the rapid and significant drop in adolescent fertility in the country.⁴⁷ The study was launched at a national event of the National Youth Institute (INJUV) of Chile, organized on 26 November 2020, and was subsequently discussed with the health sector at an event organized by the Ministry of Health on 7 January 2021.⁴⁸ CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also collaborated with Colombia, in coordination with UNFPA, on the measurement via surveys of SDG indicator 3.7.2 (adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years and aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group), at the working meeting held in Bogotá on 13 June 2019. In 2021, support was provided to the National Institute of Public Health of Mexico with a presentation on adolescent fertility and sexual and reproductive health, given on 22 September 2021 as part of the “Population Health” seminar organized by the Institute.

In terms of databanks, the regional maternity database MATERNILAC was updated with standard census tables from Chile (2017), Peru (2017), Guatemala (2018), Colombia (2018) and Mexico (2020). In addition, and also in coordination with CEPALSTAT, a special table was added for monitoring the regional indicator complementary to SDG indicator C-3.7c included in the regional framework of SDG follow-up indicators endorsed by the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, referring to the percentage of women aged 15–19 years who are mothers. New maternity tables by age and indigenous status were generated in a collaborative effort with UNFPA. Lastly, the MATERNILAC database was updated and

⁴³ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/45841-health-and-economy-convergence-needed-address-covid-19-and-retake-path>.

⁴⁴ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/45838-maternidad-fecundidad-paridez-la-adolescencia-la-juventud-continuidad-cambio> (Spanish only).

⁴⁵ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/45838-maternidad-fecundidad-paridez-la-adolescencia-la-juventud-continuidad-cambio> (Spanish only).

⁴⁶ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/47719-social-panorama-latin-america-2021>.

⁴⁷ See “El descenso de la fecundidad adolescente en Chile: antecedentes, magnitud, determinantes y desigualdades” [online] <https://web.injuv.gob.cl/sites/default/files/estudioembarazo.pdf> (Spanish only).

⁴⁸ See [online] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=utQ66bUq9Is>. A deeper academic exploration of this document was presented at the ninth Congress of the American Population Association in December 2020 (see [online] <https://congresosalap.com/alap2020/busca.htm?evento=1&d=JORGE%20RODR%C3%8DGUEZ>), and published as a chapter of the book *Problemáticas y desafíos de las juventudes en Chile: evidencias desde las Encuestas Nacionales de Juventud*, by INJUV (see [online] https://www.injuv.gob.cl/sites/default/files/injuv2021_problemas_y_desafios_de_las_juventudes_en_chile_-1.pdf), as a text in the *Novedades ALAP* series (see [online] <https://www.alapop.org/2021/12/el-descenso-de-la-fecundidad-adolescente-en-chile-el-tipo-de-metodo-tambien-importa/>) and as an article in the journal *Notas de Población* (see [online] https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/47694/1/01_LDN113_Rodriguez.pdf).

harmonized to bring it into line with the standards of the new CEPALSTAT website. This step has expanded the tools available for data visualization and increased the audience accessing MATERNILAC.⁴⁹

Finally, with respect to training, in May 2020, a module on population and development was delivered in virtual format. It examined the measurement, interpretation and action on adolescent fertility, within the framework of the Diploma in Population and Development organized by the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) and UNFPA. Work also began on the development of a new population and development module for the Regional Specialization Course in Demographic Analysis for Sustainable Development (CREAD), which includes content on adolescent fertility and the sexual and reproductive rights of adolescents and young people.

VI. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

The countries of the region face the challenge of assessing the opportunities and challenges posed by the demographic transition in order to make progress towards achieving the SDGs. In this context, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC implemented, in 2017 and 2019, the tenth tranche of the United Nations Development Account project 1617 AO, “Demographic transition: opportunities and challenges to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean”. This project aimed to improve the capacities of the region’s States to develop prospective policies for sustainable development, capitalizing on the opportunities of demographic and gender dividends, and addressed the issue of rapid population ageing, with the cross-cutting principle of the SDGs of leaving no one behind.

The project activities strengthened technical capacities in 11 beneficiary countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and the Plurinational State of Bolivia) to produce national transfer accounts (NTAs) and national time transfer accounts (NTTAs), two useful tools for capturing intergenerational flows in the economies. The countries produced updated or new NTA estimates and prepared national studies with emphasis on the following topics: demographic dividends (Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Paraguay), gender (Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay); education (Brazil); socioeconomic inequalities in NTAs and NTTAs (Brazil, Chile, Colombia); and fiscal matters and other projections (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Mexico).

The beneficiary countries strengthened their capacities to use NTAs to formulate public policies and plans that take into account future demographic change and its likely social and economic impacts. Workshops were organized to disseminate the national studies in nine countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru. On 12 and 13 September 2019, a concluding regional seminar for the project was held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago. This offered a platform for discussion among policymakers from 13 Latin American and Caribbean countries, who reviewed the findings of the regional study and noted the value of NTAs for public policies to achieve the SDGs. In addition, technical assistance for capacity-building and policy advocacy was carried out in Colombia (2020), Jamaica (2019), Mexico (2021), Paraguay (2019 and 2020) and the Plurinational State of Bolivia (2019). In order to raise awareness of the need to incorporate population dynamics into planning processes, national workshops were organized in Ecuador, in coordination with the National Council for Intergenerational Equality (CNII) and with the support of DESA, and in Paraguay, in coordination with the Technical Secretariat for Economic and Social Development Planning and the support of the UNFPA country office.

⁴⁹ See [online] https://statistics.cepal.org/portal/cepalstat/dashboard.html?theme=1&lang=en&area_id=779.

According to the project’s external assessment report (April 2020),⁵⁰ the activities were carried out and the expected outcomes were achieved in a very satisfactory manner, and in many cases exceeded expectations, largely thanks to effective partnerships with national public institutions and United Nations system partners at the national, regional and global levels.

Follow-up activities on studies based on the NTA and NTTA methodology, and their use in public policy, continued in 2020 and 2021.

In Colombia, technical assistance was provided to the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), with the coordination of a virtual workshop for technical staff on the application of NTAs, held from 31 May to 4 June 2021, in conjunction with DESA. DANE also received advice on the production of NTAs, using the most recent information from the national accounts, household surveys, family budget surveys and time-use surveys, and administrative health and education records, as well as other relevant data sources. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC also advised DANE on the preparation of a national study on the social and economic impact of changes in the age structure of the population, based on NTAs. The study has been completed and the results are expected to be shared with the institutional public policy counterparts in Colombia in the course of 2022.

In Jamaica, training of the technical staff of the Planning Institute of Jamaica and the University of the West Indies was conducted in 2019, and technical assistance was provided in 2021 to finalize the production of the NTAs and produce a related report on the socioeconomic impacts of population ageing in the country. This report has been completed and is at the stage of review and final approval by the Planning Institute of Jamaica.

In Paraguay, technical assistance was provided in 2020 to the Technical Secretariat for Economic and Social Development Planning for the preparation of the study “Cuentas Nacionales de Transferencias en el Paraguay en 2012: instrumento para las políticas públicas”.⁵¹ During 2021, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC assisted in the implementation of the outreach and impact plan regarding the results of the NTTA study in public policy, national care policy, the institutional policy on gender equality, the labour, employment and social security policy and the social protection system; the study was prepared under the technical and financial coordination of the local UNFPA office, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office in Paraguay.⁵²

On 15 June 2021, the meeting of the regional network of national transfer accounts was held in virtual format, under the coordination and organization of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, together with the technical secretariat of the regional network. The main objective of the meeting was to exchange ideas on the future operation of the regional network in order to create a road map and to share the main outcomes of the United Nations Development Account project 1617 AO (tenth tranche) “Demographic transition: opportunities and challenges to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean”, coordinated by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC. Thirty-five members attended from the regional network of 12 countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay.

⁵⁰ See [online] https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/45687/S2000336_en.pdf.

⁵¹ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/45842-cuentas-nacionales-transferencias-paraguay-2012-instrumento-politicas-publicas> (Spanish only).

⁵² See [online] https://paraguay.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/stp_unfpa_-_informe_visibilizar_el_valor_del_tiempo_.pdf (Spanish only).

In Mexico, on 11 November 2021, a workshop was held on evaluation of the economic and fiscal implications of population ageing, at the request of the National Population Council (CONAPO), jointly with DESA. The objective was to provide an introduction to the fundamentals of the NTA methodology as a tool for understanding, interpreting and studying demographic changes and their macroeconomic and distributive effects.

The document *Manual de cuentas nacionales de transferencia: medición y análisis de la economía generacional* was published, as an update and translation into Spanish of the *National Transfer Accounts Manual: Measuring and Analysing the Generational Economy*, published by DESA in 2013, as the fruit of a close collaboration effort between CELADE-ECLAC Population Division and the Population Division of DESA. The translation was thoroughly reviewed and updated to reflect current usage of the terminology used in this area of applied policy research in the Spanish-speaking world.⁵³

VII. AGEING

The activities carried out by the secretariat in the area of ageing are framed within 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 contents of the chapter of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development dealing with ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges. In the period under consideration, activities were carried out in the following areas: (i) fourth five-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002; (ii) research and publications on ageing; (iii) older persons and COVID-19; and (iv) technical assistance in matters related to ageing and the human rights of older persons.

The fourth five-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing will be conducted at the global level in 2023 in the framework of the sixty-first session of the United Nations Commission for Social Development. The regional review will take place in 2022 as part of the Fifth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The review will be an opportunity to take note of progress in the implementation of relevant regional agreements, such as the Brasilia Declaration (2007), the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean (2012), the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (2013), the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons (2015) and the Asunción Declaration “Building inclusive societies: ageing with dignity and rights” (2017), as well as global progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In order to assist the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in preparing and submitting their national reports, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, in its role as technical secretariat of the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, prepared the *Guide for the preparation of country reports on the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002*, which contains guidelines on methodology and content, as well as a suggested structure for the report. The information provided by governments in their reports will form the basis of the regional report that ECLAC will submit to regional and global bodies in the framework of the fourth review and appraisal cycle.⁵⁴

⁵³ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/47803-manual-cuentas-nacionales-transferencia-medicion-analisis-la-economia> (Spanish only).

⁵⁴ See [online] https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/47150/1/S2100431_en.pdf.

The technical secretariat of the Conference invited member States to an online meeting on 26 August 2021, at which the *Guide to the preparation of the national report on the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002* was presented. The meeting marked the start of the national reporting process on the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action in the framework of the fourth review and appraisal of the Plan. Representatives from 16 Latin American countries and 8 Caribbean countries participated, along with more than 70 professionals and experts working on ageing and the rights of older persons in the region.⁵⁵

One of the main recommendations was that different government institutions working on policies for older persons, as well as representatives of civil society organizations working with this population group, participate in the preparation of the country reports. To this end, ECLAC, in its capacity as technical secretariat, held a meeting with civil society organizations of older persons in which it provided information on the preparation national reports that will feed into the regional report.⁵⁶

The preparatory meeting for the Fifth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in November 2021. The aim of the meeting was to present a preliminary proposal for content for preparation of the regional report, report on progress and experiences in the process of preparing national reports on the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action and discuss the organization of the Fifth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in 2022. The meeting was attended by representatives from 28 member States and 2 associate members of ECLAC, as well as representatives of civil society organizations of older persons from the region and academia, who were among more than 120 professionals and experts in the field of ageing and the rights of older persons in the region. Delegates from 18 governments (12 from Latin America and 6 from the Caribbean) shared their progress and experiences in the preparation of national reports for the fourth review and appraisal of the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. The Minister of Social Development and Family of Chile announced that her country offered to host the intergovernmental meeting. Chile will therefore host the Fifth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will be held in 2022 and will bring together representatives of governments, civil society organizations, experts on population issues and representatives of United Nations agencies.⁵⁷

In December 2021, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC contributed to the international event Seguridad Social al Día, organized by the Office of Social Security Standardization (ONP) of Peru with an exhibition entitled “Towards Ageing Societies: Madrid International Plan of Action and platform for the Decade of Healthy Ageing”.

Research and publications on ageing undertaken in this period include the following:

- Section on ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges in the *First regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development*,

⁵⁵ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/reunion-presentacion-la-guia-la-elaboracion-informe-pais-la-implementacion-plan-accion> (Spanish only).

⁵⁶ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/reunion-presentacion-la-guia-la-elaboracion-informe-pais-la-implementacion-plan-accion> (Spanish only).

⁵⁷ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/events/preparatory-meeting-fifth-regional-intergovernmental-conference-ageing-and-rights-older>.

presented at the third session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.⁵⁸

- *Envejecimiento, personas mayores y Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible: perspectiva regional y de derechos humanos*, which is the culmination of research and reflection on how to include older persons in the implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development from a human rights perspective.⁵⁹
- *Las dimensiones del envejecimiento y los derechos de las personas mayores en América Latina y el Caribe*, a publication in the ECLAC Select Pages collection—which offers digital access to the work produced by the Commission in this area between 2009 and 2020—and intended as input for reflection on the multiple dimensions of ageing and the rights of older persons in Latin America and the Caribbean.⁶⁰
- *Boletín de Envejecimiento y Derechos de las Personas Mayores en América Latina y el Caribe*, which addresses the human rights of older persons from different perspectives, while allowing for the sharing of experiences and knowledge on public policy actions on ageing and the rights of older persons in the region. Issues 16, 17, 18 and 19 of this annual publication were produced during the period under consideration.⁶¹

Given the particularly severe repercussions of the health, social and economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on older persons, protecting their rights is one of the major challenges for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In October 2020, the technical secretariat of the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean organized a virtual dialogue on the challenges for the protection of older persons and their rights during the COVID-19 pandemic in the framework of that Conference.⁶² Participants in the virtual dialogue called for the rights of older persons to be addressed as a priority issue and highlighted the important contributions that older persons make to society. They also called for raising awareness of the opportunities and challenges of ageing in the world today, particularly in the context of the pandemic-induced health crisis, which has hit older persons hardest.

A report on the challenges for the protection of older persons and their rights during the COVID-19 pandemic was also prepared. This document offers an analysis of the situation of older persons regarding the possible impacts of COVID-19, taking into consideration factors such as population ageing, health conditions, household arrangements and coresidence, and access to basic infrastructure (water and sanitation), ICT and social protection systems. It sets forth some actions countries may take to lessen the impact of the pandemic and makes recommendations for tackling the devastating social and economic impact of COVID-19 on older persons, both during the crisis and in the recovery phase, in order to prevent them from being left behind or excluded, taking the various regional and international agreements as a road map.⁶³

⁵⁸ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/44458-first-regional-report-implementation-montevideo-consensus-population-and>.

⁵⁹ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/46730-dimensiones-envejecimiento-derechos-personas-mayores-america-latina-caribe> (Spanish only).

⁶⁰ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/44369-envejecimiento-personas-mayores-agenda-2030-desarrollo-sostenible-perspectiva> (Spanish only).

⁶¹ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/tipo/boletin-envejecimiento-desarrollo> (Spanish only).

⁶² See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/dialogo-virtual-desafios-la-proteccion-personas-mayores-sus-derechos-frente-la-pandemia> (Spanish only).

⁶³ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/46488-challenges-protection-older-persons-and-their-rights-during-covid-19-pandemic>.

While the technical secretariat of the Regional Intergovernmental Conference has systematically provided technical assistance on the issues of ageing and the rights of older persons to countries requesting it, since September 2021 it has provided technical assistance in the preparation of national technical reports at the request of 18 countries in the region, with a view to facilitating the review and appraisal process at the national level. The distribution of the 18 countries that received technical assistance is as follows:

- (i) Central American subregion (five countries): El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama
- (ii) Caribbean subregion (five countries): Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic and Trinidad and Tobago
- (iii) Andean subregion (four countries): Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Plurinational State of Bolivia
- (iv) Southern Cone subregion (four countries): Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay

In this regard, technical guidance was an avenue for promoting the establishment of inter-agency networks aimed at strengthening the links between different government bodies and civil society organizations, universities and research centres and professional organizations. This has helped to enhance public and social action in terms of both policy and impact on the social participation of older persons. In addition, technical advisory meetings were held for the national focal points of the countries that requested assistance in the preparation of their national technical reports. Participants received support in how to identify the information sources available in each country, conduct relevant analyses, and draft conclusions as well as understand their importance for the report, in line with the Guide.

Thanks to the technical support provided, a significant number of countries were able to finalize their required national reports. As of 6 April 2022, 15 national reports were received from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay.

In the implementation of joint activities, the technical secretariat participates actively in the Inter-Agency Group on Ageing and the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021–2030). The Inter-Agency Group on Ageing is coordinated by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and aims to work together to strengthen the inclusion of older persons in the work of the United Nations system. The regional commissions prepare inputs and provide content for the preliminary assessment report of the fourth review and appraisal cycle of the Madrid Plan of Action.⁶⁴

In the framework of the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021–2030), ECLAC cooperates and actively participates in the working meetings of this inter-agency partnership, which is intended to help leverage the collective strengths of United Nations agencies to foster innovation, find efficiencies and improve complementarity among agencies, government, civil society and other stakeholders in five areas: (i) planning and programming, (ii) communications and advocacy, (iii) accountability, (iv) data and (v) participation.⁶⁵

The activities undertaken in the period under review made it possible to: (i) strengthen technical capacity in countries with respect to the challenges that demographic change poses for the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, the 2030 Agenda and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, and to review progress in the fulfilment of regional agreements on

⁶⁴ See [online] <https://www.un.org/development/desa/ageing/iaga.html>.

⁶⁵ See [online] <https://www.who.int/initiatives/decade-of-healthy-ageing>.

the matter; (ii) to bolster collaboration among lead agencies dealing with older persons' issues and consolidate their role in the implementation and national follow-up of regional and international agreements; and (iii) to broaden the participation of older persons in the review and development of proposals to improve their situation and ensure the exercise of their human rights.

VIII. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

In the 2018–2022 period, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has conducted multiple activities on the topics of international migration, human rights and development, in line with the mandates from the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, contained in chapter F of the Montevideo Consensus. In addition, CELADE has carried out regional coordination work for the United Nations Network on Migration (in conjunction with the International Organization for Migration (IOM)) to monitor implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Since 2021, it has also been involved in coordination of the issue-based coalition on human mobility, within the framework of the Regional Collaboration Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean, together with other entities of the United Nations system.

ECLAC and IOM organized, pursuant to the mandate from the General Assembly, the regional review meeting on the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (April 2021),⁶⁶ with around 1,000 participants (see box 1 for the key conclusions). The meeting was opened by Alicia Bárcena, then Executive Secretary of ECLAC, António Vitorino, Director General of IOM, and Felipe González, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants. There was broad participation among civil society and stakeholders, who also held their own meetings beforehand. Within this framework, CELADE coordinated and participated in webinars and working meetings to discuss the objectives and implementation of the Compact, with a view to the International Migration Review Forum that was held in May 2022. The webinars, which were organized in conjunction with IOM, addressed information on the Compact (in 2021) and support to countries to address various concerns (in 2022).⁶⁷ The issue-based coalition on human mobility has complemented this work, providing support to the resident coordinators and responding to requests from various governments regarding the critical migration situation in the region.

Box 1

Key conclusions of regional review meeting on the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (April 2021)

Governments from the region, and regional and subregional organizations, networks, platforms and processes reaffirmed their commitment to the objectives and principles of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean. Civil society organizations and other stakeholders did the same and expressed interest in collaborating on new projects. The regional review opened channels of communication among different Compact stakeholders, and particularly among governments, the United Nations system and civil society, which bodes well for the 2022 International Migration Review Forum. The following key conclusions were reached: (i) migrants should be involved in post-COVID-19 reconstruction, as an opportunity to build migration governance; (ii) it is essential to promote and protect the human rights of all migrants based on the principle of

⁶⁶ See [online] <https://pactomigracion.cepal.org/en>.

⁶⁷ See [online] <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/country-regional-network/latin-america-caribbean#> and <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/es/events/webinarios-regionales-hacia-el-foro-de-examen-de-la-migracion-internacional> (Spanish only).

equality and non-discrimination; and (iii) in order to build migration governance, it is necessary to continue working with civil society and other key stakeholders, systematically incorporating the fight against racism, discrimination and xenophobia. Civil society, workers' and employers' organizations, members of parliament, academia, national human rights institutions, the media and other stakeholders are crucial partners of States in implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The United Nations Network on Migration is a key stakeholder in furthering country-level implementation of the Compact. Cooperation and partnerships are fundamental to human mobility, and multilateral collaboration is an integral part of comprehensive information systems change.

There is a need for more disaggregated information and labour data. Production of content to further conceptualize the contributions of migration to sustainable development is key to combatting xenophobia and discrimination against migrants. Creation of a standardized system for production of migration data with a rights-based approach is a challenge.

It is important to work concertedly on regularization of migration, as a priority strategy to promote access to rights and prevent situations of vulnerability that are linked to irregular migration. The rises in abuse, violence, exploitation and even deaths and disappearances during migration calls for targeted measures. Arbitrary detentions, collective expulsions and the criminalization of migration, among other practices, must be eradicated. Regional agreements and various strategies for regularization at the national level are enabling policies for decent work and are vital elements of the path to socioeconomic integration. Migrants find it difficult to access decent work, as in addition to informality, they are affected by sexual division of labour. Permanent regularization, an indispensable requirement for inclusion, remains a challenge.

Migrant women are largely steered into the care economy and domestic service jobs, and thus into precarious labour conditions which demand scrutiny. Assessments should be made of data on the contributions by migrants to their countries of destination and origin, which are enhanced by migration and employment being regular. The contributions of migrants to destination countries include growth of the domestic market, creation of new jobs, payment of taxes, rejuvenation of labour forces and contributions to social security systems. It is also critical to identify the qualitative contributions of migration, in areas such as cultural exchanges, diversity practices and customs, and comprehensive education. International cooperation is important in terms of regional social security systems, validation of qualifications, development programmes and financial policies regarding remittances, among other means of contributing to integration of migrants.

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), "Documents and reports" [online] <https://pactomigracion.cepal.org/en/documents>.

Two documents stand out in the context of the regional review: the report of the meeting,⁶⁸ prepared by ECLAC, and the regional report on the review (which at the time of writing is not yet available online). The latter was coordinated by ECLAC and IOM, and was presented at the International Migration Review Forum. Several documents are available online, including a preliminary report for the region.⁶⁹

Even during the pandemic, agreements for development of Montevideo Consensus indicators were followed up, and training, technical assistance and cooperation activities were conducted with the countries through missions, remote technical assistance, online distribution of publications, conferences and interviews. In addition, two technical cooperation projects (one on measurement and the other on migration contributions) were implemented within the framework of the United Nations Development Account. During the measurement project, CELADE collaborated with a working group on migration statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas.

⁶⁸ See [online] <https://pactomigracion.cepal.org/en/documents/report-regional-review-meeting-implementation-global-compact-safe-orderly-and-regular>.

⁶⁹ See [online] <https://pactomigracion.cepal.org/en/documents>

The measurement project “Collection and use of international migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants” was implemented within the framework of the eleventh tranche of the United Nations Development Account and was coordinated by the Statistics Division of DESA. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC prepared an adapted questionnaire for the countries and a regional report that consolidated national reports from ten countries from the region, assessing national capacities to produce data on international migration, to be published in 2022 in Spanish and English. In addition, a road map was formulated for national capacity-building in production of international migration data, to be implemented from 2022 onward. Webinars were held on three subjects as part of the project: (i) statistical systems and addressing international migration information needs (29 September 2021); (ii) measuring international migration using administrative records (21 October 2021); and (iii) selecting key indicators for international migration (11 November 2021).

Since 2020, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has been implementing the project “Harnessing the contribution of intra-region migration to socio-economic development in Latin American and Caribbean countries” of the twelfth tranche of the United Nations Development Account, which aims to highlight the contributions of migration to sustainable development. During 2021, four national studies on quantitative and qualitative contributions of migration to sustainable development were completed (Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru), leading to the publication in 2022 of the document “Sobre las contribuciones de la migración al desarrollo sostenible: estudios en países seleccionados”.⁷⁰ The studies employed a mixed quantitative and qualitative methodology. The quantitative side of the approach seeks to measure economic, demographic and other contributions, according to the migration situations and availability of data sources in each country. On the qualitative side, the aim is to address the opinions of key stakeholders on contributions, with a view to establishing useful ideas for inclusive migration policies. In November 2021, the first national workshop was held in Chile, to promote participation, discussion, reflection and dialogue among participants on the results, challenges and recommendations outlined in the study. The workshop was attended by 40 people from government agencies, academic circles and civil society.⁷¹

A working group was also formed to determine the metadata for the indicators of chapter F of the Montevideo Consensus, which met in person in Panama on 22–23 July 2018. Linked to the online dialogues on population and development held in 2020,⁷² a report was prepared on human rights and migration in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.⁷³

In the area of training, the topic of migration remained at the centre of the Regional Specialization Course in Demographic Analysis for Sustainable Development (CREAD) offered by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, and numerous lectures were given on migration, human rights and development in public sector, academic and civil society spaces in various countries of the region, including Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala and Peru. These activities were maintained throughout the pandemic in an online format. There was also collaboration with a variety of national, regional and international academic and civil society institutions, particularly the Latin American Population Association (ALAP) networks.

⁷⁰ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/47801-contribuciones-la-migracion-al-desarrollo-sostenible-estudios-paises> (Spanish only).

⁷¹ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/taller-contribuciones-la-migracion-internacional-al-desarrollo-sostenible-caso-chile> (Spanish only).

⁷² See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/type/conferencia-regional-poblacion-desarrollo-america-latina-caribe/dialogos-virtuales-impactos-covid-19-la-perspectiva-poblacion-desarrollo> (Spanish only).

⁷³ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/46354-impact-covid-19-opportunity-reaffirm-central-role-migrants-human-rights>.

The lectures given includes those to doctoral students from universities in the region: the National University in Lanús and the National University in Córdoba (Argentina), and the Private Technical University of Loja (UTPL) (Ecuador).

In terms of publications, in 2018 CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC prepared the *Atlas of migration in Northern Central America*⁷⁴ and the *Demographic Observatory, 2018* on international migration.⁷⁵ In addition, together with the Social Development Division of ECLAC, CELADE participated in preparation of the report “Protección social y migración: una mirada desde las vulnerabilidades a lo largo del ciclo de la migración y de la vida de las personas” (2018), which analyses the key challenges of international migration in the region, especially in terms of realizing universal social protection systems that cover all population groups, including migrants.⁷⁶ CELADE also prepared two chapters of the *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2019*.⁷⁷

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

The spatial distribution of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean has undergone major changes, largely driven by migration within the countries. Urbanization has continued: 80% of the population lives in urban areas, making the region one of the most urban in the developing world. The perennial urbanization is a result of both net rural-urban migration and reclassification and amalgamation of localities. The balance of rural-urban migration continues to favour urban areas because of persistent socioeconomic inequalities between the two areas, generally to the detriment of rural areas. Indeed, the pace of urbanization means that migratory flows among cities are becoming increasingly significant. Moreover, the traditional differences between urban and rural areas, and even the classic notion of cities, are being challenged by the emergence of new phenomena and relationships, such as dispersed cities, city-regions and rural urbanization.

In recent decades, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has examined these trends and processes. That analysis has taken a regional approach, describing the trends and processes in detail and identifying relationships with national and subnational development processes, living conditions and social and territorial inequality. These issues fall under chapter G of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, on territorial inequality, spatial mobility and vulnerability, and are related to other international agreements, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the New Urban Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

In the period under review, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC continued to provide up-to-date statistical information on migration trends and patterns within the countries of the region, as well as conceptual and methodological tools for analysis of migration and urbanization. Periodic updates were applied to the databases Internal Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (MIALC) and Spatial distribution and urbanization in Latin America and the Caribbean (DEPUALC).

⁷⁴ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/44288-atlas-migration-northern-central-america>.

⁷⁵ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/44411-observatorio-demografico-america-latina-2018-migracion-internacional-demographic>.

⁷⁶ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/44021-proteccion-social-migracion-mirada-vulnerabilidades-largo-ciclo-la-migracion> (Spanish only).

⁷⁷ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/44989-social-panorama-latin-america-2019>.

As regards data on internal migration, the MIALC database was updated with all the censuses in the region conducted in the 2010s, adding those of Chile (2017), Peru (2017), Guatemala (2018) and Colombia (2018), as well the only 2020s census available: that of Mexico. In addition, the database was expanded by including an “indigenous status” descriptor, filling the previous information gap on this topic in the region. GIZ supported implementation of ODISEA (a web application developed by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC for analysis of internal migration, day-to-day mobility and residential segregation in Latin America and the Caribbean, based on population and housing censuses) in three countries: Costa Rica, Guatemala and Peru (there is a possibility of including Mexico in 2022 or 2023). In particular, significant progress has been made with the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) of Peru and with the National Population Council (CONAPO) of Mexico, which may lead to national adaptations of ODISEA over the course of 2022 to make it the official application for processing and producing tables, graphs, maps and spatialized indicators for the internal migration and day-to-day movement modules of the two countries.

The DEPUALC database was updated with the most recent census information for the 2010s and 2020s. The metropolitan areas and the sociodemographic, education and basic service and household equipment indicators for Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru were reviewed and updated. A review was performed of the city systems of those five countries, with retrospective analysis from the 1950s to most recent census, using each country’s own definition of the smaller administrative divisions within cities or metropolitan areas to define such areas. This was also reviewed by specialists from the countries and experts in mapping, using Google Earth. During the period, 13 indicators were added to the set of sociodemographic and household equipment indicators contained in the city-level database and its components. These new indicators, which are linked to the issues of international migration, adolescence and youth, and overcrowding, were calculated for the 18 countries that conducted censuses in the 2010s and 2020s. In 2021, the DEPUALC-CARIBE project replicated the set of indicators contained in the DEPUALC database for the 11 Caribbean countries that conducted censuses in the 2010s: Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, and Trinidad and Tobago. The available indicators are calculated at the country level and at the level of larger administrative divisions, since it is not always possible to identify metropolitan areas through Caribbean countries’ censuses. A decision was therefore made to produce information disaggregated at the political-administrative level. Also in 2021, the information contained in the DEPUALC database was entered into CEPALSTAT, which is the main gateway for the statistical information collected, systematized, produced and published by ECLAC. A methodology was also formulated for exchanging data and indicators between the REDATAM DEPUALC database and CEPALSTAT, enabling rapid loading of data from Mexico for 2020 and from Caribbean countries. The process will also allow for greater automation of data loading for the countries that will be added to the database over the course of the 2020s. With this migration to CEPALSTAT, data and indicators can be viewed disaggregated to smaller geographic levels in the geoportal, another CEPALSTAT tool that provides spatialized and georeferenced data.

The outputs prepared in the period under review,⁷⁸ several of which were supported through the annual workplan of ECLAC and UNFPA, include a number of documents in the Population and Development series, such as “Migraciones internas en Chile, 1977-2017: continuidad y cambio”,⁷⁹ “Efectos cambiantes de la migración sobre el crecimiento, la estructura demográfica y la segregación residencial en

⁷⁸ In addition to these publications, there is a long list of articles in magazines and specialized online spaces, as well as presentations at congresses, seminars, workshops and other events. Several documents are currently being prepared, and should be released in 2022 (at least one by the end of June).

⁷⁹ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/45047-migraciones-internas-chile-1977-2017-continuidad-cambio> (Spanish only).

ciudades grandes: el caso de Santiago, Chile, 1977-2017”⁸⁰ and “Nuevas herramientas y análisis sobre segregación residencial socioeconómica, migración interna y movilidad cotidiana en Costa Rica, Guatemala y el Perú, 1980-2018”.⁸¹

Numerous technical assistance activities linked to internal migration were also conducted during missions (Mexico City and Cuernavaca (Mexico), October 2018; Campinas (Brazil), November 2018; Natal (Brazil), April 2019; Guatemala City, April 2019; Bogotá, June 2019; Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), October 2019; Quito, November 2019; and Rio Cuarto (Argentina), November 2019) and through remote teamwork. As regards that remote work, the support provided to the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) of Peru is particularly noteworthy for its regularity, outputs and prospects, and aims to build capacities in the use of census information on migration and commuting. With that goal in mind, a team of public servants was advised on preparing a document on the subject, based on the use of the country’s last three censuses. The document was finalized in April 2022 and was launched on 24 May 2022. There was also active collaboration with the National Population Council of Mexico regarding use of the 2020 census, which includes new questions on day-to-day movement. This led to an article being accepted for the Council’s journal *La Situación Demográfica de México* and a set of training courses, as described below. The projects with Mexico and Peru have served as pilots for at least two lines of work that will continue to be pursued: (i) installation of ODISEA in the countries; and (ii) formulation of a list of standard indicators for internal migration and its effects, for validation, deployment and use by the countries. The support provided through the project “Inclusive, sustainable and smart cities in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean” has been vital to these activities, as part of the 2020–2022 programme of cooperation between ECLAC, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) of Germany and GIZ.

Lastly, in terms of training, activities were conducted for public servants from the National Statistical Office (ONE) of the Dominican Republic (special module on the subject, November 2019) and the National Population Council (CONAPO) of Mexico (introductory training and exchange sessions aimed at building capacities for the use of census data on different topics, including internal migration and commuting, September and October 2021). Activities were also organized for students and faculty members at El Colegio de México (lecture on the subject, October 2018), the Regional Centre for Multidisciplinary Research (CRIM) of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) (lecture on the subject, October 2018), the State University at Campinas (UNICAMP) (lecture on the subject, November 2018) and the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (lecture on the subject, April 2019) of Brazil, the National University at Río Cuarto (lecture on the subject, November 2019) of Argentina and the University of Chile (module on the subject in August 2018 and lecture on the subject in March 2022). In addition, all the teaching material on the subject used at Regional Specialization Course in Demographic Analysis for Sustainable Development (CREAD) was revised and updated, with a view to transferring it to an online format, and work began on preparing a publication from the ECLAC Methodologies series on the measurement of internal migration, based on CREAD teaching notes.

⁸⁰ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/44367-efectos-cambiantes-la-migracion-crecimiento-la-estructura-demografica-la> (Spanish only).

⁸¹ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/47558-nuevas-herramientas-analisis-segregacion-residencial-socioeconomica-migracion> (Spanish only). This document is being referred to for the aforementioned ODISEA dissemination and publicity work.

X. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND AFRODESCENDENT POPULATIONS

The inclusion of two specific chapters on indigenous peoples and Afrodescendants in the Montevideo Consensus is an undeniable reflection of States' commitment to closing the gaps between implementation of measures to guarantee these groups' rights and their everyday lives. In that regard, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has continued to perform actions to contribute to progress with the agreements of the Consensus, in the following areas: (i) inclusion of indigenous peoples and Afrodescendants in national statistical systems; (ii) preparation of studies on their living conditions in relation to their rights, and formulation of policy recommendations, and; (iii) building of national capacities for use and analysis of information and for advocacy. Seminars and technical meetings were also organized on these issues to share knowledge, disseminate information and provide technical assistance. The activities were conducted in conjunction with other United Nations system bodies, such as UNFPA and PAHO, and other entities, such as the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC). In addition, support was provided by cooperation bodies, such as the Ford Foundation.

With respect to the statistical visibility of indigenous and Afrodescendent peoples and the right to information, in the period under review different formats of in-person and remote technical assistance were provided to several countries in the region, primarily to strengthen mainstreaming of the ethnic and racial approach in population and housing censuses. Since 2018, support has been provided to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay. In addition to the workshops and other activities on censuses and inclusion of indigenous peoples and Afrodescendants outlined in chapter II, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC provided support to Panama's Afro Census Technical Panel, led by the National Secretariat for the Development of Afro-Panamanians (SENADAP), and participated in workshops and a lecture in August 2018, as well as a round table on challenges and opportunities for Afrodescendent inclusion in the next census, during Panama's Black Ethnicity Month in May 2020. In the case of Costa Rica, in 2018, support was provided to the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC) through a substantive review of its strategic plan to mainstream the ethnic approach in the country's national statistical system. Between 2019 and 2021, the Fabric of Indigenous Professionals in Argentina conducted activities relating to the 2022 census, with participation in workshops and seminars in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

In the case of Chile, CELADE has been represented in the committee of experts for the participation of indigenous peoples and Afrodescendent tribal people since 2020, which has entailed systematic meetings with the National Institute of Statistics (INE), reviews of documents, formulation of recommendations, and participation in round tables and seminars. In Colombia, in 2021, advice was provided during the evaluation of the 2018 National Population and Housing Census and of the results related to indigenous peoples, as part of the free, prior and informed consent applied to the operation (more than a dozen virtual meetings were held). During the period covered by this report, CELADE participated in numerous meetings, workshops and seminars on mainstreaming the ethnic and racial approach in censuses and other data sources.

In partnership with other bodies, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC organized regional and national meetings focusing on the right to information and on other priority areas included in the Montevideo Consensus, such as territorial rights and the right to health:

- (i) Side event "Heightening the visibility of Afrodescendent persons in the 2030 Agenda with a view to leaving no one behind", second meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America

- and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development (Santiago, 18–20 April 2018), organized by ECLAC, PAHO and UNFPA.⁸²
- (ii) Workshop on statistical processes related to the Afrodescendent variable, for Afro-Chilean leaders, organized by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC at the request of the City Council of Arica (29 November 2019).
 - (iii) Training workshop on indigenous peoples in Guatemala and access and use of sociodemographic information from the 2018 population and housing census, delivered by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and organized together with the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the Presidential Commission against Discrimination and Racism against Indigenous Peoples in Guatemala (CODISRA) and UNFPA (11–15 November 2019).
 - (iv) Launch of the study “Los pueblos indígenas de América Latina – Abya Yala y la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible: tensiones y desafíos desde una perspectiva territorial”, organized by ECLAC and Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (11 June 2020).⁸³
 - (v) Celebration of the International Day of Indigenous Peoples, organized by Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and member institutions of the Regional Interagency Group on Indigenous Peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean (GIRPI) (10 August 2020).⁸⁴
 - (vi) Technical meeting on protocols for enumeration in censuses and surveys of indigenous peoples and traditional communities in the context of COVID-19, organized by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the Working Group on Censuses of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA-ECLAC) and UNFPA (Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office (LACRO) and office in Brazil) (24 November 2020).⁸⁵
 - (vii) Side event “Hacia una recuperación inclusiva y sostenible de la COVID-19: derechos, necesidades y contribuciones de los pueblos indígenas de América Latina y el Caribe”, organized by ECLAC and the Development Coordination Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (16 March 2021), in the framework of the fourth meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development (15–18 March 2021).⁸⁶
 - (viii) Regional Seminar entitled “La Inclusión de Pueblos Indígenas y Afrodescendientes en los Sistemas de Información en Salud en el marco de la Pandemia por COVID-19”, organized by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, together with PAHO and UNFPA (8–9 September 2021). The event was widely attended by representatives from Latin American countries and continued the

⁸² See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/evento-paralelo-visibilizar-personas-afrodescendientes-la-agenda-2030-que-nadie-se-queda#:~:text=se%20quede%20atr%C3%A1s%E2%80%9D-,Evento%20paralelo%3A%20%E2%80%9CVisibilizar%20a%20las%20personas%20afrodescendientes%20en%20la%20Agenda,2030%20con%20una%20visi%C3%B3n%20integral> (Spanish only).

⁸³ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/lanzamiento-estudio-pueblos-indigenas-america-latina-abya-yala-la-agenda-2030-desarrollo> (Spanish only).

⁸⁴ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/notas/la-cepal-conmemora-dia-internacional-pueblos-indigenas>.

⁸⁵ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/protocolos-enumeracion-censos-encuestas-pueblos-indigenas-comunidades-tradicionales-contexto> (Spanish only).

⁸⁶ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/evento-paralelo-recuperacion-inclusiva-sostenible-la-covid-19-derechos-necesidades> (Spanish only).

process of strengthening production of quality information with an ethnic and racial approach, to guide health policies in accordance with rights standards.⁸⁷

- (ix) Seminar entitled “Avances y Desafíos para la Visibilidad Estadística de las Personas Afrodescendientes en América Latina”, organized by UNFPA, the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and DANE (16–19 November 2021). The event contributed to strengthening dialogue and experience-sharing, and fostering national and international partnerships on inclusion of statistical data on the Afrodescendent population in Latin America and use of those data in public policymaking, in accordance with key international commitments.⁸⁸
- (x) Side event during the fifth meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development for the launch of the report “Las juventudes afrodescendientes en América Latina y la matriz de la desigualdad social: derechos, desigualdades y políticas”, organized by ECLAC and UNFPA (9 March 2022).⁸⁹

With regard to production of up-to-date information and knowledge, the following technical documents were prepared and published during the period:

- “Visibilidad estadística y mecanismos participativos de los pueblos indígenas en América Latina: avances y desafíos”, L. Acosta and B. Ribotta, February 2022.⁹⁰
- “Las juventudes afrodescendientes en América Latina y la matriz de la desigualdad social: derechos, desigualdades y políticas”, UNFPA/ECLAC, 2022.⁹¹
- “People of African descent and COVID-19: unveiling structural inequalities in Latin America”, ECLAC, January 2021.⁹²
- “The impact of COVID-19 on indigenous peoples in Latin America (Abya Yala): between invisibility and collective resistance”, jointly with entities of the United Nations system and the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, December 2020.⁹³

⁸⁷ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/seminario-regional-la-inclusion-pueblos-indigenas-afrodescendiente-sistemas-informacion-0> and <https://www.cepal.org/es/notas/amplia-convocatoria-paises-america-latina-caribe-se-realizo-seminario-regional-la-inclusion> (Spanish only).

⁸⁸ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/notas/exito-se-realizo-seminario-virtual-avances-desafios-la-visibilidad-estadistica-personas> (Spanish only) and <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/seminario-virtual-avances-desafios-la-visibilidad-estadistica-personas-afrodescendientes> (Spanish only).

⁸⁹ See [online] <https://foroalc2030.cepal.org/2022/es/programa/lanzamiento-informe-juventudes-afrodescendientes-america-latina-la-matriz-la-desigualdad>.

⁹⁰ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/47750-visibility-estadistica-mecanismos-participativos-pueblos-indigenas-america> (Spanish only).

⁹¹ See [online] <https://lac.unfpa.org/es/publicaciones/las-juventudes-afrodescendientes-en-am%C3%A9rica-latina-y-la-matriz-de-la-desigualdad-social> (Spanish only).

⁹² See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/46621-people-african-descent-and-covid-19-unveiling-structural-inequalities-latin>.

⁹³ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/46698-impact-covid-19-indigenous-peoples-latin-america-abya-yala-between-invisibility>.

- “Afrodescendientes y la matriz de la desigualdad social en América Latina: retos para la inclusión”, ECLAC/UNFPA, October 2020.⁹⁴ In May 2021, summaries of the document were published in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French.⁹⁵
- “Los pueblos indígenas de América Latina – Abya Yala y la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible: tensiones y desafíos desde una perspectiva territorial”, ECLAC/FILAC, June 2020.⁹⁶
- “People of African descent in Latin America and the Caribbean: Developing indicators to measure and counter inequalities”, ECLAC/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), June 2020.⁹⁷

The publication “Aspectos conceptuales de los censos de población y vivienda: desafíos para la definición de contenidos incluyentes en la ronda 2020”⁹⁸ contains a section on indigenous peoples and Afrodescendants, while “Recomendaciones para los censos de población y vivienda en América Latina. Revisión 2020”⁹⁹ includes a chapter on mainstreaming of the ethnic and racial approach in censuses and recommendations for identification of those groups. In addition, notable contributions have been made on issues related to indigenous peoples and Afrodescendants in ECLAC institutional documents, such as the *Social Panorama of Latin America* and the annual reports presented at the meetings of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, with a focus on the health and socioeconomic crisis and the challenges of achieving a recovery with equality in diversity. A regional study on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economies of indigenous peoples is being prepared as part of a project supported by the Ford Foundation.

Classes on building national capacities for use and analysis of sociodemographic information on indigenous and Afrodescendent peoples have been given as part of the following training programmes:

- Diploma in training of trainers in human rights, food and nutrition security, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and International Indigenous Women’s Forum (IIWF), Santiago, September 2018. Module taught: Indigenous women in international and regional agreements and the right to information.
- Latin American diploma on indigenous peoples and the Sustainable Development Goals, “La Ruta de los Pueblos Indígenas para Reducir la Desigualdad en la Agenda 2030: Que Nadie se Quede Atrás” workshop, Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Plurinational State of Bolivia), 15–26 October 2018. Module taught: Indicators for monitoring the 2030 Agenda and the Montevideo Consensus.
- Certificate of specialization in indigenous peoples, human rights and international cooperation, Francisco de Vitoria Institute of International and European Studies, Carlos III University in

⁹⁴ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/46191-afrodescendientes-la-matriz-la-desigualdad-social-america-latina-retos-la> (Spanish only).

⁹⁵ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/46871-afrodescendants-and-matrix-social-inequality-latin-america-challenges-inclusion>.

⁹⁶ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/45664-pueblos-indigenas-america-latina-abya-yala-la-agenda-2030-desarrollo-sostenible> (Spanish only).

⁹⁷ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/45202-people-african-descent-latin-america-and-caribbean-developing-indicators-measure>.

⁹⁸ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/44944-aspectos-conceptuales-censos-poblacion-vivienda-desafios-la-definicion> (Spanish only).

⁹⁹ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/44944-aspectos-conceptuales-censos-poblacion-vivienda-desafios-la-definicion> (Spanish only).

- Madrid, July 2020. Module taught: Disaggregated sociodemographic information for indigenous peoples: progress and challenges in Latin America.
- 2020 diploma in indigenous peoples and the 2030 Agenda in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, Intercultural Indigenous University of the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas (ECMIA), Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas (CAOI), Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organizations in the Amazon Basin (COICA), Central American Indigenous Council (CICA) and Carlos III University in Madrid, October 2020. Module taught: Statistical visibility of indigenous peoples from the perspective of their rights and the 2030 Agenda.
 - Regional diploma in strengthening indigenous women's leadership, with an emphasis on competencies to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, Intercultural Indigenous University of the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas (ECMIA), Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas (CAOI), Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organizations in the Amazon Basin (COICA), Central American Indigenous Council (CICA) and Carlos III University in Madrid, October 2020. Module taught: Montevideo Consensus indicators: how to read information on social indicators and what progress has been made on statistical visibility of indigenous peoples and women.
 - Global School on Indigenous Women's Leadership. Eighth edition of the Program on Human Rights and International Advocacy Skills, IWF, April 2021. Module taught: Indicators and use of data.
 - Certificate of specialization in indigenous peoples, human rights and international cooperation, Francisco de Vitoria Institute of International and European Studies of Carlos III University in Madrid and the Intercultural Indigenous University of the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, June 2021. Module taught: Disaggregated sociodemographic information for indigenous peoples: progress and challenges in Latin America.
 - Afrodescendent Youth Leadership School in Latin America and the Caribbean, Ashanti Peru-Peruvian Network of Afrodescendent Youth, with the support of UNFPA, September 2021. Module taught: Censuses and statistics on Afrodescendent populations.
 - Diploma in strengthening indigenous women's leadership, with an emphasis on competencies to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, Intercultural Indigenous University, Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas (ECMIA), Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas (CAOI), Coordinating Body of Indigenous Organizations in the Amazon Basin (COICA), Central American Indigenous Council (CICA) and Carlos III University in Madrid, October 2021. Module taught: Montevideo Consensus Indicators: how to read information on social indicators and how much progress has been made on statistical visibility of indigenous peoples and women.
 - Diploma in indigenous youth leadership for collective advocacy, Intercultural Indigenous University of the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, January 2022. Module taught: The modern world, the global indigenous agenda and the role of indigenous youth. Indigenous peoples, the 2030 Agenda and the Montevideo Consensus.

During the period, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC participated in more than 60 international, regional and national meetings, through declarations and substantive presentations, which provided opportunities to enrich its work and disseminate different components and results of the activities described in this chapter. Some examples of the variety of meetings are: the Meetings of Ibero-American High Authorities with Indigenous Peoples to agree the Ibero-American Action Plan for the Implementation of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, led by Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (four meetings between 2018 and 2021), and the meetings convened by the Inter-American Network of High Authorities on Afro-descendant Population Policies (RIAFRO), of the Organization of American States (OAS) (2018 and 2020); the first edition of the gathering entitled Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development: Reflections on its Implementation in Colombia (Universidad Externado de Colombia-UNFPA, Bogotá, September 2019); the high-level meeting Accelerating Global Action for Fulfilment of the Rights of People of African Descent in Latin America and the Caribbean (Government of Costa Rica, October 2019, San José) and the third International Interdisciplinary Congress on Old Age and Aging, which included sessions on indigenous peoples and old age (Oaxaca de Juárez, Mexico, June 2019). In 2020, the online meeting of the Committee on Indigenous Peoples, Afrodescendants and Ethnic Groups of the Latin American and Caribbean Parliament was held (October 2020), as well as the meeting convened by the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) of Peru, as part of its “Miércoles de Evidencia” events, to present and discuss new contributions to monitoring the right to well-being of indigenous peoples (October 2020), and the seminar on intercultural dialogues in times of pandemic, convened by Universidad del Valle in Colombia and the Latin American Social Sciences Council (CLACSO) (September 2020). In 2021, among many other events, the seminar on the impact of COVID-19 on indigenous populations in Mexico and the multidimensionality of the challenges, mechanisms of resilience and opportunities for the future, organized by the National Public Health Institute of Mexico, UNFPA and Population Council, was held (20 April); the side event “One year on - How Indigenous Peoples are adjusting to SDG implementation in COVID’s time, challenges and opportunities”, organized by Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, in the framework of the high-level political forum on sustainable development (9 July); the Second International Afro-Andean Forum entitled Walking toward the ubuntu of Afrodescendent people: recognition, justice and development (October 2020); and a presentation at the 19th session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (October 2021).

Lastly, in October 2021, the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean decorated the then-Executive Secretary of ECLAC with the Order of “El Quinto Sol”, in recognition of her unconditional commitment to furthering the rights of indigenous peoples.¹⁰⁰

XI. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

In the 2018–2022 period, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has conducted several activities related to persons with disabilities and their human rights, pursuant to the mandates conveyed by the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and those derived from the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) and the ECLAC Disability Inclusion Strategy 2021–2025.

¹⁰⁰ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/noticias/secretaria-ejecutiva-la-cepal-recibe-condecoracion-la-orden-quinto-sol-su-compromiso> (Spanish only).

During the period, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has supported the countries of the region with measurement of disability in surveys, administrative records and particularly population and housing censuses, which are a valuable source—and in some cases the only source—of information on the population with disabilities. To determine the prevalence of this population in a country, its sociodemographic characterization and geographic location, processes for measuring disability in censuses must be strengthened. With that aim, during a seminar on conceptual aspects of population and housing censuses and the challenges faced when defining inclusive content for the 2020 round, held in November 2018, a full day was spent discussing the topic and work was conducted in four panels. The first panel outlined the progress made at the global and regional levels with respect to identification of the population with disabilities in censuses. The second panel recounted the experiences of three countries from the region in this area, and the third gave an account of civil society’s vision regarding the importance and use of such information. Lastly, a number of groups worked to formulate recommendations that were presented in a plenary session (or fourth panel).¹⁰¹ As a result of the seminar, the document “Aspectos conceptuales de los censos de población y vivienda: desafíos para la definición de contenidos incluyentes en la ronda 2020” was published in 2019, outlining the documents from the presentations given during the seminar, and offering recommendations for measurement of disability in censuses.¹⁰² In that regard, technical advice has been provided to Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay regarding measurement of disability in censuses, surveys and administrative records.

At the nineteenth annual meeting of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, held in 2019 in Buenos Aires, the Buenos Aires Group was formed. It is a regional group of the Washington Group that brings together national statistical offices in the region and works in consultation with civil society to support implementation of the tools and methodology proposed by the Washington Group. This group is coordinated by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) of Argentina and ECLAC is its technical secretariat. CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, together with the Social Development Division and Statistics Division of ECLAC, are responsible for monitoring and supporting the activities conducted in the region to promote harmonization of disability measurement and develop methodological and conceptual designs to improve disability measurement. During this time, support has been provided for the creation of this regional body and various thematic subgroups, for drafting of technical notes and for organization of two regional meetings of the group. The first plenary meeting, in which 16 countries of the region participated, was held on 27 May 2021.¹⁰³

In view of the situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Peru, as Chair of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized six online dialogues, with the support of the Presiding Officers of the Conference, ECLAC (as technical secretariat) and UNFPA. The discussions analysed the sociodemographic situation in the countries of the region in the crisis and its possible short-, medium- and long-term repercussions for the most vulnerable population groups, in the context of the priority measures of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this regard, in December 2020, the online dialogue “Personas con Discapacidad y Derechos frente a la Pandemia de COVID-19: que Nadie se quede Atrás” was held, to exchange ideas about availability of disaggregated data according to different key variables (age group and geographic location) on the population with

¹⁰¹ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/seminario-aspectos-conceptuales-censos-poblacion-vivienda-desafios-la-definicion-contenidos> (Spanish only).

¹⁰² See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/44944-aspectos-conceptuales-censos-poblacion-vivienda-desafios-la-definicion> (Spanish only).

¹⁰³ See [online] <https://rtc-cea.cepal.org/es/evento/primera-reunion-del-grupo-de-buenos-aires-sobre-estadisticas-de-discapacidad> (Spanish only).

disabilities affected by COVID-19 and the impact of the pandemic on the lives of those persons and their families in the region, the affirmative action that States had implemented to mitigate the possible effects of the pandemic on persons with disabilities and their families, and the public policy challenges arising from the impact of COVID-19 on those persons in Latin America and the Caribbean. The dialogue was conducted through a web conference, with accessibility taken into account, and was streamed on social networks.¹⁰⁴

In the context of COVID-19, ECLAC prepared various reports analysing the economic and social impacts of the pandemic at the regional, national and sector levels. The report “Persons with disabilities and their rights in the COVID-19 pandemic: leaving no one behind”, prepared by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, examines the situation of persons with disabilities with regard to the potential impact of COVID-19. The document outlines national actions taken to lessen the impact of the pandemic and makes recommendations for addressing the devastating social and economic consequences of COVID-19 for persons with disabilities.¹⁰⁵

XII. TRAINING IN POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

In response to requests from Latin American and Caribbean countries for human resource training in demographic analysis, and in view of the new technological possibilities offered by the online world, in 2018 CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC began designing the Regional Course of Specialization in Demographic Analysis for Sustainable Development (CREAD) with a blended learning format that combined e-learning with face-to-face meetings. In March 2020, however, the first cases of COVID-19 were reported in the region, leading to a set of restrictions, such as travel bans. The course coordinators and teachers therefore found themselves obliged to adapt delivery of the course to the new situation, migrating to an entirely remote format.

Consequently, the first edition of CREAD was delivered between July and December 2020, with the support of UNFPA, and, given the good results, the course was repeated in 2021. The 2020 version had 34 participants from 12 countries in the region (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) and the 2021 edition had 31 participants from 15 countries (Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru). Most of the participants were public servants from national statistical offices and the rest were from other government institutions, academic circles and civil society organizations.

After the course ended, a number of students, from both the 2020 and 2021 editions of CREAD, chose to continue specializing in demography and are pursuing post-graduate studies, either through master’s degrees or doctorates (two students are enrolled in the master’s degree in Demography and three in the doctorate in Demography at the National University in Córdoba, Argentina).

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC is currently organizing CREAD 2022 and plans to continue offering training in demographic analysis techniques, as this is one of its main—and traditional—lines of work.

¹⁰⁴ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/dialogo-virtual-personas-discapacidad-derechos-frente-la-pandemia-covid-19-que-nadie-se> (Spanish only).

¹⁰⁵ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/46603-persons-disabilities-and-their-rights-covid-19-pandemic-leaving-one-behind>.

CONCLUSIONS

In recent years, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has continued to work to promote and strengthen mainstreaming of population issues in Latin American and Caribbean countries' development policies and programmes, particularly in relation to implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development. With a special focus on the persistent social, economic and territorial inequalities that continue to characterize the region, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC continues to analyse past, present and future population trends in order to build and strengthen national capacities to monitor demographic trends and address population and development issues, with a view to designing and implementing sociodemographic policies.

The activities conducted over the past three years have included some milestones that have raised the institutional presence of CELADE-ECLAC Population Division in Latin America and the Caribbean and in other regions of the world. Of particular note are the third session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Lima, August 2018) and the fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Conference (Santiago, October 2019), at which the first regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus was approved. Other key events include the Executive meeting of the Presiding Officers (online, May 2021); the regional review meeting on the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (April 2021); support and technical assistance to the countries of the region for the 2020 population census round; organization of the preparatory meeting for the Fifth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean (November 2021); technological updates of the REDATAM (retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer) system and capacity-building at the national level for use of the system in the region and other regions, such as Africa and Asia; training in demography through the Regional Course of Specialization in Demographic Analysis for Sustainable Development (CREAD 2020 and CREAD 2021); annual publication of the *Demographic Observatory*; publication of issues 106–113 of the journal *Notas de Población*, the publication on population studies with the longest tradition and history in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as 16 issues published in the Population and Development series, which is part of the institutional remit of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC along with its other publication series.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC and UNFPA have historically collaborated extensively when preparing annual work plans. Over the years, this considerable collaboration has contributed to significantly deepening and broadening the scope of the programme of work of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC. CELADE also regularly cooperates with the Population Division of DESA on population estimates and projections, which are updated every two years.

When conducting its activities, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has always aimed to work closely with other bodies from the United Nations system, as well as with other multilateral organizations and with donor countries through tailored agreements. Valuable joint projects have been implemented in that regard with various counterparts, such as PAHO, UNICEF, the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Statistics Division of DESA, IOM (within the United Nations regional migration network, of which ECLAC is coordinator), IDB, the Ford Foundation and GIZ. Inter-institutional collaborative activities have included work with PAHO on COVID-19 impact reports, with the Population Division of DESA on meetings, projects and products, and with the Latin American and Caribbean Network for Strengthening Health Information Systems, GIRPI and the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases. In addition, collaboration and joint work with civil society organizations and

networks, the academic sector and indigenous peoples' organizations have been an abiding feature of the work of CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, preparing studies, workshops and seminars, or participating in and supporting initiatives of the different regional and subregional organizations and networks.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has made noteworthy contributions to preparation of studies with evidence-based policy recommendations, as shown in the list of publications annexed to this report, and has participated in institutional studies with other Divisions, such as the 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 editions of the *Social Panorama of Latin America*, as well as making substantive contributions to the reports presented by ECLAC to the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development in that period. This participation has also continued through the collaboration by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC within various ECLAC interdivisional working groups, including work with subregional and national offices, and especially with the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean.

As is clear from this report, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC has continued to strengthen its relationship with the countries of the region through technical assistance on many different population-related issues. The geographic coverage of the technical assistance has been broad within Latin America and the Caribbean and in other regions, focusing primarily on population censuses, ageing, indigenous peoples, Afrodescendants, internal and international migration, and formulation of population estimates and projections.

The outlook for 2022–2024

Over the coming two years, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC will continue to provide technical assistance to the countries of the region in each of the thematic areas outlined in this report. CELADE will also review and update its databanks, progressively integrating them into the ECLAC statistics portal, CEPALSTAT, which provides open data. The current databanks cover international migration (Investigation of International Migration in Latin America (IMILA)), internal migration (MIALC), spatial distribution of the population (DEPUALC), maternity (MATERNILAC), indigenous peoples and Afrodescendants (Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean Data Bank (PIAALC)) and population estimates and projections. The Division will also continue its training activities, including CREAD, aiming to update the content and teaching formats and emphasizing the human rights-based approach. It will also remain committed, among other activities, to the duties and tasks arising from its role as technical secretariat of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, which include organizing the fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Conference in 2023, monitoring implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development in the framework of 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 updating the virtual platform for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus. In addition, it will continue to work on substantive support for 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. Within the framework of the United Nations Network on Migration, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, together with IOM and other bodies of the United Nations system, will continue to pay special attention to supporting countries with implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, based on the conclusions of the International Migration Review Forum, held in May 2022. In addition, the Division will address requests originating from the issue-based coalition on human mobility and its working groups, as well working with other entities, such as PAHO.

Likewise, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC will continue to provide ongoing support to the countries of the region in relation to the 2020 census round, addressing national statistical offices' needs relating to the different stages of the census process, responding to the requirements of other entities and civil society organizations regarding awareness-raising and inclusion processes, and promoting South-South cooperation. In this context, a working group on censuses will also be established within the Knowledge Transfer Network of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, as a new means of sharing experiences and holding discussions in the region, and technical documents will be prepared on this subject. Particular attention will be paid to population estimates and projections at the subnational level, given the importance of having timely, quality information owing to the geographic disaggregation required by the Montevideo Consensus and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Another challenge for the coming two years, is updating ICT and adopting new ICT. This mainly comprises development of the REDATAM program, given its use for census processing in the consistency and validation stages, as well as in the processes of democratization of information, facilitating access to microdata and enabling access to and analysis of sociodemographic information.

CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC will continue to participate in ALAP, collaborate with national population associations, national and regional universities and other academic institutions, and civil society organizations, and will give lectures on requested topics.

In the case of international migration, CELADE will address requests from the countries, for example, through intergovernmental forums (such as the Regional Conference on Migration and the South American Conference on Migration) and other subregional, regional and hemispheric initiatives. It will provide technical advice on issues related to definition and collection of migration data, migration policies and national studies on the contributions of migration to sustainable development.

In relation to indigenous peoples and Afrodescendants, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC will continue to support mainstreaming of the ethnic and racial approach in the 2020 census round and other data sources, such as health records, paying particular attention to participatory processes and improvement of data quality. CELADE will also continue to focus on three areas of action: (i) production of updated information and knowledge on the situation of these groups from an intersectional perspective, including policy recommendations; (ii) dissemination and exchange of experiences in the region, technical assistance and training, and South-South cooperation; and (iii) furthering the rights of indigenous peoples and Afrodescendent populations, with an emphasis on the priority actions of the Montevideo Consensus.

With regard to analysis of demographic changes and development challenges, CELADE will continue to prepare studies and provide technical assistance to build and expand the capacities of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to formulate evidence-based public policies and sustainable development planning that address the opportunities and challenges of demographic changes.

Lastly, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC will address the requests and requirements of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on all issues contained in the regional population and development agenda, as set out in the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and its priority actions, in synergy with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other multilateral and regional instruments for the protection of rights.

Annex

**PUBLICATIONS PRODUCED BY THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN
DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)-POPULATION DIVISION OF ECLAC
DURING THE 2018–2022 PERIOD**

No.	Title	Description and symbol	Date
Periodicals			
1	Notas de Población, vol. 48, N° 113	LC/PUB.2021/16-P	January 2022
2	Notas de Población, vol. 48, N° 112	LC/PUB.2021/7-P	July 2021
3	Notas de Población, vol. 47, N° 111	LC/PUB.2020/19-P	January 2021
4	Notas de Población, vol. 47, N° 110	LC/PUB.2020/8-P	July 2020
5	Notas de Población, vol. 46, N° 109	LC/PUB.2019/29-P	January 2020
6	Notas de Población, vol. 46, N° 108	LC/PUB.2019/10-P	July 2019
7	Notas de Población, vol. 45, N° 107	LC/PUB.2018/27-P	December 2018
8	Notas de Población, vol. 45, N° 106	LC/PUB.2018/9-P	June 2018
9	REDATAM Informa, N° 27	LC/TS.2021/192	December 2021
10	REDATAM Informa, N° 26	LC/TS.2020/145	December 2020
11	REDATAM Informa, N° 25	LC/TS.2019/114	December 2019
12	REDATAM Informa, N° 24	LC/TS.2018/89	December 2018
13	Boletín de Envejecimiento y Derechos de las Personas Mayores en América Latina y el Caribe, N° 18		January 2021
14	Boletín de Envejecimiento y Derechos de las Personas Mayores en América Latina y el Caribe, N° 17		January 2020
15	Boletín de Envejecimiento y Derechos de las Personas Mayores en América Latina y el Caribe, N° 16		February 2019
16	Boletín de Envejecimiento y Derechos de las Personas Mayores en América Latina y el Caribe, N° 14-15		January 2018
17	Demographic Observatory, 2021. The 2020 round of population and housing censuses in Latin America and the Caribbean in the context of the pandemic: regional overview and urgent challenges (English and Spanish)	LC/PUB.2021/19-P	June 2022
18	Demographic Observatory, 2020. COVID-19 mortality: Evidence and scenarios (English and Spanish)	LC/PUB.2020/20-P	February 2021
19	Demographic Observatory, 2019. Population projections (English and Spanish)	LC/PUB.2019/24-P	February 2020
20	Demographic Observatory, 2018. International migration (Spanish and English)	LC/PUB.2018/25-P	January 2019

No.	Title	Description and symbol	Date
Other publications			
1	Manual de cuentas nacionales de transferencia: medición y análisis de la economía generacional	LC/PUB.2022/4	March 2022
2	Sobre las contribuciones de la migración al desarrollo sostenible: estudios en países seleccionados	LC/TS.2021/195	March 2022
3	Visibilidad estadística y mecanismos participativos de los pueblos indígenas en América Latina: avances y desafíos	LC/TS.2021/188	February 2022
4	Las juventudes afrodescendientes en América Latina y la matriz de la desigualdad social: derechos, desigualdades y políticas	Co-publication with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	2021
5	Recomendaciones para los censos de población y vivienda en América Latina. Revisión 2020	LC/TS.2021/150	December 2021
6	Population and Development series, No. 136 Nuevas herramientas y análisis sobre segregación residencial socioeconómica, migración interna y movilidad cotidiana en Costa Rica, Guatemala y el Perú, 1980-2018	LC/TS.2021/152	December 2021
7	Population and Development series, No. 135 Demographic transition and achieving the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean: a regional overview of the National Transfer Accounts	LC/TS.2021/146	November 2021
8	Lineamientos generales para la captura de datos censales: revisión de métodos con miras a la ronda de censos 2020	LC/CEA.11/DDR/1	November 2021
9	Afrodescendants and the matrix of social inequality in Latin America: challenges for inclusion. Summary (Spanish, English, Portuguese and French)	LC/TS.2021/26	May 2021
10	Demographic transition: opportunities and challenges to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean	LC/TS.2020/105	April 2021
11	Population and Development series, No. 134 Las estadísticas de nacimientos y defunciones en América Latina con miras al seguimiento de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible y del Consenso de Montevideo sobre Población y Desarrollo	LC/TS.2021/48	April 2021
12	Population and Development series, No. 133 Métodos analíticos para evaluar la completitud y la calidad del registro de las defunciones: estado actual de los conocimientos	LC/TS.2021/11	March 2021
13	Las dimensiones del envejecimiento y los derechos de las personas mayores en América Latina y el Caribe. Textos seleccionados 2009-2020	LC/M.2021/2	March 2021
14	Persons with disabilities and their rights in the COVID-19 pandemic: leaving no one behind (Spanish and English)		January 2021
15	People of African descent and COVID-19: unveiling structural inequalities in Latin America (Spanish and English)		January 2021
16	Challenges for the protection of older persons and their rights during the COVID-19 pandemic (Spanish and English)		December 2020
17	The impact of COVID-19 on indigenous peoples in Latin America (Abya Yala): Between invisibility and collective resistance (Spanish and English)	LC/TS.2020/171	December 2020
18	The impact of COVID-19: An opportunity to reaffirm the central role of migrants' human rights in sustainable development (Spanish and English)		November 2020

No.	Title	Description and symbol	Date
Other publications			
19	Afrodescendientes y la matriz de la desigualdad social en América Latina: retos para la inclusión	LC/TS.2020/14	October 2020
20	Population and Development series, No. 132 Perspectivas de la población mundial 2019: metodología de las Naciones Unidas para las estimaciones y proyecciones de población	LC/TS.2020/95	September 2020
21	Population and Development series, No. 131 Maternidad, fecundidad y paridez en la adolescencia y la juventud: continuidad y cambio en América Latina	LC/TS.2020/89	July 2020
22	Population and Development series, No. 130 Cuentas Nacionales de Transferencias en el Paraguay en 2012: instrumento para las políticas públicas	LC/TS.2020/57	July 2020
23	Los pueblos indígenas de América Latina – Abya Yala y la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible: tensiones y desafíos desde una perspectiva territorial	LC/TS.2020/47	June 2020
24	People of African descent in Latin America and the Caribbean: developing indicators to measure and counter inequalities (Spanish and English)	LC/TS.2019/62	June 2020
25	Population and Development series, No. 129 Las Cuentas Nacionales de Transferencias del Perú y los desafíos para lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible	LC/TS.2019/106	January 2020
26	Population and Development series, No. 128 Transferencias entre generaciones y grupos socioeconómicos: estimaciones de las Cuentas Nacionales de Transferencias en la Argentina	LC/TS.2019/105	January 2020
27	Population and Development series, No. 127 Ciclo económico vital y bonos demográficos en Costa Rica	LC/TS.2019/83	December 2019
28	Population and Development series, No. 126 Migraciones internas en Chile, 1977-2017: continuidad y cambio	LC/TS.2019/75	December 2019
29	Seminars and Conferences series, No. 94 Aspectos conceptuales de los censos de población y vivienda: desafíos para la definición de contenidos incluyentes en la ronda 2020	LC/TS.2019/67	November 2019
30	Migración y desarrollo sostenible: la centralidad de los derechos humanos. Textos seleccionados 2008-2019	LC/M.2019/4	October 2019
31	First regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (Spanish and English)	LC/CRPD.3/6	February 2019
32	Día Mundial de la Población 2019. Tendencias recientes de la población de América Latina y el Caribe		January 2019
33	Atlas of migration in Northern Central America (Spanish and English)	LC/PUB.2018/23	December 2018
34	Population and Development series, No. 125 Efectos cambiantes de la migración sobre el crecimiento, la estructura demográfica y la segregación residencial en ciudades grandes: el caso de Santiago, Chile, 1977-2017	LC/TS.2018/110	November 2018
35	Population and Development series, No. 124 Panorama de la migración internacional en México y Centroamérica	LC/TS.2018/42	June 2018
36	Population and Development series, No. 123 Panorama de la migración internacional en América del Sur	LC/TS.2018/32	May 2018
37	Population and Development series, No. 122 Panorama de la migración internacional en el Caribe	LC/TS.2018/28	May 2018