



**Fourth session of the
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**VIRTUAL PLATFORM TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE REGIONAL FOLLOW-UP
OF THE MONTEVIDEO CONSENSUS**

PROPOSED UPDATING PROTOCOL

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INTRODUCTION

The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development was the outcome of the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Montevideo from 12 to 15 August 2013. It represented the most important intergovernmental agreement in the area of population and development in the region and was a fundamental part of the review process for the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its follow-up beyond 2014. Indeed, the Montevideo Consensus has been the regional expression of the Programme of Action beyond 2014.

The Montevideo Consensus covers all relevant population and development issues in Latin America and the Caribbean and constitutes a comprehensive and updated road map for future regional action in that regard. To transform it into an operational agenda, at successive meetings the countries of the region reached agreements and adopted resolutions on the procedures, activities and responsibilities related to the implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus.

At their special meeting, held in Santiago in November 2017, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean requested the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) —in its capacity as technical secretariat— to prepare a proposal for a virtual platform to contribute to the regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and in coordination with the Presiding Officers of the Conference.

A proposal for a virtual platform was presented and adopted at the third session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Lima from 7 to 9 August 2018. Subsequently, at the fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Santiago in October 2019, a prototype was presented of a virtual platform to contribute to regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.

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

In this context, the following proposed protocol for updating the contents of the virtual platform to contribute to the regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development is based on the first version prepared by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC, further to the prototype approved by the countries of the region. This proposal will enable the necessary information to be gathered to provide systematic input for the virtual platform.

A. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PLATFORM

As noted in the proposal (ECLAC, 2018), the expectation is for the platform to become a space where countries can disseminate their achievements, progress and outstanding issues, in the interests of accountability. In addition, the platform is intended to be a consultation resource for civil society

organizations, to facilitate follow-up of State actions on issues that affect them; for the academic sector, which can contribute to the analysis of progress reported by countries and assist in the dissemination, implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus, among other actions, and for the United Nations system and other multilateral agencies in guiding technical assistance and cooperation, among other considerations.

In its current guise, the platform comprises nine sections that include the five main components proposed in the original version (indicators, institutional framework, laws and policies, national reports and Conference documents), in addition to four sections that provide information on the Montevideo Consensus itself and activities related to its implementation and follow-up. The nine sections are:

- Issues: provides direct access to each of the chapters of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, with a brief description of their scope.
- Priority measures: contains each of the priority measures of the Montevideo Consensus, organized by chapters.
- Indicators: includes the indicators established for follow-up of the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus, organized by chapters.
- Institutional framework: references the national institutional framework for follow-up of the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus.
- Laws and policies: references countries' regulations, actions and initiatives for the implementation of the priority measures of the Montevideo Consensus.
- National reports: contains the national reports presented by countries at the sessions of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Countries: presents a profile and information on each country summarizing elements of the previous sections.
- Documents: contains the official documents of the sessions of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and the meetings of its Presiding Officers.
- Dissemination resources: enables dissemination of audiovisual material related to the Montevideo Consensus and access by type of dissemination resource.

To ensure that the platform's functions are kept up to date, this document proposes the implementation of a survey to periodically update the platform for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus in two of its dimensions.¹ The survey will gather information on the national institutional framework and the laws and policies for the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus. Admittedly, the task will involve an effort for countries; however, it is important to bear in mind that the systematization of the information gleaned by the survey will assist with the preparation of the voluntary national reports and the regional report. At the same time, the technical support of UNFPA is considered essential throughout the process of completing the survey, to which end relevant procedures will be established in accordance with the express requirements indicated by each country.

¹ See the survey in the annex hereto.

It should be noted that the national reports will be part of a presentation schedule to be approved by the countries at the fourth session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in June 2022.

B. PROPOSED UPDATING PROTOCOL

This updating protocol focuses on the sections that need to be updated most frequently on the platform: “Indicators”, “Institutional framework”, “Laws and policies”, “National reports”, “Documents” and “Dissemination resources”.

The contents of the “Issues” and “Priority measures” sections are relatively static, as they refer to the description of the chapters and priority measures established in the official document of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (ECLAC, 2013) and other documents presented at sessions of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Having said that, given that the “issues” section identifies the Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to which the different chapters of the Montevideo Consensus are directly related, the possibility exists that, as a result of subsequent discussions with the countries of the region, the technical secretariat may need to make updates.

Lastly, the “Countries” section is made up of information relating to the selected country contained in the other sections, so its update will depend on the information added to the other sections.

The following is the protocol for updating the dynamic content of each section.

1. Indicators for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development

a) Content

The platform includes all the indicators established by the countries of the region for follow-up on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus (140 in total) and, where information is available, provides dynamic graphics. In general terms, the figures available refer to indicators that can be measured in a significant number of countries, i.e., those that have a detailed methodology and for which there are official, periodic and representative data sources, at least at the national level. In this regard, in the first version of the platform, these figures correspond to the information already available on the Commission’s CEPALSTAT statistical portal.² In turn, the vast majority of these indicators (see table 1) coincide with official indicators for follow-up of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contained in the 2030 Agenda (which is why they are also at the base of the Regional Knowledge Platform on the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean (SDG Gateway) of ECLAC).³

² Since the CEPALSTAT database is open (see [online] <https://statistics.cepal.org/portal/cepalstat/index.html?lang=en>), the virtual platform for the Montevideo Consensus directly reads the information contained therein. This optimizes updating processes while avoiding duplication of efforts and differing figures for the same indicator.

³ See [online] <https://agenda2030lac.org/estadisticas/regional-data-bank-statistical-follow-up-sdg-1.html?lang=en>.

Table 1

List of indicators that meet the requirements considered and are included in the first version of the virtual platform to contribute to the regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development

Indicators	
A.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (indicator 1.1.1 of the SDGs).
A.2	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (indicator 1.2.1 of the SDGs).
A.3	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (indicator 1.2.2 of the SDGs).
A.4	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities (indicator 10.2.1 of the SDGs).
A.5	Gini coefficient.
A.6	Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services (indicator 1.4.1 of the SDGs).
A.7	Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as a percentage of total government spending (indicator 1.a.2 of the SDGs).
A.8	Life expectancy at birth, by sex.
A.9	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (indicator 3.8.2 of the SDGs).
A.10	Suicide mortality rate (indicator 3.4.2 of the SDGs).
A.11	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (indicator 4.4.1 of the SDGs).
A.12	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex (indicator 8.3.1 of the SDGs).
A.13	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities (indicator 8.5.1 of the SDGs).
A.14	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (indicator 8.5.2 of the SDGs).
A.15	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people (indicator 11.5.1 of the SDGs).
A.16	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (indicator 15.3.1 of the SDGs).
A.18	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age (indicator 16.1.1 of the SDGs).
A.19	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (indicator 16.1.3 of the SDGs).
A.20	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (indicator 10.3.1 of the SDGs).
B.1	Under-five mortality rate (indicator 3.2.1 of the SDGs).
B.2	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age (indicator 8.7.1 of the SDGs).
B.5	Percentage of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (indicator 4.1.1 of the SDGs)

Indicators	
B.10	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years and aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group (indicator 3.7.2 of the SDGs).
B.12	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (indicator 5.3.1 of the SDGs).
C.4	Proportion of population covered by social protection and social assistance floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable (indicator 1.3.1 of the SDGs).
C.8	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (indicator 3.4.1 of the SDGs).
D.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations (indicator 3.3.1 of the SDGs).
D.7	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (indicator 3.7.1 of the SDGs).
D.8	Maternal mortality ratio (indicator 3.1.1 of the SDGs).
D.16	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (indicator 3.1.2 of the SDGs).
D.17	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (indicator 5.6.1 of the SDGs).
E.6	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments (indicator 5.5.1 of the SDGs).
E.7	Proportion of women in managerial positions (indicator 5.5.2 of the SDGs).
E.9	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (indicator 5.4.1 of the SDGs).
F.4	Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount remitted (indicator 10.c.1 of the SDGs).
F.9	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation (indicator 16.2.2 of the SDGs).
G.6	Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city (indicator 11.a.1 of the SDGs).
G.8	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (indicator 11.1.1 of the SDGs).
G.9	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by city (indicator 11.6.1 of the SDGs).
G.10	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (for example PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) (indicator 11.6.2 of the SDGs).
G.11	Share of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road (indicator 9.1.1 of the SDGs).

In addition to updating the figures for the indicators contained in table 1, the intention is to work with countries to increase the information available.

b) Periodicity

Continuous responsibility of the technical secretariat.

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

a) Content

The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (ECLAC, 2013) calls for an institutional framework to deal with population and development issues in a comprehensive and sustainable manner, whose central task is to ensure the full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development planning, sectoral policies and public policies and programmes (priority measures 3 and 4). This task should involve different government institutions responsible for, for example, health, education, social development, pensions, gender and planning, among other issues. This wide range of public agencies involved in population and development issues underscores the need to designate a coordinating body within the government (priority measure 3) to ensure that population and development issues are dealt with comprehensively. (ECLAC, 2015, p. 16).

Given that, like the governance structures in the region's countries, the above institutional frameworks come in different forms, they could take two shapes: that of a state agency in charge of population and development issues or that of a national coordination mechanism involving different government institutions responsible for those issues (such as those dealing with planning, health, social development, education, pensions and gender), in order to ensure that population and development issues are dealt with comprehensively.

Whatever the case, according to the *First regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* (ECLAC, 2019) and the *Operational guide for implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* (ECLAC, 2015), that institutional framework should have the following specific characteristics:

- (i) Clearly define the institutions that are to form part of it and their roles, depending on the population issues they address.
- (ii) Have a designated coordination body, with defined roles (including that of focal point for monitoring implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and as interlocutor with the Regional Conference and serving as liaison among the other institutions).
- (iii) Create it with legal or administrative backing to the extent possible.
- (iv) Have in place mechanisms and procedures for including civil society organizations.
- (v) Allocate budgetary resources for its operation.

The first version of the platform contains general aspects of the institutional framework, including the institutions that make it up, coordination and the existence of legal backing. In that regard, the survey for the periodic updating of the platform for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus would make it possible to delve more deeply into the aspects mentioned above and thus facilitate different analyses.

b) Information sources

Component A of the survey for the periodic updating of the platform for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus (see annex).

c) Periodicity

The proposal is to update this information every two years, using the survey sent to the countries. However, given that the technical secretariat maintains systematic communications with the country focal points vis-à-vis the Regional Conference on Population and Development, the country could ask to be sent a link to access component A of the survey in the event of any changes in the institutional framework.

d) Responsible parties

The technical secretariat and the focal points in the countries. The updating process begins with a communication from the secretariat to each of the agencies responsible for population issues, or the liaisons with CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC in each of the countries, regarding the need to complete the survey and the instructions for accessing it. The assistance of UNFPA in the form of technical support to countries during the response process will be crucial, so a joint working procedure should be established that can be tailored to the reality of each country.

3. Laws and policies of countries for the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development

a) Content

The purpose of this component is “to systematize the actions undertaken by countries to fulfil the commitments undertaken in connection with the priority measures in each chapter of the Montevideo Consensus” (ECLAC, 2018, p. 10). Such actions include, among others, laws, decrees, regulations, norms, public policies, programmes, budgets, resolutions, strategies, agreements, protocols and procedures (ECLAC, 2018).

It is expected that the countries will report on those practices that follow the criteria proposed in the “Format for national progress reports on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development” (ECLAC, 2016). Particular attention will be afforded to national and subnational actions on population and development that are consistent with the international human rights framework, aim to ensure equality and non-discrimination, include the gender perspective and the empowerment of women, facilitate empowerment and participation, respect ethnic and sociocultural heterogeneity, include an intergenerational perspective, imply incremental progress and non-regressivity, reduce inequalities, promote social inclusion for sustainable development, and include an intersectoral perspective (ECLAC, 2016).

b) Information sources

Component B of the survey for the periodic updating of the platform for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus (see annex).

Component B has two parts. In the first, it is proposed to compile in a table (see table 2) a list of measures that the country is taking to implement the priority measures in the Montevideo Consensus. It will begin with an introductory text with an overview of each chapter of the Consensus and a brief summary of the issues it addresses. In this way, the country will be able to identify and register those related actions on which it chooses to provide information for inclusion in the platform. The survey allows an action to be related to more than one chapter. This part of the survey also identifies the government agency to which the action corresponds and the person responsible for answering part two of the survey.

Table 2

**List of actions that the country decides to report in compliance with the agreements
of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development**

Actions (laws, policies, programmes, etc.)	Chapters/issues of the Montevideo Consensus to which it relates									Responsible party (government agency and person in a position to answer the second part of the survey)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
Action 1										
Action 2										
(E.g., Sexual and reproductive health programme)		x	x	x			x	x		(E.g., Ministry of Health, Office of xxxx, Mr./Ms. John/Jane Smith, Telephone xxx)
Action x										

Part two of the survey inquires about each of the actions recorded in the list in part one of the survey. The country must describe a series of attributes relating to each of the chosen actions. The questions will depend on the chapters in which the action was mentioned.

c) Periodicity

The proposal is to update this information every two years, using the survey sent to the countries.

d) Responsible parties

The technical secretariat and the countries. The updating process begins with a communication from the secretariat to each country regarding the need to complete the survey and providing instructions for accessing it. The assistance of UNFPA in the form of technical support to countries during the response process will be crucial. In each update, countries will be able to add new actions, complementing those previously submitted.

**4. National reports for follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus
on Population and Development**

a) Content

This part of the platform will contain the voluntary national reports, which reflect progress in the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus. At the third meeting of the Presiding Officers, the secretariat proposed a report format that was adopted by the countries.⁴ That proposal contains the general guidelines for the preparation of the national report (formal aspects, contents and recommended structure, among others).

As mentioned in the introduction, the contents of the report can be based on the information systematized in the survey. Although the survey will contribute significantly to the preparation of the voluntary report, they are complementary tools, since it is possible that new national actions that did not exist at the time of the survey will be added when the report is prepared.

⁴ See ECLAC (2016).

b) Information sources

Country presentations at the Regional Conference on Population and Development.

c) Periodicity

National reports will be uploaded to the platform as they become available.

d) Responsible parties

The technical secretariat and the countries.

5. Official documents of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

a) Content

This component refers specifically to sessions of the Conference and meetings of the Presiding Officers and includes the following: report of each meeting, agreements and resolutions, national and regional follow-up reports, documents proposing standards or protocols for action (operational guides, report formats, proposed indicators, metadata documents, etc.) and other documents presented by the countries in the panels organized as part of the schedule of each Conference meeting, as appropriate.

b) Information sources

The documents of sessions of the Regional Conference on Population and Development are systematically uploaded to the ECLAC website, so the platform has direct links to those documents.

c) Periodicity

Continuous.

d) Responsible parties

Technical secretariat.

6. Dissemination resources

a) Content

This module incorporates materials that contribute to the dissemination of the Montevideo Consensus, as well as to the entire process of its implementation. Materials may include news, interviews, activities, reports and other inputs that contribute to progress in carrying out priority measures. The formats used by the different actors involved in the Montevideo Consensus (such as governments, the technical secretariat, civil society, academia and organizations representing indigenous peoples and people of African descent) can be varied (graphics, texts, videos).

b) Information sources

Different actors interested in the dissemination of the Montevideo Consensus.

c) Periodicity and protocol

Continuous. The technical secretariat will systematize dissemination resources directly related to the Montevideo Consensus and in accordance with its mandates, including the dissemination of other platforms for follow-up of the Consensus. However, it is essential that actors interested in publishing material communicate their interest to the technical secretariat by e-mail at CELADE-CRPD@cepal.org. They will be sent a form so that they can incorporate the necessary information to input into the platform.

d) Responsible parties

The technical secretariat, with input from governments, civil society and UNFPA, among others.

C. CONCLUSIONS

The proposal presented here comes in response to the commitment made by the technical secretariat to develop a protocol for updating the virtual platform to contribute to the regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development within the framework of the 2030 Agenda. This proposal is in line with the design of the platform approved by the countries of the region and takes into account the concerns, interests and requests expressed by countries at the meetings held.

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ANNEX**SURVEY FOR THE PERIODIC UPDATING OF THE VIRTUAL PLATFORM
TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE REGIONAL FOLLOW-UP OF THE MONTEVIDEO
CONSENSUS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT⁵****COMPONENT A
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR POPULATION
AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES****INTRODUCTION**

The Operational guide for implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development states: “One aspect that was considered of primary importance is the need for countries to have a permanent institutional structure devoted to population and development issues in an integrated manner going beyond the traditional sectoral or ‘line-ministry’ approach. Such a structure should include a permanent and regularly functioning national mechanism for inter-ministerial and interagency coordination, to include civil society organizations, consistently with the modalities and specific features of each country” (ECLAC, 2015, p. 11).

The same document also recommends the following: “Creating and maintaining a permanent institutional structure and a mechanism for interagency coordination will generally require such lines of action as these:

- Define the institutions that are to comprise the mechanism, and their roles, depending on the population issues to be addressed.
- Designate the institution that will be responsible for coordination and define its roles (including its function as focal point for monitoring implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and as interlocutor with the Regional Conference, and serving as liaison with the other institutions).
- Create the mechanisms for achieving such coordination, to the extent possible with legal or formal backing.
- Establish mechanisms and procedures for including civil society organizations.
- Allocate the necessary budgetary resources for financing the coordinating institution and the coordination mechanisms” (ECLAC, 2015, p. 12).

Based on the experience gathered from countries and summarized in ECLAC (2019), table III.A1.1, the public institutional framework can be made up of two components: a State agency in charge of population and development issues or a national coordination mechanism involving different government institutions responsible, such as those dealing with planning, health, social development, education, pensions and gender, in order to ensure that population and development issues are dealt with comprehensively.

⁵ The survey will be developed for implementation online and may undergo changes once it has been designed and tested for content and functionality. Accordingly, this annex includes some explanatory comments that will not necessarily appear in the final version of the survey.

A. STATE AGENCY IN CHARGE OF POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

SURVEY DATE:

1. Is there a government agency in your country that is permanently in charge of population and development issues?
 - a. Yes (if yes, proceed to the following questions).
 - b. No (space for justification optional) (proceed to section B. Inter-agency coordination mechanisms).
2. What is the name of the agency?
3. Date of creation:
4. Rank:
 - a. Ministry
 - b. Secretariat
 - c. Undersecretariat
 - d. National directorate
 - e. Coordination office
 - f. Other (Describe).....

B. INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION MECHANISM

5. Is there a national coordination mechanism among government entities for dealing with population and development issues and to coordinate and follow up on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus?
 - a. Yes. Name of mechanism (proceed to question 7).
 - b. There is no national coordination mechanism.
6. How does it liaise with other government agencies responsible for specific population issues (sexual and reproductive health, gender, older persons, migration, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants) in responding to the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean?
.....
(Proceed to section D. Civil society participation)
7. Is there an instrument that provides legal backing for that national coordination mechanism?
 - a. Yes. Name of the instrument:

Type of instrument (law, decree, resolution, other):

Date of creation:

(Attach the instrument).

b. It does not have an instrument that provides legal backing.

8. Which government agencies are part of the coordination mechanism? In the table below, provide the names of the agencies and their roles, according to the population issues they address. Start with the agency that acts as coordinator.

State agency	Role	Population issues addressed
	Coordinator	

9. In operational terms, the coordination mechanism is:

a. Permanent.

How often does it meet?

b. Transitory.

Only to meet the requirements of the Montevideo Consensus?

1. Yes.

2. No.

c. Other (Describe).

C. DESCRIPTION OF THE COORDINATION WORK IN THE INTERAGENCY MECHANISM IN CHARGE OF FOLLOW-UP OF THE MONTEVIDEO CONSENSUS (ANSWER QUESTION 10 ONLY IF THE ORGANIZATION IS DIFFERENT FROM THE ONE REPORTED IN QUESTION 2)

10. What is the rank of the agency performing the coordination role?

a. Ministry

b. Secretariat

c. Undersecretariat

d. National directorate

e. Coordination office

f. Other (Describe).....

11. What are its functions in relation to the the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean? (More than one function may be selected.)
 - a. Focal point for monitoring implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development
 - b. Interlocutor with the Regional Conference on Population and Development
 - c. Liaison with other institutions
 - d. Preparation of national reports
 - e. Other (Describe).....
(Attach legal backing)

12. The coordination role delegated to the entity that carries it out is:
 - a. Permanent.
 - b. Transitory/revolving.
 - c. Other (Describe).

D. CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION

13. Are the mechanisms that guarantee civil society participation in the population and development institutional framework that monitors implementation of the Montevideo Consensus in the country expressly included and defined?
 1. Yes.
 2. No (proceed to section E. Additional information).

14. Which non-governmental actors are expressly included? In the table below, indicate the type of participation of each actor (informative, consultative, binding).

In each case, attach any document, statute or regulation describing said participation; if none exists, describe the type of participation (indicating whether it is permanent or transitory and the processes in which it occurs, among other aspects).

Actor	Participation 1. Permanent 2. Transitory 3. Does not participate (or does not specify)	Modality			Description	
		Informative ^a	Consultative ^b	Binding ^c	Include link or attach document	Insert text
a. Civil society organizations						
b. Organizations representing indigenous peoples and persons of African descent						
c. Academia						
d. International agencies						
f. Other. Which?						

^a Informative: Institutionalized spaces in which citizens are limited to receiving information on actions undertaken by public institutions.

^b Consultative: Institutionalized spaces for citizen participation whose purpose is to learn the opinion of civil society on specific issues determined by public institutions. Unlike binding mechanisms, the results obtained in consultative mechanisms do not oblige public institutions to carry out certain actions. For example: a popular consultation on a particular issue about which the public institutions are interested in knowing the opinion of the public.

^c Binding: Institutionalized spaces that allow the control and direct participation of civil society, in which the decisions expressed by citizens carry an effective obligation and fully impact the affairs of public institutions. For example: participatory budgets, participatory design of social programmes and public action monitoring systems.

E. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

15. Any additional comments supplementing the information provided.

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COMPONENT B. COUNTRY ACTIONS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of component B of the survey is to compile the measures adopted by countries to fulfil the commitments undertaken in connection with the priority measures in each chapter of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development. Such measures may include, among others, laws, decrees, regulations, norms, public policies, programmes, resolutions, strategies, agreements and protocols.

It is expected that the countries will report on those practices that follow the criteria proposed in the “Format for national progress reports on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development”.⁶ Particular attention will be afforded to national and subnational

⁶ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/40728-format-national-progress-reports-implementation-montevideo-consensus-population>.

actions that: are consistent with the international human rights framework, aim to ensure equality and non-discrimination, include the gender perspective and the empowerment of women, facilitate empowerment and participation, respect ethnic and sociocultural heterogeneity, include an intergenerational perspective, imply incremental progress and non-regressivity, reduce inequalities, promote social inclusion for sustainable development, and include an intersectoral perspective.⁷

Component B has two parts:

The first section proposed the compilation of a list of measures that the country is taking to implement the priority measures agreed upon in the Montevideo Consensus. It consists of an overview of each of the chapters of the Consensus, including a brief summary of the issues addressed in those chapters so that the country can identify the actions related to each and record them succinctly. The information in this section will help the country to keep a record of the actions it decides to share.

The chapters of the Montevideo Consensus covered are:

- A. Full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development with equality and respect for human rights
- B. Rights, needs, responsibilities and requirements of girls, boys, adolescents and youth
- C. Ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges
- D. Universal access to sexual health and reproductive health services
- E. Gender equality
- F. International migration and protection of the human rights of all migrants
- G. Territorial inequality, spatial mobility and vulnerability
- H. Indigenous peoples: interculturalism and rights
- I. Afro-descendants: rights and combating racial discrimination

Sample table for the first part of component B of the survey:

Actions (laws, policies, programmes, etc.)	Chapters/issues in the Montevideo Consensus to which it relates									Responsible party (government agency and person in a position to answer part two of the survey)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
(Record each action and the chapters to which it relates)										
Example:										
National law on sexual and reproductive health		X	X	X						X X Ministry of Health, Office of xxxx, Mr. / Ms. John/Jane Smith, Telephone xxx.

⁷ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), "Proposal for a virtual platform to contribute to regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development" (LC/CRPD.3/4), Santiago, June 2018, p. 10.

Part two examines in greater depth the actions contained in the list in the part one (to which the previous paragraph refers). The country should complete this part of the survey for each of the chosen actions. The questions will depend on the chapters in which the action was mentioned (in the example of the law on sexual and reproductive health, the chapters would be C, D, E, H and I).

A. PART ONE IDENTIFICATION OF ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE PRIORITY MEASURES IN THE MONTEVIDEO CONSENSUS

The purpose of this part of the survey is to identify the actions available to the State (laws, decrees, regulations, norms, public policies, programmes and budgets) to implement the priority measures established in the Montevideo Consensus.

The following is a brief summary of the issues addressed in each chapter of the Montevideo Consensus. The country is asked to read the summary of each chapter and identify the action, the agency and, if possible, the person responsible. It should be noted that an action can apply to more than one chapter. At the end of the text, there is a table to record this information (the actions, the chapters to which they apply and the person responsible for each one). Once this table has been completed with the actions selected, the next step is to proceed with part two of the survey.

The chapters of the Montevideo Consensus cover the following subject matter.

A. Full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development with equality and respect for human rights

The first chapter of the Montevideo Consensus covers three main issues, through six priority measures (1 to 6), characterizing the regional vision for development: development that involves eradicating poverty and breaking the cycles of exclusion and inequality (priority measure 1), human rights-oriented development (priority measure 2) and sustainable development (priority measures 5 and 6). Throughout all the chapters of the Montevideo Consensus, it is clear that this development is intrinsically linked to the population and its dynamics.

B. Rights, needs, responsibilities and requirements of girls, boys, adolescents and youth

This chapter contains 11 priority measures (7 to 17). Priority measure 7 refers to general aspirations in relation to the best possible life for children, adolescents and young people. Five priority measures (11 to 15) refer to sexuality and reproduction issues, with an emphasis on ensuring comprehensive sexuality education (priority measure 11); ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services, including contraception and the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights (priority measure 12); prevent students from dropping out of school due to adolescent pregnancy (priority measure 13); prevent pregnancy among adolescents and eliminate unsafe abortion (adolescent 14), and avoid subsequent pregnancies in adolescent women (priority measure 15). The other the priority measures included in this chapter refer to guaranteeing participation in decision-making and policies (priority measure 8), ensuring investment in youth with emphasis on education (priority measure 9), strengthening productive insertion and promoting decent work (priority measure 10), preventing violence, promoting peaceful coexistence and ensuring access to justice (priority measure 16), and guaranteeing the availability and quality of data (priority measure 17).

C. Ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges

This chapter includes 15 priority measures on ageing and social protection (18 to 32). The issues addressed by the priority measures have to do, among other things, with participation, social insurance, education, health, care, dignified death, work, violence, discrimination, savings and public policies.

D. Universal access to sexual health and reproductive health services

This chapter includes 14 priority measures (33 to 46) on various issues:

- (i) In relation to universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, measures are presented to promote, protect and guarantee sexual health and rights and reproductive rights (priority measure 33); guarantee universal access to good-quality sexual health and reproductive health services (priority measure 37); promote the prevention and detection of and guarantee access to treatment for HIV/AIDS (priority measure 38); promote the sexual health and reproductive health of men (priority measure 41); guarantee access to a wide range of contraceptive methods (priority measure 44), and guarantee the necessary financial, human and technological resources (priority measure 46).
- (ii) With regard to maternal health, measures are included to strengthen detection of HIV/AIDS in pregnant women and for prevention of the vertical transmission of the virus (priority measure 39); eliminate preventable causes of maternal morbidity and mortality (priority measure 40); ensure—in accordance to law— safe abortion services and comprehensive post-abortion care (priority measure 42); ensure comprehensive care during the reproductive process, including assisted fertility treatments (priority measure 43), and improve the quality of antenatal care and enhance compassionate care during delivery (priority measure 45).
- (iii) In terms of legislation, measures are addressed to promote policies that contribute to ensuring that people exercise their sexual and reproductive rights (priority measure 34); review legislation to ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services and information thereon (priority measure 35), and eradicate discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (priority measure 36).

E. Gender equality

The chapter refers to a set of 19 priority measures (47 to 65) aimed at making women visible in national statistical systems and government budgets, especially with respect to their economic contribution, including the value of unpaid work. In relation to unpaid work, priority measure 53 is aimed at developing and strengthening policies and universal care services. The chapter includes measures for achieving women's equal participation in public policymaking and policy implementation, as well as in high-level decision-making. It also aims to eliminate gender discrimination and asymmetries in the labour market, and to promote recognition of the productive value of unpaid domestic work and care work (priority measure 54). The encouragement of businesswomen to adopt leadership roles (priority measure 55) and the punishment of sexual and other forms of harassment in the workplace (priority measure 56) are included.

Another group of measures aims at eliminating different forms of violence and discrimination against women (priority measure 57) and are directly related to important specialized mechanisms, such as the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

F. International migration and protection of the human rights of all migrants

This chapter comprises 10 priority measures (66 to MP 75). They are all related and share several lines of action, as well as some goals and indicators. They refer to both emigration and immigration, return and transit. Several measures necessarily involve the concurrence more than one country in implementing lines of action. Priority measures 66 (on the full incorporation of international migration issues, including migration regularization policies, into global, regional and national post-2015 development agendas and strategies) and 68 (on preparing comprehensive global and regional strategies to prevent infringement of the human rights of migrants) are broad in scope and may be covered in pre-existing or ongoing initiatives, in addition to being present in other measures in this operational guide, where they are spelled out in detail. The remaining measures in the chapter relate to assistance and protection for migrants (priority measure 67); the signing of bilateral and multilateral social security conventions (priority measure 69); consistency and reciprocity in dealing with the various situations faced by emigrants (priority measure 70); dialogue and international cooperation relating to migration, human rights and development (priority measure 71); protection of human rights, avoiding any form of criminalization of migration, and guaranteeing access to social services (priority measure 72); strengthening coordination between sectors and reinforcing intergovernmental cooperation mechanisms (priority measure 73), and strengthening cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination (priority measure 74).

G. Territorial inequality, spatial mobility and vulnerability

This chapter consists of nine priority measures (76 to 84) that are closely interlinked and share several lines of action. Three of those priority measures address general aspirations for territory (priority measure 76), environmental risk (priority measures 76 and 82), natural disasters (priority measure 82) and development of natural resources (priority measure 83). The remaining six priority measures relate directly to the issues of development and well-being of people and access to basic services (priority measure 77), as well as decentralization and citizen participation at the local level (priority measure 78). Also examined is citizen security and creative leisure as ways to prevent social problems (priority measure 79). Territorial and urban planning are presented from the perspective, on the one hand, of sustainable urban development and the strengthening of city systems (priority measure 80), and, on the other, from the standpoint of preventing and mitigating the impact of socioenvironmental disasters and environmental vulnerability (priority measure 81). Directly related to these five priority measures is the one that promotes the use of georeferenced sociodemographic analysis disaggregated by population group (priority measure 84).

H. Indigenous peoples: interculturalism and rights

This chapter consists of seven priority measures (85 to 91). Priority measure 85, on observance and application of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization, entails a range of measures to implement minimum standards for the political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples. Priority measure 88, on the territorial rights of indigenous peoples is notable, since it guarantees that the exercise of those rights is essential for the survival of those peoples. It is important to point out that there are mechanisms for monitoring the enforcement of the rights of indigenous peoples, which are shown in the following matrices.

Within the framework of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention No. 169, the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development has defined five other specific priority measures related to indigenous peoples: integrate the demographic

dynamic of indigenous peoples into public policy design (priority measure 86); guarantee the right to health, including sexual rights and reproductive rights (priority measure 87); eradicate violence and discrimination (priority measure 89); guarantee the right to communication and information (priority measure 90), and guarantee the participation of indigenous peoples in official delegations at regional and international bodies dealing with population and development issues (priority measure 91). Although this section focuses on the collective rights of indigenous peoples, in all cases, the implementation of these measures requires the connection of those rights with individual rights, by identifying and taking into account the specific needs of women, children, young people, older persons and those with disabilities. It is also necessary to create synergies with the specific mechanisms for monitoring the rights of indigenous peoples (joining efforts and contributing from within the region to these global processes) and establish a follow-up with other bodies and counterparts, such as UNFPA, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

I. Afro-descendants: rights and combating racial discrimination

This chapter comprises seven priority measures (29 to 89). Priority measure 92 refers to respecting and implementing the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, which implies covering all dimensions of the political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights of people of African descent. Priority measure 93, on addressing racial-ethnic inequalities in conjunction with other factors, involves implementing a wide range of actions, for which reason countries are expected to report on those specifically related to priority measures 94, 95, 96, 97 and 98.

In addition to the specific mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the rights of Afro-descendants, actions should be coordinated with other agencies and counterparts, such as UNFPA, PAHO and UNICEF. Priority measure MP 98, related to generating knowledge and disaggregated timely information, is fundamental for the design and implementation of policies concerning population and development and persons of African descent, as well as for promoting and monitoring the implementation of rights. In this regard, it is imperative to carry out joint follow-up with the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (SCA-ECLAC) and the entities of the United Nations system.

Logging table for actions and initiatives for follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development

Actions (laws, policies, programmes, etc.)	Chapters/issues in the Montevideo Consensus to which it relates									Responsible party (government agency and person in a position to answer part two of component B of the survey)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	

Identify the person or office responsible for the action and ask them to complete the description of the action according to the linked chapters.

B. PART TWO

Once the actions that the country chooses to report have been identified, a questionnaire must be completed for each action identified in part one of the survey on actions.

ACTION i	Response
Name of initiative/policy	(Preloaded, according to the actions defined in part one of component B of the survey)
Country	
Issues to which it relates	(Preloaded, according to the answers provided in part one of component B of the survey)
Type of initiative (law, decree, policy, plan, other: describe)	
Year of creation (date published or approved). Date format DD/MM/YYYYYY. If only the year is reported, enter as 30/06/YYYYYY	
Date of amendment (especially useful in the case of laws). Date format DD/MM/YYYYYY. If only the year is reported, enter as 30/06/YYYYYY	
Responsible agency in the country	
Link to governmental web page/document on the initiative	
File upload field	
Time frame (period covered)	
Persons covered	
Territorial implementation (territorial areas covered by the action)	
General objective	
Description	

Next, identify the main priority measures and the priority measures to which the action is indirectly related (only the priority measures in the chapters to which the action was linked in part one of component B of the survey will be listed).

If the action was linked to Chapter A, please respond:

A. Full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development with equality and respect for human rights

Measures or issues addressed by the action or initiative	Main Indirectl y related
1 Reinforce the public policies and actions needed to eradicate poverty and break the cycles of exclusion and inequality as a condition for achieving development in the region.	
2 Apply a human rights approach with a gender and intercultural perspective in addressing population and development issues, and step up efforts to recognize, promote and uphold relevant goals in order to eliminate inequalities and foster social inclusion.	

3	Build and strengthen national and subnational public institutions with responsibility for population and development issues, and ensure that they function in an integral and sustainable manner with the active participation of non-governmental stakeholders.
4	Ensure full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development planning, sectoral policies and public policies and programmes in general—in particular in development and land-use planning—at national and subnational levels, drawing on sociodemographic knowledge and information and harnessing technological advances.
5	Pursue sustainable development as a means of securing now and in the future human wellbeing for all peoples on an equitable basis, and ensuring that the linkages between population, resources, the environment and development are fully recognized, appropriately administered and maintained in a harmonious and dynamic balance with a thriving biodiversity and healthy ecosystems.
6	Guarantee sustainable production and consumption patterns and avoid exacerbating the undesirable climate change phenomena brought about by human activity.

If the action was linked to Chapter B, please respond:

B. Rights, needs, responsibilities and requirements of girls, boys, adolescents and youth
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Measures or issues addressed by the policy		Main	Related
7	Guarantee for all boys, girls, adolescents and young people, without any form of discrimination, the chance to live a life free from poverty and violence, and to enjoy protection and exercise of their human rights, a range of opportunities and access to health, education and social protection.		
8	Guarantee also the existence of mechanisms for the effective participation, without any form of discrimination, of adolescents and young people in public debate, in decision-making and in all policy and programme phases, in particular on matters that affect them directly, and strengthen institutional mechanisms for youth.		
9	Invest in youth, through specific public policies and differentiated access, especially through the provision, without discrimination, of universal, free, public, secular, high-quality, intercultural education in order to ensure that this stage of life is full and satisfactory, to enable them to develop as autonomous individuals with a sense of responsibility and solidarity and with the ability to tackle creatively the challenges of the twenty-first century.		
10	Promote and invest in labour and employment policies and special training programmes for youth to boost personal and collective capabilities and initiative and to enable them to reconcile studies and work activities, without precarious working conditions and guaranteeing equal opportunities and treatment.		
11	Ensure the effective implementation from early childhood of comprehensive sexuality education programmes, recognizing the emotional dimension of human relationships, with respect for the evolving capacity of boys and girls and the informed decisions of adolescents and young people regarding their sexuality, from a participatory, intercultural, gender-sensitive, and human rights perspective.		
12	Implement comprehensive, timely, good-quality sexual health and reproductive health programmes for adolescents and young people, including youth-friendly sexual health and reproductive health services with a gender, human rights, intergenerational and intercultural perspective, which guarantee access to safe and effective modern contraceptive methods, respecting the principles of confidentiality and privacy, to enable adolescents and young people to exercise their sexual rights		

	and reproductive rights, to have a responsible, pleasurable and healthy sex life, avoid early and unwanted pregnancies, the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and to take free, informed and responsible decisions regarding their sexual and reproductive life and the exercise of their sexual orientation.
13	Introduce or strengthen policies and programmes to prevent pregnant adolescents and young mothers from dropping out of school.
14	Prioritize the prevention of pregnancy among adolescents and eliminate unsafe abortion through comprehensive education on emotional development and sexuality, and timely and confidential access to good-quality information, counselling, technologies and services, including emergency oral contraception without a prescription and male and female condom.
15	Design intersectoral strategies to help young women avoid subsequent pregnancies, including antenatal, childbirth and postpartum care, access to contraceptive methods, protection, support and justice.
16	Guarantee for boys, girls, adolescents and young people the opportunities and the basis for harmonious coexistence and a life free from violence, through intersectoral strategies to address the factors that disrupt harmony in the community and foment violence, to provide education from early childhood that promotes tolerance, an appreciation for diversity, mutual respect and respect for human rights, conflict resolution and peace, and to ensure protection, timely access to justice and compensation for victims.
17	Guarantee also reliable statistical data, disaggregated by sex, age, migration status, race and ethnicity, cultural variables and geographical location, with regard to education, health, in particular sexual health and reproductive health, employment and the participation of adolescents and young people.

If the action was linked to Chapter C, please respond:

C. Ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges

	Measures or issues addressed by the policy	Main	Related
18	Formulate policies with a gender perspective to ensure a good quality of life in old age, not only for urban dwellers, but also for those who live in rural and forest areas.		
19	Design and implement public policies, plans and programmes —at all political and administrative levels— that take into account changes in the age structure, in particular population ageing, and the opportunities and challenges associated with these changes over the medium and long term.		
20	Design policies at the national, federal and local levels to guarantee quality of life, the development of potential and the full participation of older persons, taking account of the need for intellectual, emotional and physical interaction and the different situation of men and women, with emphasis on the groups that are most susceptible to discrimination, such as older persons with disabilities, those without economic resources or pension coverage, or those who live alone or lack a support network.		
21	Ensure the inclusion and equitable participation of older persons in the design and application of policies, plans and programmes that concern them.		
22	Eradicate the multiple forms of discrimination that affect older persons, including all forms of violence against older women and men, taking into account the obligations of States with respect to ageing with dignity and rights.		
23	Establish or consolidate human rights programmes to tackle and eliminate violence against older persons in the public and private spheres.		

24	Give the highest priority to older persons in plans for disaster prevention, mitigation and relief, including disaster preparedness, relief worker training on emergency prevention and response and the availability of goods and services.
25	Formulate policies to take advantage of the unique opportunity provided by the demographic dividend and that include coordinated investments in education and health and the creation of decent work on the basis of intergenerational solidarity.
26	Bring health policies into line with the challenges of the varied and changing epidemiological profile arising from ageing and the epidemiological transition, reinforcing the fight to eradicate communicable diseases and implementing actions for the prevention and treatment of chronic, diseases traditionally referred to as non-communicable, but now known to be strongly influenced by conditions of social and economic vulnerability in the early years of life, and ensure that these policies take into account gender, age, regional, ethnic and socioeconomic specificities.
27	Include older persons as a priority focus of public policy and as fundamental stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of policies aiming to improve the quality of life of older persons.
28	Foster policies to encourage individuals to save during their active, productive life so that in the long run they can enjoy a decent old age.
29	Foster the development of and access to palliative care, to ensure a dignified, painless death.
30	Promote the development of allowances and services relating to social security, health and education in the social protection systems targeting older persons to improve their quality of life, economic security and social justice.
31	Include care in social protection systems, through allowances, social and health-care services and economic benefits that maximize autonomy, in particular for older persons, and guarantee the rights, dignity and well-being of families and older persons, including the right to a dignified death with proper care, without any form of discrimination or violence.
32	Extend social protection and social security systems, with a gender perspective, to include those women who have devoted their lives to productive work, whether as domestic workers, women in rural areas or informal workers.

If the action was linked to Chapter D, please respond:

D. Universal access to sexual health and reproductive health services

Measures or issues addressed by the policy	Main	Related
33	Promote, protect and guarantee sexual health and rights and reproductive rights in order to contribute to the fulfilment of persons and to social justice in a society free from all forms of discrimination and violence.	
34	Promote policies that enable persons to exercise their sexual rights, which embrace the right to a safe and full sex life, as well as the right to take free, informed, voluntary and responsible decisions on their sexuality, sexual orientation and gender identity, without coercion, discrimination or violence, and that guarantee the right to information and the means necessary for their sexual health and reproductive health.	
35	Review legislation, standards and practices that restrict access to sexual and reproductive health services, including the provision of comprehensive user-friendly services for adolescents and youth, and guarantee access to full information on all of the service options available to all persons, without any form of discrimination, in order to ensure that the highest international standards of protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms are met in the region.	

36	Design policies and programmes to eradicate discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the exercise of sexual rights and the manifestations thereof.
37	Guarantee universal access to good-quality sexual health and reproductive health services, bearing in mind the specific needs of men and women, adolescents and young people, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, older persons and persons with disabilities, with special attention to vulnerable persons, persons living in rural and remote areas and to the promotion of citizen participation in the follow-up to commitments.
38	Promote the prevention and timely detection of and guarantee universal access to comprehensive treatment for HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections and eliminate the stigma and discrimination to which persons living with the virus are often subjected.
39	Strengthen measures for detection of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections in pregnant women and for prevention of the vertical transmission of the virus.
40	Eliminate preventable cases of maternal morbidity and mortality, including, within the set of integrated benefits of sexual health and reproductive health services, measures for preventing and avoiding unsafe abortion, including sexual health and reproductive health education, access to modern and effective contraceptive methods, counselling and comprehensive care in cases of unwanted and unaccepted pregnancy, as well as comprehensive post-abortion care, where necessary, on the basis of a risk- and harm-reduction strategy.
41	Promote prevention and self-care programmes for the sexual health and reproductive health of men.
42	Ensure, in those cases where abortion is legal or decriminalized under the relevant national legislation, the availability of safe, good-quality abortion services for women with unwanted and unaccepted pregnancies, and urge all other States to consider amending their laws, regulations, strategies and public policies relating to the voluntary termination of pregnancy in order to protect the lives and health of women and adolescent girls, improve their quality of life, and reduce the number of abortions.
43	Ensure that all women have effective access to comprehensive health care during the reproductive process and specifically to skilled, institutional, compassionate obstetric care and to the best possible maternal health services during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, as well as to services that include the termination of pregnancy in those cases where the law provides for such services, and guarantee universal access to assisted fertility treatments.
44	Guarantee effective access to a wide range of culturally relevant, scientifically sound, modern contraceptive methods, including emergency oral contraception.
45	Formulate plans for strengthening mechanisms for detecting problems during pregnancy, including at the preconception stage, improve the quality of antenatal care to include an intercultural perspective, guarantee the provision of a safe supply of blood for care during pregnancy, childbirth and the post-partum and puerperium period, and enhance compassionate care during delivery and birth and comprehensive perinatal care, bearing in mind the needs of women, boys, girls and families.
46	Guarantee sufficient financial, human and technological resources in order to provide universal access to sexual health care and reproductive health care for all women, men, adolescents, young people, older persons and persons with disabilities without any form of discrimination.

If the action was linked to Chapter E, please respond:

E. Gender equality			
Measures or issues addressed by the policy		Main	Related
47	Fulfil the commitment to strengthen institutional machineries in order to build development policies with equality that will guarantee the autonomy of women and gender equality, and give these machineries the autonomy and the necessary human and financial resources to enable them to have a cross-cutting impact on the structure of the State, recognizing the strategic role that they play and establishing them at the highest level.		
48	Fulfil the commitment to increase and enhance opportunities for the equal participation of women in adopting and implementing policies in all spheres of public authority and in high-level decision-making.		
49	Take steps to promote and strengthen the preparation, implementation and accountability of gender-sensitive budgets, in order to achieve equal spending in the public sector, the inclusion of the principles of gender equality in the different stages of planning, budgeting and meeting the specific social needs of women and men.		
50	Fulfil the commitment to promote and ensure gender mainstreaming and its intersection with perspectives on race, ethnicity, age, social class and disability status in all public policies, especially in economic and cultural policies, and coordination between branches of government and social stakeholders, including organizations of young, Afro-descendent or indigenous women, to ensure gender equality.		
51	Promote parity and other mechanisms to ensure access to power in electoral systems as a precondition for democracy and a target for eradicating the structural exclusion of women in society, which affects mainly those in vulnerable situations, by training women leaders.		
52	Adopt legislative measures and institutional reforms to prevent, punish and eradicate political and administrative harassment of women who reach decision-making positions through electoral means or by appointment at national and local levels, as well as in political parties and movements.		
53	Develop and strengthen policies and universal care services based on the highest human rights standards, from a gender equality and intergenerational perspective, in order to share the delivery of services between the State, the private sector, civil society, families and households and between men and women and facilitate dialogue and coordination between all the parties involved.		
54	Promote legislation and design and strengthen public policies on equality in the labour market in order to eliminate gender discrimination and asymmetries in relation to access to decent employment, job security, wages and decision-making on labour issues, as well as to recognize the productive value of unpaid domestic work and care work.		
55	Strengthen the participation of women in high-level and decision-making positions in companies and support the training of men and women during hours that are compatible with their family life, and encourage businesswomen to adopt leadership roles.		
56	Establish mechanisms for preventing sexual and other forms of harassment and violence against women and men, especially in the workplace and educational settings, as well as for filing relevant complaints and punishing such practices.		
57	Enforce existing policies and adopt, on the one hand, preventative and punitive measures, and on the other measures for protecting and caring for women in order to eradicate all forms of violence, including forced sterilization and stigma against women in public and private spheres and especially the gender-motivated violent murder of girls and women, and ensure effective and universal access to fundamental services for		

	all victims and survivors of gender-based violence, with special attention to women in high-risk situations, such as older women, pregnant women, women with disabilities, culturally diverse groups, sex workers, women living with HIV/AIDS, lesbian, bisexual and transgender women, Afro-descendent, indigenous and migrant women, women living in border areas, asylum-seekers and victims of trafficking.
58	Reaffirm the commitment and political will of Latin America and the Caribbean, at the highest level, to combat and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including domestic violence and femicide/feminicide, and actively promote awareness-raising regarding gender mainstreaming among law enforcement personnel.
59	Broaden the access available to men, including boys, adolescents and young men, to sexual and reproductive health-related information, counselling and services and promote the equal participation of men in care work through programmes for raising men's awareness of gender equality, and foster the development of new masculinities.
60	Develop and strengthen plans and programmes for addressing disparities in the representation and performance of boys and young men in the education system, especially in the English-speaking Caribbean.
61	Ensure the sharing of responsibility between the State, the private sector, the community, families, women and men for unpaid domestic and care work, incorporating care into social protection systems through allowances, services and benefits that maximize women's autonomy and guarantee their rights, dignity, well-being and enjoyment of free time.
62	Improve statistical systems, official indicators and administrative records, mainstreaming the gender perspective and advancing towards the full recognition of women's economic and social contribution to the development of society.
63	Strengthen the capacity of countries to prepare and disseminate the gender statistics needed for the formulation of public policies on gender equality and the empowerment of women.
64	Consider measuring the care economy using specialized accounts and the creation of satellite accounts on unpaid work, and the incorporation of such accounts in the system of national accounts.
65	Implement, with the support of available technologies, multisectoral, comprehensive, integrated, coordinated, interdisciplinary and accessible services, programmes and actions targeting women that are sustainable at all levels, include specialized and confidential care in cases of violence, have sufficient resources available and that bring together sectors such as the police, the judiciary, medical and psychological services and evaluation, including sexual and reproductive health services, as well as opportunities for training and generating earnings, with a view to promoting women's autonomy in all its forms.

If the action was linked to Chapter F, please respond:

F. International migration and protection of the human rights of all migrants
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Measures or issues addressed by the policy	Main	Related
66 Ensure that international migration issues, including migration regularization policies are fully incorporated into global, regional and national post-2015 development agendas and strategies.		
67 Provide assistance and protection to migrants regardless of their migration status, especially vulnerable groups, with full respect for their rights and in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and those of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, highlighting the need to afford them comprehensive attention in countries of transit and destination.		

68	Prepare comprehensive global and regional strategies to prevent infringement of the human rights of migrants, as well as to take advantage of the benefits and face the challenges arising from migration, including those relating to remittances and skilled migration in high-demand sectors, as well as the differential participation of men and women and the transnationalization of care.
69	Promote the signing of bilateral and multilateral social security conventions to enable migrant workers to accumulate years of service.
70	Incorporate principles of consistency and reciprocity in dealing with the various situations faced by emigrants from the countries in the region, at all stages of the migration process, whether at the intraregional level or outside the region.
71	Achieve concrete results through dialogue and international cooperation relating to migration, human rights and development in regional forums as well as in forums linked to other regions of the world, in particular North America and the European Union, with a view to reducing existing asymmetries in this area and asserting the interests of Latin American and Caribbean countries.
72	Protect decisively the human rights of all migrants, avoiding any form of criminalization of migration, and guarantee migrants access to basic social services in education and health, including sexual health and reproductive health, where appropriate, regardless of their migration status, with special attention to highly vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied minors, displaced persons in an irregular situation, women who are victims of violence, victims of trafficking, returnees and forcibly displaced asylum-seekers.
73	Give priority, in each country, to strengthening coordination channels between sectors and between countries, to reinforcing intergovernmental cooperation mechanisms in order to guarantee the exercise of the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, from a gender-based perspective.
74	Strengthen cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination to address the causes and challenges of irregular migration, so as to generate safe, orderly, humane migration conditions through bilateral arrangements for labour force mobility and ensure protection of the human rights of migrants.

If the action was linked to Chapter G, please respond:

G. Territorial inequality, spatial mobility and vulnerability

Measures or issues addressed by the policy	Main	Related
76	Develop more closely coordinated, integrated and cohesive territories by designing and executing territorial and urban management plans, policies and instruments, administered in a participatory manner and based on a people-centred approach with a gender and human rights perspective and a vision of sustainability and environmental risk management.	
77	Promote the development and well-being of people in all territories without any form of discrimination, and provide full access to basic social services and equal opportunities for populations whether they live in urban or rural areas, in small, intermediate or large cities or in isolated areas or small rural settlements.	
78	Expand and improve the processes of decentralization, deconcentration and participatory planning at the subnational and local levels, with emphasis on availability, accessibility and the quality of basic services, education and health, including sexual health and reproductive health and the prevention of violence against girls, adolescents and women.	

79	Design programmes to promote peaceful coexistence, continuing education, creative leisure pursuits, mental health and citizen security for the population in their territories in order to prevent the current social problems associated with issues such as poverty, social exclusion, the abusive use and trafficking of drugs, and gender-based violence.
80	Formulate development strategies for city systems to encompass territorial planning and environmental sustainability, promoting energy transition and sustainable production and consumption processes, taking into consideration social and environmental externalities, within a human rights framework, in order to promote sustainable and inclusive urban development, and strengthen all segments of such systems, including intermediate and small cities.
81	Plan and manage territorial and urban development, from a human rights and gender perspective, by formulating mobility, population settlement and activity location policies that contemplate, among their objectives, avoiding the use of vulnerable and protected areas and preventing and mitigating the impact of socioenvironmental disasters and combating the environmental vulnerability of those living in poverty and ethnic and racial groups who are subject to discrimination, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation.
82	Formulate and implement strategies and policies that respond fully to situations of vulnerability to natural disasters, with a multidimensional protection focus before, during and after such events.
83	Promote inclusive development of natural resources, avoiding the social and environmental damage that this may cause.
84	Promote the use of georeferenced, sociodemographic analysis, disaggregated by sex, race and ethnicity, to improve territorial planning and environmental risk management.

If the action was linked to Chapter H, please respond:

H. Indigenous peoples: interculturalism and rights

Measures or issues addressed by the policy	Main	Related
85	Respect and implement the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organization on indigenous and tribal peoples —and call on those countries that have not already done so to sign it and ratify it— adapting legal frameworks and formulating the policies necessary for their implementation, with the full participation of these peoples, including indigenous peoples that live in cities.	
86	Consider the special demographic dynamic of indigenous peoples in public policy design, with special emphasis on indigenous peoples threatened with extinction, those who have no contact with the outside world, those living in voluntary isolation or that are in a phase of initial contact, and respect their right to self-determination.	
87	Guarantee indigenous peoples' right to health, including sexual rights and reproductive rights, and their right to their own traditional medicines and health practices, especially as regards reducing maternal and child mortality considering their socio-territorial and cultural specificities as well as the structural factors that hinder the exercise of this right.	
88	Respect and guarantee the territorial rights of indigenous peoples, including those of peoples living in voluntary isolation and those in the initial phase of contact, with special attention to the challenges presented by extractive industries and other major global investments, mobility and forced displacements, and design policies that facilitate free, prior and informed consultation on matters that affect these peoples, pursuant to the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.	

89	Adopt, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, the measures needed to ensure that indigenous women, boys, girls, adolescents and young people enjoy protection from and full guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination, and take measures to ensure the restitution of rights.
90	Guarantee indigenous peoples' right to communication and information, ensuring that national statistics respect the principle of self-identification, as well as the generation of knowledge and reliable and timely information on indigenous peoples through participatory processes, with reference to their requirements and international recommendations relating to these issues.
91	Participate actively and at the highest possible level, with provision for the inclusion of indigenous peoples in national delegations, in the United Nations General Assembly high-level meeting entitled the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, to be held in September 2014, as well as in other relevant international forums.

If the action was linked to Chapter I, please respond:

I. Afro-descendants: rights and combating racial discrimination

Measures or issues addressed by the policy	Main	Related
92 Respect and implement the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, by adapting the legal frameworks and formulating the policies necessary for their implementation, with the full participation of Afro-descendent persons.		
93 Address gender, racial, ethnic and intergenerational inequalities, bearing in mind the way these dimensions overlap in situations of discrimination affecting women, especially young Afro-descendent women.		
94 Consider the special demographic and sociocultural dynamics of Afro-descendent populations in the design and implementation of public policies, ensuring their full participation and the development of disaggregated statistics.		
95 Ensure that Afro-descendent persons, in particular Afro-descendent girls, adolescents and women, can exercise the right to health, especially the right to sexual health and reproductive health, taking into account the specific socioterritorial and cultural features and the structural factors, such as racism, that hinder the exercise of their rights.		
96 Promote the development of Afro-descendent populations by implementing public policies, establishing standards and creating institutions to guide and carry forward affirmative action policies, plans and programmes at the sectoral level, whereby the principles of equality and non-discrimination can be incorporated into all levels of government, with organized civil society participating throughout the process of design, implementation and evaluation of those instruments.		
97 Ensure that policies and programmes are in place to raise the living standards of Afro-descendent women, by fully enforcing their rights, in particular their sexual rights and reproductive rights.		
98 Generate knowledge and reliable and timely information with a gender perspective and disaggregated by sex, age and socioeconomic status, among other variables, on Afro-descendent populations through participatory processes, paying attention to the international requirements and recommendations relating to the issue.		

Given the importance of certain topics that represent the spirit of the Montevideo Consensus and are included in the recommendations for the preparation of the regional report, the following questions could be added to the survey.⁸

For all actions, please respond:

1. Does the action you describe identify or promote specific actions for particular population groups? If the answer is yes, please indicate what those specific actions are.

Children and adolescents
Young people
Women
Older persons
Indigenous peoples
Persons of African descent
Urban residents
Rural residents
Migrants
Persons with disabilities
Internally displaced persons
Other (Describe)

2. Is it an action involving non-governmental actors?
 - a. Yes, it is an action involving non-governmental actors?
 - b. No non-governmental actors are involved.
3. Which non-governmental actors are involved? In the table below, indicate the type of participation of each actor (informative, consultative, binding).

⁸ These questions are not included in the database structure of the current platform. Therefore, if they are included, a new design should be considered.

Actor	Type of participation		
	Informative ^a	Consultative ^b	Binding ^c
a. Civil society organizations			
b. Organizations representing indigenous peoples and persons of African descent			
c. Academia			
d. International agencies			
f. Other (Describe).			

^a Informative: Institutionalized spaces in which citizens are limited to receiving information on actions undertaken by public institutions.

^b Consultative: Institutionalized spaces for citizen participation whose purpose is to learn the opinion of civil society on specific issues determined by public institutions. Unlike binding mechanisms, the results obtained in consultative mechanisms do not oblige public institutions to carry out certain actions. For example: a popular consultation on a particular issue about which the public institutions are interested in knowing the opinion of the public.

^c Binding: Institutionalized spaces that allow the control and direct participation of civil society, in which the decisions expressed by citizens carry an effective obligation and fully impact the affairs of public institutions. For example: participatory budgets, participatory design of social programmes and public action monitoring systems.

4. Does it have monitoring and accountability mechanisms in place?
- Yes, it has monitoring and accountability mechanisms? If the answer is yes, please indicate what those mechanisms are.
 - It does not have monitoring and accountability mechanisms.
5. Please mention anything else you would like to mention or clarify about the action in the space below:

(Open text)

THANK YOU VERY MUCH