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**REPORT OF THE ECLAC AD HOC COMMITTEE ON POPULATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT**

Quito, 4-6 July 2012

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## A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

### Place and date of the meeting

1. The meeting of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development was held in Quito from 4 to 6 July 2012.

### Attendance<sup>1</sup>

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following member countries of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC): Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

3. Also present were representatives of the following United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Programme for Human Settlements (UN-Habitat), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)-World Health Organization (WHO).

4. The following inter-governmental organizations were also represented: Latin American Integration Association (LAIA), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Andean Community, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) and Partnership in Statistics for Development in the Twenty-first Century (PARIS 21).

### Chair

5. At the first plenary session of the meeting, the Committee elected the following Presiding Officers:

Chair: Ecuador

Vice-Chairs: Belize, Brazil, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico, Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay

Rapporteur: Cuba

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<sup>1</sup> See annex 4.

## **B. AGENDA**

6. The meeting adopted the following agenda:
  1. Election of officers.
  2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
  3. Population, territory and sustainable development.
  4. Reports on the period 2010-2012 and the outlook for 2012-2014.
  5. General discussion on national experiences regarding population and development matters.
  6. Panel discussions on priority activities in the framework of population, territory and sustainable development.
    - Panel 1: Population, territory and sustainable development in the Caribbean
    - Panel 2: Investing in youth: gaps in universal access to sexual and reproductive health care
    - Panel 3: Indigenous peoples, territory and sustainable development
    - Panel 4: Territory and public policies
    - Panel 5: Population and rural development
  7. Report on follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo+20) and the incomplete agenda relating to Millennium Development Goal 5.
  8. Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014.
  9. Other matters.
  10. Adoption of agreements.

## **C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS**

7. At the opening session, statements were made by Fander Falconí, National Secretary of the National Secretariat for Planning and Development (SENPLADES) of Ecuador, Marcela Suazo, Director of the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador.

8. Having welcomed participants, the National Secretary of SENPLADES stated that the issues on the agenda would be crucial for understanding the special nature of contemporary societies. No future could be contemplated without examining the population factor. In his view, the concept of carrying capacity was essential for understanding demographic behaviour, which depended on social and cultural

considerations. Human populations defined their own parameters in terms of the social order and the concept of carrying capacity helped to explain the inequalities in consumption and the disequilibria in foreign trade. Technology, science and innovation were very important, but their limitations should be recognized and limits placed on the carrying capacity of the richest countries of the planet. Moreover, technology should be placed in the service of human beings by applying the principle of good living.

9. The Director of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean thanked the President of Ecuador, on behalf of the Executive Director of the Fund, for his invaluable support in the organization of the meeting. She said that with the twentieth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development on the horizon, it was necessary to review the contexts, strategies and priorities of the Cairo Programme of Action. She appealed to Governments to invest in youth, develop strategies for reducing adolescent pregnancies, similar to that applied by the Government of Ecuador, and to place the living conditions of the people at the heart of the social agenda, using the demographic dynamic as an essential public-policy tool. Lastly, she stated that Latin America and the Caribbean still had many social gaps to close, but that the demographic, economic and political context presented a historic opportunity for the region to move towards development.

10. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC then expressed her appreciation to the Government of Ecuador and SENPLADES for the support they had provided. She said that the themes of the meeting had been judiciously chosen; indeed, territory had an impact on inequality, hence the need for an agenda that treated equality as a central issue. Moving forward towards physical integration and decentralization was indispensable for narrowing gaps, and countries needed to prepare for an increasingly urban future. The Latin American and Caribbean region had the highest level of urbanization and its cities were home to a third of the population. As a result, poor and vulnerable communities have sprouted on the periphery, showing a growing tendency to breed social inequality. Future development needed to be planned and a technological leap, which also implied structural change, would be necessary. Among other issues, public policy for productive development should be formulated for rural areas and an industrial revolution with equality and better income distribution would have to be staged. Educational policies would have to be applied and consideration given to the need for the care economy and for dealing with adolescent pregnancies and population ageing, in the light of the new paradigm: equalizing for growth.

11. The President of Ecuador then welcomed participants and expressed his satisfaction at receiving ECLAC representatives in his country. He recalled the commitments to poverty alleviation assumed under the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, most of which had still not been fulfilled. Latin America and the Caribbean still remained the most inequitable region in the world and extreme poverty was prevalent. He said that the fundamental task was to foster and strengthen public policies in order to eliminate the obstacles to a good quality of life and well-being. Poverty eradication was a moral imperative, since human beings had the resources to achieve it. The concept of development based on orthodox economics —unlimited needs and limitless resources— was unsustainable. Given the situation in the region, the fundamental parameter for development remained reduction of extreme poverty and ensuring equal opportunities. It was a political rather than a technical issue, based on power relationships that had to be changed. He listed the steps taken by his country in order to fulfil the commitments assumed at the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo, with emphasis on the issue of urbanization and territorial disparities, and on the need to apply the appropriate policies in the light of the special realities in each area. It was vital to have robust agencies and instruments. He reiterated his country's commitment to monitor urban growth and depopulation of rural areas and to place emphasis on poverty eradication. Lastly, he called on Governments to strive to ensure a better future for the peoples of the region.

Population, territory and sustainable development (agenda item 3)

12. In the joint session with the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, the Chief of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC presented the document “Population, territory and sustainable development”.<sup>2</sup> He pointed to the main findings of the study: (i) an abatement in internal migration and in its impact on the geographical redistribution of the population; (ii) a persistence in net rural emigration, which led to an absolute decline in, and premature ageing of, the rural population; (iii) the appeal of many of the areas of low demographic density, albeit at decreasing rates; (iv) the complexity and diversity of the border areas and the vulnerability of persons who transit through them; (v) the persistence of net emigration from chronically poor major administrative division; (vi) the spread of urban areas and its high correlation with development, whose sustainability in the region was threatened by mounting deficits; (vii) diversification of city systems, notwithstanding the fact that most small cities (less than 100,000 inhabitants) experience social deficits and net out-migration, unlike intermediate cities, which have better facilities and usually experience net immigration; and (viii) the important role played by major cities (over 1 million inhabitants), which were home to one out of every three Latin Americans. He said that in view of the above findings, policies in the rural areas and in areas characterized by chronic poverty, should be geared towards retaining the population, fulfilling their rights, including sexual and reproductive rights and those relating to gender equity. In the case of low population density, clearly, former settlement policies had been harmful; moreover, current policies should take into account the contribution represented by conservation of ecosystems and the rights of the populations, in particular indigenous peoples, that reside there. Lastly, he said that the benefits associated with urbanization should be harnessed by deploying measures and making investments to reduce the accumulated deficits and by pursuing land-use planning in order to manage urban development and ensure sustainability.

13. The Executive Director of the Statistical Institute of Ecuador (INEC) then made a statement. He welcomed the opportunity for a joint meeting between the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC and the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, stressing that statistical information was crucial for public policies. He said that it was vital to produce information based on continuous administrative records, as they would make it easier to react to the sweeping changes that had yet to be thoroughly examined. Greater visibility should be given to the situation of rural territories, of the populations—by ethnic background—or of the border areas by providing systematic, quality information. City systems and other issues such as inter-urban migration should also be addressed. The Statistical Conference of the Americas could be a good reference for taking decisions and designing plans for tackling the different challenges, including highlighting the relevance of information on rural areas, producing demographic data on a more regular basis, using didactic mechanisms for information use, institutionalizing the functions of good living and its multidimensional character, coordinating information generation with regional and national development planning, considering it as the strategic direction towards which statistical work should be geared, and promoting dissemination of ECLAC reports so that they are brought to the attention of public opinion.

14. In his comments on the presentation, Enrique Peláez, the Regional Advisor on Population and Development of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, said that analysing the link between population, territory and sustainable development drew attention to a dimension of the agenda adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development that had received little emphasis: the linkages between population dynamics and public policy. Analyses of that kind made it possible to revive public policy planning, which had been shelved for some time in the region. It was

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<sup>2</sup> LC/L.3474(CEP.2/3).

thanks to democratization of access to census information that reports of the kind just presented could be produced. The impact of remittances on migrants' home territories should be taken into account and further studies conducted into the linkage between demographic dynamics, urbanization and the risks of disasters due to climate change. He thanked ECLAC for the opportunity to comment on the document and urged the secretariat to continue working jointly to place population dynamics high on the list of priorities on the region's policy agendas.

15. Participants commended the secretariat on the presentation of the document, which they considered to be extremely useful. They commented on the discussions that had taken place during its preparation, which had helped to enrich the analysis, and recommended using that approach in policy formulation. They also stressed the fact that demographic information was vital for development planning

16. The representative of Brazil mentioned the situation of many Latin American women who migrated to two specific regions in that country (São Paulo and Brasília) and the resulting national challenge to incorporate them into the economy; she said that there were discrepancies between the household survey data and those extracted from the census. Other delegations referred to territorial difficulties, such as the lack of pull factors that encourage settlement in given areas and the brain drain from the region, above all from the English-speaking Caribbean. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago stressed the need for statistical data for decision-making and reported that her country had worked with UNDP on the production of a regional statistical map to identify human development issues. The representative of Mexico considered it important to carry out local strategies for strengthening growth and equity.

17. In response to a question from the UNFPA representative in El Salvador concerning transnational territories and the demographic dividend in remittance-dependent areas of emigration, the Director of CELADE – Population Division of ECLAC explained that the issue of mobility had become increasingly complex in recent decades and in border areas, temporary workers, refugees and other categories had to be taken into account as well as migrants. He said that the difference between internal and international migration was becoming fainter. The latter had an impact on spatial distribution of the population in the same way as the former, and therefore authorities had tried to treat the issue as a whole. In terms of migration changes in Brazil, once the census microdata were available, they could prepare studies to clear up the discrepancies between survey and census data. It was also necessary to have information on other countries for the first decade of the twenty-first century; in the following year, they would try to update the document with census data. He admitted that no further information had been incorporated on the Caribbean, but that the situation in the subregion would be the subject of one of the panels and a document would be submitted on the matter.

Reports on the period 2010-2012 and the outlook for 2012-2014 (agenda item 4)

**(a) Report of the Chair of the Presiding Officers of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, 2010-2012, delivered by Juan Carlos Alfonso, Director of the Centre of Studies on Population and Development of the National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI) of Cuba, in his capacity as Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee**

18. The Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee said that, in conjunction with the other Presiding Officers of the Ad Hoc Committee and with support from UNFPA and CELADE – Population Division of ECLAC, he had focused his work on those issues deemed to be priorities under resolution 657(XXXIII). Assistance had been provided to countries throughout the region on a wide range of population-related issues. For example, the technical assistance provided by CELADE – Population Division of ECLAC, in

its capacity as technical secretariat of the third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean, which had been held in San José in May 2012. CELADE representatives had also participated actively in relevant regional and international forums on international migration, in promoting and giving statistical visibility to indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations, and in providing continued support to countries of the region in the different phases of the census process, from planning and data collection to dissemination of the findings. CELADE - Population Division of ECLAC was working on the preparation of a new intensive regional course on population and development, which would run from 27 August to 16 December 2012, and had recently launched an activity that would have a strong impact on the Committee's future agenda: the operational review of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo+20), as part of the follow-up process for the period beyond 2014. Lastly, on behalf of all the member countries serving as outgoing Presiding Officers, he again thanked the ECLAC secretariat and UNFPA for the support provided during his term of office.

**(b) Report of the third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean (San José, 8-11 May 2012), presented by Fernando Morales, Chair of the Governing Committee of the National Council of Older Persons (CONAPAM) of Costa Rica**

19. The Chair of the Governing Committee of the National Council of Older Persons (CONAPAM) of Costa Rica described the contents of the San José Charter on the rights of older persons, the main agreement adopted at the meeting. In that instrument, the representatives of member Governments had reaffirmed their commitment to working towards the eradication of all forms of discrimination and violence and to creating protection networks to enable older persons to effectively exercise their rights. In the Charter, they also exhorted the United Nations Open-Ended Working Group on Ageing to study the feasibility of having an international convention on the rights of older persons, and supported the Working Group on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons set up by the Organization of American States (OAS) in its efforts to move forward with the drafting of an inter-American convention on the subject; furthermore, he had requested the member countries of the United Nations Human Rights Council to consider the possibility of appointing a special rapporteur to monitor the promotion and protection of the human rights of that age group. In addition, they had pledged to reinforce protection of human rights at the national level through the differential and preferential treatment of older persons in all spheres, the adoption of special laws for protection, priority attention in fulfilling administrative and judicial formalities, and the benefits and allocations granted by the State. They had also agreed to improve social protection systems to ensure that they responded effectively to the needs of older persons by providing universal rights to social security and health care, and to create the social services necessary to provide them with care, while promoting their independence, autonomy and dignity.

**(c) Report by the secretariat, presented by Paulo Saad, Chief of the Area of Population and Development of CELADE – Population Division of ECLAC**

20. The Chief of the Area of Population and Development of CELADE – Population Division of ECLAC reported that during the biennium 2010-2012, the Division had structured its activities around three elements: the mandates contained in international and regional agreements, regional phenomena—in particular persistent inequality—and requests from countries in the region. He said that more detailed information on the Division's activities could be found in the Report on the activities of the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) – Population Division of ECLAC for the period 2010-2012 (LC/L.3482) and other reference documents. The Division had run an intensive technical assistance programme to the countries of the region in support of the preparation and conduct of their population and housing censuses of the 2010 round. Improvements had been introduced in the



system of retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer (REDATAM) and its dissemination in other regions of the world, and the age- and sex-disaggregated population estimates and projections, which for the first time had been extended to 2100. Inequality had been the subject of constant concern by the Commission and was treated as a cross-cutting issue throughout the past biennium. With respect to the rights of older persons, the Division had been working on the regional follow-up to the Brasilia Declaration and, in the field of international migration, human rights and development, had continued to spearhead the project “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact”, funded by the United Nations Development Account. CELADE – Population Division of ECLAC had studied internal migration trends in the region and, as the technical secretariat of the Committee, had prepared the document entitled Population, territory and sustainable development; it had also helped to establish technical guidelines for inclusion of information relating to ethnicity in sources of health statistics, and had conducted various training activities between 2010 and 2012, including an intensive regional course on demographic analysis with census applications. Lastly, he listed some of the major activities being proposed for the two next years.

**(d) Report by Marcela Suazo, Director of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean**

21. The UNFPA report to the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development was presented by the Director of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, who gave an account of the activities carried out in the context of the UNFPA Regional Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean and listed the programmes of the Fund’s country offices in the region. She said that UNFPA, in close collaboration with regional partners for development who shared its agenda of priorities, had defined a set of strategies in respect of population and development, sexual and reproductive health, gender equity and adolescent and youth issues. The report reviewed the Fund’s efforts to work jointly with the Governments of the region and other strategic partners on the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and discussed the key measures for its continued execution, including those relating to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Countries had made significant advances in implementing the activities contemplated in the agreements adopted at the last meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. Special attention had been paid to South-South cooperation, which is conducive to national capacity-building, and to its use in support of programmes. The UNFPA Director appealed to the United Nations system, Governments and civil society organizations of the region to guarantee universal access to sexual and reproductive health and the empowerment of women, men and youth, reduce inequalities and overcome poverty in the region.

General discussion on national experiences in matters relating to population and development  
(agenda item 5)

22. The representatives of Belize, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay reported on the progress achieved, the campaigns conducted and the measures that they planned to take in terms of population and development; they explained that most of the advances were in the areas of poverty eradication, sexual and reproductive health, prevention of adolescent pregnancies and maternal mortality, access to education, social protection and improving the status of women.

23. Participants also referred to the spread of urbanization in their countries and to other related issues, such as the needs of indigenous peoples, youth unemployment and inequality between urban and rural areas. They stated that more sustained efforts were needed to overcome the pending challenges and take advantage of the demographic dividend. They reaffirmed their commitment to the goals set out in the Cairo Programme of Action.

24. The representative of Uruguay, after reporting on national advances in the area of sexual and reproductive rights, conveyed his country's offer to host the first meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which would be conducted in 2013.

25. Speaking on behalf of the member countries of the Bolivarian Alliance of Peoples for Our America (ALBA), the representative of Cuba made a statement in which he expressed support for the objectives of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee; he then reaffirmed the Alliance's position concerning the situation in Paraguay as set forth in the declaration issued by that body on 22 June 2012.

Panel discussions on priority activities in the framework of population, territory and sustainable development (agenda item 6)

*Panel 1: Population, territory and sustainable development in the Caribbean*

26. Panel 1 was moderated by Diane Quarless, Director of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean.

27. The first paper, "Population, territory and sustainable development in the Caribbean" was presented by Godfrey St. Bernard, Fellow at the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies of the University of the West Indies in Trinidad and Tobago, who pointed out that the Caribbean displayed major differences from one territory to another in numerous spheres, but at the same time, shared characteristics which made it a homogeneous unit. He said that those features shaped territorial specificities and challenges for sustainable development in the subregion. Some countries faced urban problems at the national level, while others had to contend with contrasting situations in different territories and communities. Research had been made into those issues, but the data had not been optimum. Migration had played a significant role throughout Caribbean history, although the decline in fertility rates had resulted in population ageing. Replacement level was becoming the norm while mortality rates had diminished. A few countries were predominantly rural and their sustainable development would be threatened if living conditions (for example, transport systems and job opportunities for youth) in those areas did not improve. Ageing of the population was a threat to sustainable development in other more urban societies and emigration of working-age persons made the situation more complex. In terms of living conditions, access to water had improved thanks to the better supply situation. Nevertheless, disequilibria between town and country persisted. Poverty was more severe among children and older persons, especially in rural areas, and there were problems of maternal and child health. The subregion was prone to natural disasters, such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, storms, floods and tidal waves, so that any sustainable development strategy should take into consideration those conditions together with the demographic factors peculiar to the countries of the Caribbean.

28. Michel E. Blokland, Minister of Public Health of Suriname, gave a presentation entitled "Reproductive health differences and HIV/AIDS by territory and population in the Caribbean". Having explained that the study referred to a regional initiative for the Caribbean designed to prevent HIV transmission from mother to child, he reported on the status of the epidemic and the challenges facing the subregion. He said that the prevalence of the epidemic in the subregion averaged 1%, that is the second

highest in the world; 240,000 persons were living with HIV and 17,000 new infections were reported annually. There had been advances in many areas, but HIV incidence remained high and the principal channel of contagion was unprotected sexual intercourse. The incidence of the epidemic was linked as much to background factors (poverty, vulnerability, gender inequalities, mobility and sex tourism, among others) as to high-risk conduct. In addition, the stigma of discrimination affected access to drugs and made it more difficult to bring the epidemic under control. He stated that regulations should cover real public health needs and underscored the importance of guaranteeing sexual and reproductive health, lack of which resulted in high rates of maternal mortality and adolescent pregnancies. Programmes should be incorporated for those particular populations, as in the case of maternal and child programmes. An initiative had been adopted in the Caribbean with a view to eliminating the transmission of the virus in both groups by 2015. The programme had borne fruit but the challenges (due to discrimination, homophobia, gender-based violence, high-risk behaviour and lack of data) were numerous. In conclusion, he stated that progress had, nevertheless, been made in preventing AIDS, at least in the case of pregnant women and newborn babies.

29. Gabriel Bidegain, Population and Development Officer of the UNFPA Office in Haiti, gave a presentation on the earthquake in Haiti, with emphasis on the demographic impact and redistribution of population and urbanization. First, he described how the earthquake had affected demographic variables, such as the increase in the percentage of pregnancies and the fall in life expectancy. He also showed the impact of the economic embargo of the 1990s and the natural disasters prior to the earthquake (four hurricanes and the loss of two crops) on the country's GDP. In 2010, the magnitude 7.3 earthquake had claimed 222,500 lives (compared with the average annual death toll of 90,000), as opposed to the earthquake in Chile (magnitude 8.8), which had caused only 795 deaths. The death toll in Haiti was due to poor urban planning and the substandard conditions in Port-au-Prince dwellings. In the aftermath of the earthquake, the population tended to migrate towards more secure areas in the west and south of the country, but since most of the humanitarian aid was concentrated in the metropolitan area, 94% of migrants returned to the capital, and thus Haiti lost a historic opportunity for spatial redistribution of the population; in actual fact, concentration of the population in the metropolitan area increased, reaching 4 million persons much earlier than forecast and contrary to all recommendations, which favoured deconcentration. Furthermore, there was a rise in the birth rate, which heightened the already precarious conditions in the city. In conclusion he said that development in Haiti would have been underpinned primarily by land-use management.

30. Herman Longworth, Minister of Education and Youth of Belize presented a paper entitled "Increasing Access to HIV Prevention and Treatment Services to Young People in Belize". First, he gave an overview of the country's geographical and demographic situation. He said that the population, which stood at 321,155, with 43% living below the poverty line and a life expectancy of 72.5 years. Belize had the political singularity of belonging to both the Central American Integration System (SICA) and CARICOM and was the only English-speaking country on the Central American isthmus. Thanks to the measures taken, maternal mortality had been reduced from 134 in 2005 to 0 in 2011. HIV prevalence had also declined following sex education programmes in secondary schools, the provision of anti-retroviral drugs to all HIV-positive persons and HIV testing carried out on young people and on 92% of mothers. The pending challenges included involving men in sexual and reproductive health campaigns, arranging for greater access to sexual and reproductive health services in the rural sector and obtaining more data to analyse the efficacy of public policies.

31. A participant from Cuba, referring to "the perverse effects" of humanitarian aid, said that her country had had successful experiences with humanitarian aid and that there were basic principles to be respected. The panellist responded that he had not wished to make a generalization concerning

humanitarian aid; the help from Cuba had been given some time before and had indeed been successful, but that he had wanted to draw attention to a perverse effect that could have been avoided. The participant urged him to take into account the lessons learned, especially given the number of risks faced in the Caribbean.

32. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago congratulated the panellist on the report, which gave insight into the situation of the subregion and showed the differences compared with the report on Latin America that had been presented a day earlier. She underscored the need to strengthen communication between the countries of the Caribbean in order to produce comparative indicators. She highlighted the progress in combating HIV/AIDS, but noted that any further advances would be contingent on a change in lifestyle and behaviour. The panellist recognized that on the whole studies were based on national data and subnational analyses would be necessary to reveal the differences.

33. Some participants observed that only two countries had enacted legislation on termination of pregnancy and expressed concern at the high incidence of maternal mortality and abortion in the Caribbean. The panellists responded that no support was received from the religious community for changing abortion conditions in the subregion and that unless they received support from that quarter, it would be difficult to progress. Efforts were being made to change legislation, but it would take time.

*Panel 2: Investing in youth: gaps in universal access to sexual and reproductive health care*

34. Panel 2 was moderated by José Delancer, Director of the Department of Maternal Health in the Ministry of Public Health of the Dominican Republic.

35. The paper on the Andean plan for preventing adolescent pregnancy was presented by Caroline Chang, Executive Secretary of the Andean Health Body – the Hipólito Unanue Convention (ORAS CONHU). After expressing her appreciation for the opportunity to share the experience of the six Andean countries which were parties to the Convention, the panellist quoted indicators on youth, which confirmed the need to invest in that age group. In particular, she said that, at 29 million, the youth population was the highest in its history. More than 20% of girls under the age of 20 were pregnant or already mothers and the number of abortions was estimated at approximately 70,000 per year. Among the causes of the problem, she mentioned restrictions in the exercise of rights and limited access to information and user-friendly services, gender inequity, lack of education and poverty. The implications for development were more acute inequity, an increase in high-school drop-outs, loss of a life plan, abandon by one's partner and lack of job openings except in poorly paid, low-productivity jobs without social security coverage. With support from UNFPA and AECID, adolescent pregnancy had been recognized as a public health issue. In order to formulate an Andean policy, currently en process, on sexual and reproductive health for adolescents, the legal framework had been modified, the barriers to access had been identified, inter-sectoral actions had been initiated and health professionals who worked with adolescents were receiving training. No progress in areas such as reduction of maternal mortality had been seen among indigenous or rural populations. The solution was to follow up on the political agenda in the subregion and implement the recommendations based on the analysis of the legal frameworks.

36. Daniela Alvarado, Technical Coordinator of the Ministry of the Interior of Ecuador presented the National plan for family planning and prevention of adolescent pregnancy. She explained that the National Intersectoral Strategy for Family Planning and Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy (ENIPLA) had been triggered by social demands by youth groups, social movements and international bodies which had a bearing on its implementation, and was designed to respond to the policy framework on sexual and reproductive health of the country and the national plan on good living. In Ecuador, progress had been

made with different programmes for the exercise and enjoyment of reproductive rights including national plans, public policies and actions by civil society organizations. Some situations required attention, however: fertility was on the decline, but not throughout the territory, and there was a gap between wanted pregnancies and observed pregnancies, that gap being highest in the poorest, indigenous and rural population. The objectives of the intersectoral strategy were to reduce the gap between observed and wanted pregnancies by 25% and to reduce by the same proportion the number of adolescent pregnancies. That situation was due mainly to lack of information, lack of access to services and patterns that affected decisions relating to sexuality. As a result, the strategic pillars were integral sex education, comprehensive sexual and reproductive services and the establishment of communicative tactics in sociocultural patterns, bearing in mind the inequalities between the sexes, the rights perspective and the cross-cultural perspective. Youth participation was recognized as an important element, so that the campaign “Habla serio” (Speak seriously) had been proposed to improve communication between young people and adults.

37. Suzana Cavenaghi, Fellow at the National College on Statistical Sciences of the Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute was responsible for the presentation on access to sexual and reproductive health care and fertility among young people in Brazil. Referring to the social and territorial inequalities relating to adolescent fertility, she said that the case of Brazil was notable for two reasons: (i) fertility was already below replacement level and was one of the lowest in the region, but adolescent fertility was relatively high, close to the average for Latin America, and (ii) no family planning programmes had been brought on stream for adolescents nor any specific programmes for that group, despite which, fertility had declined in the past ten years, after experiencing a rise. For younger women, the average age at first sexual encounter, at first use of a contraceptive, at time of first pregnancy and at time of first union were very close, and did not vary much between territories. Regional differences could be observed in the quality of prenatal care, with low coverage in the north of the country and in rural areas. Adolescent fertility had increased in the decade of the 1990s, with greater intensity in rural than in urban areas. It diminished between 2000 and 2010, but was still very high compared with the levels in the European countries. The 2010 census data by municipality showed that there were differences between states and sets of municipalities with similar indicators that appeared to share a common policy. Certain areas in the *favelas* had very high fertility rates, but others where the rates were less high, which was a significant discovery. She explained that the indicator used was fertility, based on the number of live-born children, rather than on pregnancies among adolescent and young women. The number of abortions was calculated as the difference between the number of pregnancies and the number of live-born children, and varied significantly depending on the social segment; in general, abortions were conducted under high-risk conditions for the health of the women in the poorest sectors. High fertility among young people was due to the lack of better prospects, or the absence of plans for the future that included not only education but also participation in a decent labour market.

38. Marcela Huaita Alegre, Deputy Minister in the Ministry for Women and Vulnerable Populations then gave a presentation on investing in youth and adolescents. She said that Peru reaffirmed its commitment to implementing fully and effectively the Cairo Programme of Action, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and pledged to continue providing resources for strategic programmes with a gender focus targeting the poorest areas in the country. Young people accounted for 27% of the population and were the largest and best educated generation. More than half did not have health insurance and there were gaps in family planning, in the use of contraceptives and in knowledge of how sexually transmitted diseases were contracted. In other countries a combination of factors had successfully worked to reduce adolescent pregnancy; they included greater health coverage, quality sex education, access to modern contraceptive methods and to user-friendly health services for adolescents and the promotion of life skills. The

measures that had not worked were isolated efforts, legislation that undermined the rights of the group and ignorance of their situation and behaviour. In Peru, a national plan for children and adolescents which included a section on adolescent mothers had been adopted. The lines of action undertaken included the development of pedagogic proposals for integrated sex education, coordinated with other sectors, student participation in monitoring rights and differential sexual and reproductive health services to avoid unwanted pregnancy. Pending challenges included strengthening population policies, the persistent barriers to access to sexual and reproductive health services and the provision of differential services to face discrimination for issues of sexual orientation, as well as the need to obtain approval for the multisectoral plan for the prevention of unplanned pregnancy among adolescent girls and to coordinate work with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health to establish differential services for young people.

39. The representative of the Latin American and Caribbean Partnership for Youth in preparation for the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo+20) said that the Partnership was satisfied with the task carried out by the Government of Ecuador, which had considered young people as strategic partners in policy planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Education was not only essential for preventing unwanted pregnancies, but also for empowering young people and eradicating violence against women, especially sexual violence and femicide. Governments should consider integrating sexual and reproductive health services that were user-friendly for young people and investing in youth but with clear accountability mechanisms and the participation of civil society, Afro-descendants and indigenous peoples. The representative of another association of young people who were following up on the process towards Cairo+20 in Ecuador recommended the human rights and gender approach, emphasizing the need for participation of all youth sectors, whose diverse experiences could be of interest and stating that the challenges faced had to do with the political will and genuine recognition of sexual rights. It was stressed that investment in youth was not just a matter of budgetary allocations but also recognition of rights.

40. A representative of the Dominican Republic drew attention to the importance of investing in adolescents and the need to give visibility to the 10-14 age group, which did not appear in statistics. She said that there was a void in the issue of preventing adolescent pregnancy: no mention was made of the males involved in the pregnancy. There was an urgent need to look at adolescent boys and the pressure they faced to demonstrate their masculinity.

41. The representative of Colombia said that the Andean Plan for Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy had made it possible to advance in that area and within six years, 850 services had been set up across the country. The Government had provided resources in different sectors, but it was important to ensure that the plan became a policy and that the policy was implemented. The question was how States addressed the legal and juridical barriers to effective access to those services by adolescents, as adolescent pregnancy rates showed that there were significant obstacles which undermined the validity of the relevant policies.

42. Participants expressed concern at the status of young women in Central America. There was reported to be a marked setback in relation to the Cairo Programme of Action: there was no access to therapeutic abortion, emergency contraception was penalized, and in some countries of the subregion, civil society was not represented on the Committee.

43. Participants welcomed the statement by the Deputy Minister for Women's Affairs and Vulnerable Populations of Peru that the political will to eliminate barriers to the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents existed. It was pointed out that in Peru, sexual intercourse between preadolescents was treated

as rape and that was why girls did not approach the health care clinics. Moreover, adolescents and preadolescents had to be accompanied by one of their parents, which made access to those services even more complicated; it was stated that there was no national policy on the issue of abortion, although it had been decriminalized since 1924, nor was there any national policy for access to safe abortion.

*Panel 3: Indigenous peoples, territory and sustainable development*<sup>3</sup>

44. Panel 3 was moderated by Jean Paul Guevara, Ambassador of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in France.

45. The first presentation, concerning indigenous peoples, territory and sustainable development, was given by Myrna Cunningham, President of the Centre for the Autonomy and Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDAPI). She said that in the past 20 years, constitutional and political changes had been brought about in the region that reflected progress in the exercise of the rights of indigenous peoples. She listed the principal changes that had occurred, foremost of which were the adoption in 2007 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the ratification by an overwhelming majority of countries of Convention 169 of the International Labour Organization. Those changes had gone hand in hand with increasing leadership by indigenous peoples, young people and women as political stakeholders. A number of pressures persisted, however: the impoverishment of indigenous territories and peoples; institutional racism, expressed as shortfalls and vulnerabilities; the discourse of good living, which failed to deliver the conditions required for its success; the systematic expulsion of indigenous peoples from their territories and the criminalization of their struggle. From the perspective of indigenous peoples, there were three types of State: Those that practised traditional indigenism and applied assimilation policies; those that recognized multiculturalism, but in terms of folklore, and those that truly recognized the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples.

46. With reference to the experience of Nicaragua, she reviewed the history of the autonomous regions and the cosmovision and social and political organization of the indigenous peoples of those regions. She also pointed to the pending challenges: good living for indigenous peoples should imply well-being and the right to self-determination and use of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a frame of reference and the guarantee of territorial rights; the States should take policy decisions consistent with the rights-based approach. Moreover, she recommended that a working group should be set up under the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC to study statistics relating to indigenous peoples and that CELADE – Population Division of ECLAC should hold a meeting preparatory to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, scheduled for 2014, in order to prepare inputs for the final document.

47. Lourdes Xitumul, Director of the Health-Care Unit for Indigenous Peoples of the Ministry of Health of Guatemala, presented a paper on cross-cultural health, indigenous women and rights. She said that it was impossible to speak of sustainable human development without the participation of indigenous peoples and she drew attention to the gaps that still persisted in relation to health: high fertility rates, coupled with unmet needs for family-planning services; high maternal mortality rates, which, although they had declined somewhat in Guatemala, were still three times as high for indigenous women as for the rest of the female population; and lack of access to other goods and services, such as education. She added that land and territory were a vital part of the indigenous cosmovision and, thus, were pivotal elements in issues concerning the health of indigenous women and peoples.

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<sup>3</sup> The panellists had been invited in their capacity as experts on issues relating to indigenous peoples, nevertheless reference is made to their official title within the entity to which they are attached.

48. Within the framework of the peace agreements signed in 1996, the National Traditional Medicine Programme had been carried out in 2002; 2009 saw the creation of the Health Care Unit for Indigenous Peoples and Multiculturalism, an advisory body within the Ministry which ensured that population enjoyed fundamental rights. Significant progress had thus been achieved in the country, one notable development being the formation of an assembly to guarantee participation by indigenous peoples and other relevant governmental bodies and the preparation of a manual of standards for treatment with a multicultural approach as well as the adoption of culturally relevant measures.

49. Gabriel Muyuy, Director of the President's Programme for Indigenous Issues of Colombia, gave a presentation on territorial rights and sustainable development. He said that only 710 of the thousands of different indigenous peoples that existed in the Americas before the arrival of the Europeans had survived, amounting to approximately 60 million individuals. Colombia had 102 indigenous peoples, amounting to 1,387,884 persons (or 3.4% of the national population). Their rich cultural heritage dated back several millennia, and they were collective owners of 735 indigenous reservations with abundant renewable and non-renewable natural resources. Thus, in the country, there was general recognition of the rights of those peoples, but in practice, the situation was critical. He referred to the historical process that had led to the impoverishment of the indigenous peoples of Latin America, since the vast territories they had owned and the socio-political, economic and cultural development that they had achieved over the millennia had been whittled away, leaving small portions and a climate of exclusion, discrimination and racism. Currently, their right to self-determination as individuals and as indigenous peoples, enshrined in international instruments, was recognized, and advances had been made in national legislations, in particular in terms of the right to territory, autonomy and prior consultation. Nevertheless, the situation of indigenous peoples remained worrying, above all as regards the guarantee of the right to territory and its implications for other rights (health, food security, autonomy and culture). Thus, collective tenure would not be sufficient to guarantee territorial rights; they would also need rights of governance, development and their own system of justice, as well as participation in policy decisions, plans, programmes and development projects.

50. He then listed the series of development paradigms that had existed in the region and the adverse impact that they had had on human beings, as manifested in the current levels of inequality and global crises. He underscored the contribution that indigenous peoples had made in the horizontal relationship between man and nature: a new paradigm based on the indigenous cosmovision, such as *sumak kawsay* (good living). Lastly, he listed a series of elements that ought to be taken into account in the processes for reconstruction of the life plans of the indigenous peoples of Colombia.

51. The following topic "States, indigenous peoples and sustainable development: conflicting visions?" was presented by Tarcila Rivera Zea, General Coordinator of the Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas. She said that the manifest signs of a growing economic, social and climatic crisis called for urgent sustainable agreements. The territory of indigenous peoples was the focus of attention and the sources of the main outbreaks of social conflicts in the region because of failure to respect indigenous rights. She pointed to the two conflicting visions: that of States in which development and progress were based on the indiscriminate exploitation of nature, with legal distinctions between ground, underground, land and territory, and that of indigenous peoples, who made no such distinctions and believed that everything was part of an interrelated whole with different planes of existence. The concept of good living or *sumak kawsay* was deemed exotic and was not understood as a holistic vision of parity and reciprocity between the material and the non-material. It corresponded to a rationale that differed from that of sustainable development, so that they were scarcely compatible.



52. She explained the importance of territory and what it meant for indigenous peoples, and how those peoples helped to maintain biodiversity. Although the States in the region had signed various human rights treaties and conventions, few had endorsed the principles thereof or put into practice coherent actions and, thus, the indigenous peoples did not exercise their rights and suffered disadvantages, poverty, hunger, undernutrition, unemployment, maternal mortality, as well as being driven out of their territories. She questioned the concept of interculturalism, since it was yet another of the several notions that had been tried out over the decades to address the indigenous issue, but were all unilateral; this being the one that had caught on, it was constantly being constructed and redefined. The main challenge was to ensure that policies for respect of the rights of indigenous peoples were implemented and that they were embodied in an overall country project, not treated in an isolated and unconnected way. Lastly, she said that the lack of disaggregated data on indigenous and Afro-descendent peoples was one of the great voids in the process of building truly intercultural societies and in formulating effective, targeted public policies; the slow advance in this regard had an ideological basis that would need to be transformed in order to achieve real change.

53. One participant reported that the third Encounter of Rural Women, held in March 2012, had been attended by 266 women. Five thematic issues closely related to the issues analysed at the current meeting on population and development had been examined. The term “rural women” included all women living in rural areas, whether they were peasants, craft-workers, housewives, indigenous women, Afro-descendent women, Montubias or others. Rural women needed to be empowered as citizens: instead of treating them as vulnerable women, their dignity as human beings must be recognized. She recalled that the Declaration of the Encounter requested the United Nations and States to establish an international decade of rural women.

54. One participant from Guatemala said that indigenous and Afro-descendent women were participating in the present meeting because for years they had been ignored. They had joined the feminist movement because when their collective rights as women were addressed, their sexual and reproductive rights were also addressed; no longer could they allow the statistics to remain silent on the issue of motherhood among girl children who were the victims of unacceptable sexual violence. She added that the outcome document of the current meeting of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population should give visibility to indigenous women and their rights to health care, education, land, territory, culture and identity, bearing in mind that they were part of a community in which there should be mutual respect between women and men.

55. After congratulating ECLAC on the meeting, several participants drew attention to the plight of indigenous migrants, who in some cases, were treated as criminals when they marketed their crafts. In many countries of the Caribbean, they were part of the labour force and were necessary to defend their right to self-determination, to participate in decision-making for the future and on reproductive health. The Bolivian indigenous women present at the meeting declared that much headway had been made in the Plurinational State of Bolivia in this field, and expressed their determination to continue participating in other international meetings.

*Panel 4: Territory and public policy*

56. Panel 4 was moderated by Juan José Calvo, Technical Director of the Sectoral Commission on Population of Uruguay.

57. The first presentation, entitled “Planning, territory and sustainable development: the experience of Ecuador”, was given by Ana María Larrea, Under-Secretary-General for Planning for Good Living of SENPLADES of Ecuador, who revealed that the Government of Ecuador had promoted resuming planning with a territorial dimension as an incontrovertible commitment on the part of the State within the framework of the new Constitution and the National Development Plan for Good Living, which implied growth with justice and equity and cultural and social change. The 12 objectives of the plan included social and territorial equality with diversity. She said national local development policies were indispensable. It had been proposed that the country should cease to be an exporter of primary products and become a producer of bio-knowledge, with a long-term vision. The national territorial strategy favoured a polycentric, coordinated and complementary human settlement structure —by contrast with the existing duality— strengthening medium-sized cities and small towns and supporting their complementarity. The initiatives under way illustrated that strategy: the construction of the first planned city in Ecuador, the City of Knowledge, in a location far from existing major cities; fostering good living in rural areas with food sovereignty, and organizing territory-based investment and public spending. The effects could be clearly seen: in 2012, rainfall was extremely heavy but thanks to investments in preventive infrastructure, fewer areas were affected than in 2008; decentralization and deconcentration of services had been promoted in nine homogeneous planning areas. Other important results had been obtained, for example, a reduction in poverty and inequity, the lowest unemployment rate in the region, raising average household income to a level that covered 85% of the basic basket and a rise in primary and higher education rates among the indigenous population.

58. The following topic, Migration, territory and access to basic services, was presented by Marcel Chacón, Deputy Minister of Governance, Policy and Security of Costa Rica. She gave a summary of the work carried out by the Government of her country in promoting sexual and reproductive health among migrant populations. The number of migrants in her country had risen and 74% of them were young Nicaraguans of working and reproductive age. The push factors had been economic and work-related and, more recently, organized crime, a new phenomenon that called for appropriate responses. One such response was a transborder project being implemented in Upala, in the north of the country, where there was a labour market integrated with the south of Nicaragua. Sexual and reproductive health campaigns were being conducted in conjunction with UNFPA and the labour status of the migrants was being regularized. Educational and cultural fairs were also being run and could be replicated elsewhere. Civil servants had been trained through the campaign “1+1 hacemos Costa Rica” (Building Costa Rica 1+1). Thus, public policies were passed on to the municipal level, with the participation of civil society, the migrants and the non-governmental organization, Senderos. Thanks to those actions, migrants were no longer afraid to demand their rights and were becoming more integrated with the Costa Rican population. The challenges were to ratify commitments to health and development, support initiatives that coordinated migration processes and strengthen institutions through information and monitoring.

59. Paulo Javier Lara, Consultant on population and development of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) presented a paper on incorporating population variables in local development. He reported on the Colombian experience in incorporating population dynamics in local development with reference to the provisions of the outcomes of the International Conference on Population and Development and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and stated that progress had been made in decentralizing since local authorities were responsible for development in several municipalities in the region. The task had been carried out by UNFPA, the Externado University of Colombia and national planning entities that sought to build capacity of individuals, institutions, organizations and society in knowledge management, population dynamics and their incorporation into integral management of territorial development, in accordance with the Cairo Programme of Action. The proposal was tied in with a model that sought methodologically to identify, understand and respond to the

dynamics, pressures and interactions of development variables. For example, in Arenal, in the department of Bolívar, the local team had incorporated demographic, environmental and socioeconomic dynamics into the analysis and had observed an exodus of the rural population due to mining, which affected the peasant production structure; in addition, there was risk of flooding and conflicts, which led to a reconfiguration of the territories. Other analyses took into account forced displacements. With respect to the challenges to application of the methodology, he mentioned the difficulty in obtaining up-to-date data at the territorial level; expanding coverage for capacity-building with the help of information and communications technologies; achieving inter-agency convergence of the different sectors and the national, regional and municipal levels, and expansion of South-South cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

60. The presentation “International migration and territory in El Salvador” was made by Juan José García, Deputy Minister for Salvadorians Abroad in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador, who affirmed that opportunities for territorial development did exist. The country had sought to discourage irregular migration, especially among youth, by encouraging settlement in the home communities. The rights approach had also been taken into account. It was centred on the migrant and his/her family, fulfilling State obligations in interventions, and a new model had been launched for addressing the needs of the migrant population. Emigration rates were very high in El Salvador: a quarter of the population lived in the United States and it was estimated that approximately 700,000 persons were irregular migrants; any attempt to deal with the issue implied addressing structural conditions (economic factors, social integration, access to household assets, basic services and consumption) and enabling conditions (economic and cultural factors, mobilization of resources and integration in transnational social and family networks). He reported that survey polls revealed that unemployment was not a strong determining factor in emigration so other factors needed to be looked at, including the development of integral territorial policies that took into account human development, strengthening the establishment and dignity of community life, while reinforcing ties with the diaspora. Local planning was the foundation for permanent inter-agency coordination. Linkages with the diaspora could be achieved by generating mechanisms for promoting participation in common interests. Lastly, he mentioned that territorial development called for inter-agency links, participation by local governments, shaping local structures and developing inclusive policies.

61. Some participants enquired whether linking territorial development to gender equity might help to increase access by women to services, jobs and territorial mobility. The panellist agreed on the need to incorporate the gender perspective in territorial development and cited the example of illiteracy among indigenous women, which had specific manifestations at the territorial level, as well as the upright position in childbirth and cross-cultural health care. In Ecuador, in addition to establishing investment on a territorial basis, the gender component had been incorporated in Government budgets. Another participant enquired about the reasons for emigration from El Salvador and national policies for avoiding such large-scale migrant outflows. The panellist said that the migration had been triggered by the civil war, and by personal and family reasons for which the response would require action over the long term. El Salvador was seeking to generate decent living environments to encourage people to stay permanently in the country.

*Panel 5: Population and rural development*

62. Panel 5 was moderated by Hugo Fernando Gómez, Under-Secretary for Planning and Territorial Management in the Secretariat for Planning and Programming of the Office of the President (SEGEPLAN) of Guatemala. He said that the objective of the panel was to analyse the advances and achievements of policies in the rural sector, bearing in mind that traditionally, it had been relegated to the back burner. The

decline in the rural population was due mainly to the net transfer of population to urban areas, although discussions on the rural/urban dichotomy had not been resolved. The fact that the rural population was scattered generated problems of connectivity and transfer time due to the long distances involved, compounded by the limited diversification and production base. Latin America exhibited significant economic robustness and a growing diversification into different primary activities and related transport activities. Thus the rural sector needed to be promoted, with emphasis on the territorial perspective.

63. Carlos Jara, representative of SENPLADES of Ecuador presented a paper entitled “National strategy for good living in rural settings”. He said that the rural sector of Ecuador accounted for 37% of the total population, and that 50% of those people were poor (the national average was 28.6%) and extreme poverty was estimated at 24.6%, according to 2011 figures. Agricultural employment accounted for 84% of jobs in rural areas. He contrasted the conventional vision of rural development with that of good rural living and maintained that in the case of the former, the priority focus of policy had been agro-exports, which created a stereotype of peasants as socially inferior and which had translated into centralized management with limited participation and without structural policies.

64. The perspective of good rural living placed emphasis on rural and peasant communities, indigenous peoples, Montubios and Afro-Ecuadorians with a vision of integrated social, economic, environment and cultural sustainability underpinned by coherent intersectoral policies with a change in the production and energy matrix and effective participation by communities and conservation of nature. Among other things, it sought to improve the income and productivity levels of peasants; to halt and reverse the process of environmental degradation; to guarantee food security and food sovereignty, and to strengthen and promote rural governance. The impetus would come from a knowledge society that would establish covenants and exchange between technological science and ancestral knowledge, bearing in mind the expansion of the capacity of the rural and peasant society and valuing their cultural identities.

65. José Luis Ávila, Secretary-General of the National Population Council (CONAPO) of Mexico explained that agrarian reform in the 1930s had put an end to the latifundio and distributed ownership inalienably between families and peasants; a credit bank had been set up for those groups and that had given rise to a new development scheme and a strong process of industrialization in which the agricultural sector grew significantly, although geared to the domestic market, with a primary sector that generated raw materials for the processing industry. The abandon of that model towards the end of the 1960s, together with the scaling-back of infrastructure works, led to the impoverishment of the agricultural sector. The escape valve was domestic migration towards the major cities and international migration to the United States.

66. Those developments were reflected statistically: in the 1950s, 98% of inhabitants lived in settlements with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, but by 2010, the figure had dropped to 23%. Currently, 62% of the population lived in large cities and the rest in very heterogeneous localities, widely dispersed in smaller settlements. Some of those settlements were rural areas that were swallowed up into the periphery of urban areas. But the problems of exclusion and vulnerability affected those that were dispersed along the highways in the country, especially those located more than 5 km away and which were for the most part isolated. Those areas presented high levels of poverty, differential demographic profiles and lack of access to public goods and services, such as health care and education. The solution required Government intervention with the collaboration of both local governments and the population of each community, bearing in mind cultural factors and the reality of each territory. Another, non-exclusionary, option was the establishment of service-providing centres that would help to put an end to the isolation of those populations.

67. Bhoendradatt Tewarie, Minister of Planning and the Economy of Trinidad and Tobago, presented the paper on “Population and rural development”. While the majority of the population lived in cities (60% of the total population was concentrated in 11% of the territory and 45% was located in three of the largest cities), Trinidad and Tobago was tending towards decentralization. The year 2010 saw a decline in the population in the two major cities, at the same time as the rural population increased in other areas compared with 2000. As in other countries, the more densely populated urban areas were those that afforded greater access to all types of services, such as drinking water and electricity. The human development index also showed higher values in the areas of higher urban concentrations, which were located essentially in the eastern part of the country.

68. The political framework for rural development was based on a medium-term policy for the period 2011-2014 under the theme “Innovation for lasting prosperity” and consisted of seven basic pillars: people-centred development; social justice and poverty eradication; personal and national security; access to ICTs; Deeper and more diversified knowledge; good governance and external policy. Policy initiatives included the development of five growth poles across the country, which would allow for geographical and industrial diversification. Those poles were expected to have a decisive impact on investment, construction, infrastructure development, job creation, growth and development in all sectors. The Government’s main objective was food security and, to that end, it sought to build a highly productive, modern and internationally competitive agricultural sector, bearing in mind the series of natural disasters to which the country was prone. In short, Trinidad and Tobago exhibited many of the urban and rural characteristics that the panel had referred to and was striving to diminish inequity by investing resources in rural areas, based on the recognition that future development should be inclusive of all persons and all sectors.

69. The moderator pointed out that policies should take into account areas of low demographic density, which signified a political and financial challenge to ensure their sustainability. Urgent State action was needed along with efforts at innovation that would take into account topical issues such as rights, especially the territorial rights of indigenous peoples.

70. The representatives of Guatemala and Brazil listed elements for inclusion in rural development policies, such as the generation of fair trade, through production chains and associative enterprises; the creation of new development poles for eliminating the urban-rural dichotomy and territorial disparities, and the review of the production matrix, with capacity-building to ensure that household produce reached the market. Mention was also made of the FAO-inspired strategy for improving agricultural and rural development statistics, which was designed to refine data on production and the quality of life in rural areas, in the light of cross-cutting issues such as gender.

71. Civil society representatives from Ecuador, Guatemala and Mexico said that it was essential to recognize the role of women as key stakeholders in rural development. States should take up the challenge of ensuring the economic empowerment of women through technical training and respect for the rights of women and the child and should facilitate financial assistance and training, which should be seen as investment for the country. It was also pointed out that rural and indigenous women should be consulted to ensure that development models matched the requirements of their communities. It was stressed that steps should be taken to enhance access to and the quality of health care, including sexual and reproductive health care and access to drinking water and sanitation. Member States were urged to ensure that the official outcome of the meeting included a commitment to build citizenship based on full equality. The panellists agreed on the need for active participation by rural women and mentioned some examples of achievements in their countries.

72. Other participants said that a partnership for youth should be created to rally the support of young people from the rural areas, since the preservation of rural culture was at stake. Lastly, it was stated that community development enterprises would be instrumental in bringing about a substantial change in the living conditions of the rural populations through value added output in the same sectors, allowing each peasant to be a shareholder. It was pointed out that low-cost loans did not exist in Ecuador, since houses and properties continued to be used as collateral. Emphasis was placed on the need to implement a project with low political impact for fulfilling international agreements.

Report on follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo+20) and the incomplete agenda relating to Millennium Development Goal 5

**(a) Report presented by Luis Mora, Deputy Regional Director of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean**

73. The Deputy Regional Director of UNFPA said that by virtue of General Assembly resolution 65/234, the scope of the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development had been extended beyond 2014; furthermore, it had been established that in that year, the United Nations Commission on Population and Development would review the Programme of Action and a special session of the General Assembly would be held in September 2014 to assess the effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the steps to be taken to fulfil the relevant targets and objectives. That evaluation would be based on a global, regional and national review process, in consultation with Governments and civil society organizations, the outcome of which would be three major reports: a global review report and forecast relating to the population and development agenda (prepared by the Commission on Population and Development, with support from UNFPA) and two reports by the Secretary-General, one to be presented to the Commission in April 2014 and the other to be presented at the special session of the General Assembly in September of that year. He said that it would not be a matter of renegotiating the Programme of Action but of analysing the advances and challenges. The process would result in an authorized analysis on the status of the population and development in 2014 and beyond; the preparation of reports that would be taken as a reference for the discussion of policies and programmes within the framework of the agenda on population and development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and gender equality for beyond 2014; the renewal of political support for the Cairo Programme of Action by national Governments and regional bodies; stepping up actions for implementing the targets of the International Conference on Population and Development; mainstreaming the results of the review process into the broader United Nations development agenda, which will take place after the Millennium Development Goal deadline in 2015, and the preparation of an agenda to be implemented by partners and collaborators. Next, he presented the schedule of activities that would be carried out between 2012 and 2014, culminating in the special session of the General Assembly in that year.

**(b) Report submitted by Dirk Jaspers\_Faijer, Director of CELADE – Population Division of ECLAC**

74. The Director of CELADE – Population Division of ECLAC reported that the first agreement of the meeting relating to the conversion of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development into the Regional Conference on Population and Development of Latin America and the Caribbean had been adopted. That decision tied in with the presentation by the Deputy Regional Director of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, since the first meeting of the Conference would coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the Cairo Programme of Action. He also commented that member countries had accepted the offer by Uruguay to host the first meeting, which would be held in the

first half of August 2013. With respect to the Cairo+20 process, he pointed out that greater relevance was being given to the regions of the world and less to global issues and that each region was defining the special characteristics that would be taken into account in the period after 2014. In the evening, a roundtable would be held to produce an important input for the first meeting of the Conference. He drew attention to the participation of the regional commissions in the Cairo process. ECLAC would be sending out a questionnaire in the following days to the ministry of foreign affairs of each country, and the national UNFPA offices would be coordinating the follow-up. ECLAC would receive the countries' responses and, with support from UNFPA, would prepare the regional report by the end of March 2013. He urged countries to complete the questionnaire, which would require significant coordination between national entities.

**(c) Report on the civil society's perspective, presented by Nirvan González, General Coordinator of the Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network (RSMLAC)**

75. The representative of the Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network (RSMLAC) listed the forums in which the Network had participated in the follow-up process to the Cairo Programme of Action. The most recent had been the Civil Society Forum, which had met to agree on a policy impact strategy from civil society organizations for implementation during the current meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. Within the framework of the forum, a regional secretariat consisting of six regional networks had been created with the fundamental objective of coordinating the civil society impact strategies to be presented to Governments, for the fulfilment of the commitments made in 1994 at the International Conference on Population and Development and its follow-up meeting. Broader linkages would thus be possible with regional and global networks. As a result of that process, a political statement had been prepared—the outcome of a consensus reached by the women's movement— appealing to Governments to include the following items in the new agenda: (i) human rights as the framework for all development policies and programmes; (ii) women's sexual and reproductive rights; (iii) full participation of recipients in health, population and development policies; and (iv) recognition of inequities. Governments were urged to respond to the demands of civil society contained in the Panama Declaration, the Ocho Rios Declaration, the Montevideo Commitment and the declarations of the Network of Afro-Latin American, Afro-Caribbean and Diaspora Women and the Alliance of Latin American and Caribbean Youth Towards Cairo +20.

**(d) Report on the region's progress towards the implementation of Goal 5 of the Millennium Development Goals, presented by Vicky Camacho, representative of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean**

76. The representative of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean said that there had been progress in the region towards fulfilment of Goal 5 of the Millennium Development goals, but that urgent steps needed to be taken to address the challenges that persisted. Maternal mortality had been reduced by 41% on average compared with 1990, but in 13 countries, the rate was higher than the regional average. Action should be taken without delay to address the matter of the high rate of AIDS-related maternal mortality in the Caribbean. The mortality rate was not declining fast enough and it was difficult to monitor progress or the quality or coverage of the data. The direct causes of mortality had diminished while the indirect causes, such as pre-existing conditions, had increased owing to the deficiency of family-planning programmes. Fertility rates among girls under 15 years of age were on the rise, a disturbing trend since the risk of maternal mortality was twice as high in that age group than among 15-19 year olds. Indigenous women suffered higher rates of maternal mortality. Access by that group, along with Afro-descendent and rural women, was three to four times lower than for the rest of the population. Variations had been recorded in the causes of maternal deaths:

pregnancy-related suicides, especially among adolescents, and unsatisfactory health systems; many countries had established maternal health models; however, the results were not up to expectations. She highlighted the correlation between a high prevalence of contraception use and low maternal mortality and also between the rate of adolescent mortality and the number of abortions. Poor women had more unmet needs than those of the upper quintiles. Young people faced barriers in terms of access to contraceptive devices, as well as social barriers that prevented access to preventive or sexual and reproductive health services. It was crucial to reduce gaps and guarantee universal coverage with quality benefits; respond to the needs of the segments of the population suffering the most from exclusion; tackle adolescent pregnancy in an affirmative manner; respond to sexual violence, the issue of suicides due to pregnancy and the indirect causes of maternal mortality, and recognize abortion as a public health problem in the region. She called for stronger accountability processes within the framework of the regional commission set up under the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). Lastly, she invited those present to participate in World Population Day, when the issue of universal access to sexual and reproductive health services would be discussed.

Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014 (agenda item 8)

77. A high-level round table bringing together Government authorities of member States of the Commission and representatives of international agencies was held to discuss key issues and new actions that would be part of a regional plan for continuing with the Cairo Programme of Action starting in 2014.

78. The Chief of CELADE – Population Division of ECLAC said that the International Conference on Population and Development represented a paradigm shift that would give rise to a broader, rights-based perspective of the relationship between population and development. However, there were major new challenges to be faced as the advances made were not sufficient. He highlighted some of the reflections set forth in working document (LC/L.3481(CEP.2/5), prepared by the secretariat of the Ad Hoc Committee in collaboration with UNFPA. Since the meeting in Cairo, new patterns of development had emerged, the most salient being globalization, decentralization, conditional transfer programmes and the consolidation of the concept of sustainable development. In the region, the emerging issues were the new family structures, reconciling gender roles in production and reproduction, the changing age structure and the high degree of urbanization, together with the weaknesses and inequalities observed in cities. In order to integrate population factors fully into development planning, countries would need technical and financial support with their data collection and analysis, projection of scenarios for observing the long-term panorama and integration of population factors into development policies and programmes. In addition, correcting inequality must be mainstreamed into all areas.

79. The Under-Secretary-General for Planning for Good Living of Ecuador said that the discussion held at the meeting could be summed up under four headings: equality, recognition of diversity and the proposals of specific stakeholders requiring special attention, territory and participation of the whole society. Synergies should be generated between the State and civil society so that together they might transform societies. There were two major systems: the system of inequality, which engendered socioeconomic asymmetries, and the system of exclusion, which reinforced the former, turning it into a vicious circle, which perpetuated a dynamic of internal colonization. Thus, it was important to formulate specific policies for equality and diversity and guarantee the full exercise of the sexual and reproductive rights, since millions of women lost their lives as a result of the lack of effective policies. Infant mortality was a serious problem since the targets set had not been achieved. Adolescent pregnancy, the rights of youth and older persons, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities were priority issues that required effective actions by the State.



80. Easton Williams, Director of the Social Policy, Planning and Research Division of the Planning Institute of the Ministry of Finance and Planning of Jamaica, said that the sexual and reproductive health of young people and adolescents was one of the critical issues to be addressed with special attention to the needs of persons with disabilities. Steps had been taken in his country to reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity, an area in which further work was needed; poverty eradication and HIV prevention policies and programmes also needed to be strengthened and expanded. Human resource development and other measures were being applied to address the rapid expansion of some urban areas in his country. Programmes had been implemented on the issue of international migration and development, and an international conference was scheduled to be held on the same topic. Special attention would also be paid to the impact of climate change and the development of small island developing States as well as on the labour market and human resources. In order to derive the maximum benefit from the demographic dividend, additional resources must be allocated to harmonization and standardization of data collection, and analysis and dissemination systems, which would enhance the comparability of data across the region. Policies and programmes were needed urgently to treat non-communicable and lifestyle-related diseases, and greater efforts should be dedicated to eradicating all forms of discrimination and intolerance based on gender, disability, xenophobia or whatever other motive, in the interests of equality.

81. José Alberto Blanco, Deputy Minister for Youth of the Dominican Republic, then took the floor. He said that guaranteeing respect for sexual and reproductive rights, above all those of women, youth and vulnerable populations, was one of the top priorities. In his country, progress had been achieved in dealing with those issues; nevertheless there were challenges that could no longer be ignored, such as reducing maternal mortality and improving access by young people and adolescents to sexual and reproductive health, as well as to employment and quality education. Further work was also needed to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, to reduce gender violence and to prevent femicide, eradicate gender inequality, especially in the workplace and in political positions. A national partnership had been proposed for dealing with decriminalization of therapeutic abortion, empowering women to plan their own families and reviewing legal frameworks relating to sexual and reproductive rights. Under the new Constitution of the Dominican Republic, international treaties had acquired constitutional status, which reinforced the commitment to implement instruments such as the Cairo Programme of Action beyond 2014, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Beijing Platform for Action. Lastly, he appealed to the international community to continue with financial cooperation and work jointly to achieve the full exercise of human rights without discrimination.

82. The Minister of the Interior of Argentina, Marcio Barbosa, listed the progress achieved in his country with respect to the objectives established in Cairo. Politically, the situation in Argentina had changed in relation to 1994, hence the achievements obtained: policies for growth with equity, wealth distribution, union-Government labour relations negotiations resulting in wage increases and a reduction in unemployment, among others. On the issue of infant mortality, Argentina had fulfilled the objective for 2007. In the area of sexual and reproductive health, many programmes were under way. A law had been passed on surgical contraception and work was continuing on prevention of cervical and uterine cancer through provision of a free vaccine; in addition, contraceptive use had increased. As regards other universal benefit programmes, mothers received a child allowance, subject to receipt by the child of the mandatory vaccinations and to his/her enrolment in the school system; as a result school enrolment stood at almost 100%. Older persons were entitled to pensions granted by the National Congress and universal basic benefits and 93% of older persons received some benefit. Immigration was recognized as an essential human right. Despite the crises, the country maintained an open policy and immigration did not have a negative impact on unemployment, but had contributed to growth of the economy. He also

believed that the adoption of egalitarian matrimonial laws and laws on gender identity (based on a simple declaration of will) were a major advance towards equality and the elimination of discrimination.

83. Lourdes Bandeira, Deputy Minister of Policies for Women of Brazil, reaffirmed her country's commitment to achieving a balance between economic development, social well-being and environmental protection. She said that the policies of Brazil emphasized conservation of biodiversity and use of renewable sources of energy. Major advances had been made in terms of gender equity and poverty eradication. Nevertheless, there were challenges, such as achieving equality in child education, promoting territorial organization and development of the rural sector and food security as well as the elimination of violence against women, racism and sexism. The gender perspective and measures to promote women's participation should be considered as cross-cutting issues. Racial equality should also be promoted, since racism was incompatible with the process of sustainable development. She stressed the importance of reinforcing the data production system, which was fundamental for promoting sustainable development and ensuring the effectiveness of public policies, and the need to recognize that certain specific territories required measures tailored to their special circumstances. She also mentioned the problem of unemployment of young people and illiteracy, which was more prevalent among Afro-descendants and in rural areas. The proportion of young women who were neither working nor studying had also increased. The country had pledged to take steps to stem violence and criminality and to guarantee sexual and reproductive rights, eliminate punitive anti-abortion laws and provide safe conditions for abortion when it was necessary. The main challenge was to restructure the implementation of the Programme of Action; one option might be to set up commissions for that purpose.

84. Leonel Briozzo, Under-Secretary for Public Health of Uruguay, said that countries should perform a self-evaluation, given that they had not advanced sufficiently. Quantitative indicators pointed to a seriously inequitable situation. The situation was clearly not favourable and human and economic resources had been underutilized. As ECLAC had always pointed out, the situation could be traced back to three typical factors: structural inequity, institutional deficiencies and cultural diversity. In all countries, the problem was linked to conservative, patriarchal and sexist values, coupled with the position of the Church, which combined to hinder progress. It was necessary to consolidate the policy agenda for combating inequity with a gender-sensitive agenda for sexual and reproductive rights, since there was no conflict between the two. Women had a fundamental role to play in maintaining the social fabric. The challenges were many, but they must seize the historic opportunity that presented itself for tackling them. Among them, he mentioned three groups: (i) programmatic, linked to sustainable social development, which was unattainable without democracy and gender equality; (ii) institutional, which required a stronger political will and better governance; and (iii) systemic, which consisted in building a sounder democracy, with strong institutions that would last over time, more representative social organizations that functioned independently of Governments and more youth working side by side. He urged them to put into practice the concept of good living, of coexistence with others and to construct relevant indicators. Lastly, he invited those present to attend the first meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which would be held in 2013 in Montevideo.

85. The Director of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean pointed out that the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development had introduced a paradigm shift geared to solving the urgent needs of individuals and had come up with a broad and visionary set of recommendations. The social, cultural, demographic, political and economic changes that had occurred over a period of almost twenty years had necessitated a review of the social agenda for development for the coming years. She drew attention to five major issues: inequalities and gaps; investing in youth; population ageing; mainstreaming the demographic dynamic into the social

agenda, and access to rights by international migrants. She said that the Programme of Action remained in force and it was necessary to work on policies to reduce gaps and inequalities in the region and to allow the advance of all social sectors, all ethnic groups and all regions. The Programme of Action introduced mainstreaming of the demographic dynamic in public policy planning, which was an unresolved issue. For a long time, neither planning nor the population variable had been taken into account in policies adopted in the region. The current Latin American demographic dynamic underscored the urgent need to invest in youth. If no effort were made to improve access to education, employment and sexual and reproductive health services, the region's human capital would be restrained and the historic opportunity to harness the demographic dividend would be lost.

#### Other matters and adoption of agreements (agenda items 9 and 10)

86. The Chair of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development reported that the heads of delegation had met and had approved the first agreement which concerned the conversion of the Ad Hoc Committee into the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. That measure would enable them to make a follow-up to the commitments of the countries in preparation for the International Conference on Population and Development Beyond 2014 Review (Cairo+20). She then submitted for consideration by the delegations the second agreement. There being no comments, both agreements were declared to have been adopted.

87. The representative of Costa Rica issued two reservations in relation to the second agreement.<sup>4</sup>

88. In his capacity as Rapporteur, the representative of Cuba then read out a report summarizing the proceedings relating to each of the items on the agenda of the meeting.

#### Closing ceremony

89. At the closing ceremony, statements were made by Augusto Barrera, Mayor of Quito, Dirk Jaspers\_Faijer, Chief of CELADE – Population Division of ECLAC, Marcela Suazo, Director of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Fander Falconí, National Secretary of the National Secretariat for Planning and Development (SENPLADES) of Ecuador.

90. The Mayor of Quito thanked the organizers for having chosen his city as the place of the meeting. He said that it was impossible to consider a fair and equitable model for transformation of the region without taking cities into account. As regards the headlong process of urbanization, several issues had to be resolved. For example, Quito was in the throes of a process of demographic transition and its growth had been phenomenal. Thus the challenges of achieving balanced territorial development needed to be tackled immediately. The cities of Latin America and the Caribbean were experiencing the challenge of becoming spaces of equality or barbarian spaces, so that the challenge of achieving balanced territorial development had to be addressed as a matter of urgency. Lastly, he referred to the initiative network of South American cities of UNASUR, which was being implemented and invited ECLAC to provide support for that task, since its guidance would be invaluable.

91. The Chief of CELADE – Population Division of ECLAC congratulated the participants on the good outcome of the Conference. The debate that had taken place at the meeting and the agreements that had been adopted would be very important for the next few years. However, converting the Ad Hoc Committee into a Regional Conference implied a major responsibility. He thanked the Government of

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<sup>4</sup> See annex 2.

Ecuador and SENPLADES for their excellent preparation and welcome, which had set the scene for fruitful discussions. Lastly, he reaffirmed the commitment to continue working with a view to the first meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

92. The Director of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean congratulated delegations and the representatives of civil society for the enriching discussions and the excellent presentations and contributions. She said that UNFPA fervently supported the conversion of the Ad Hoc Committee into a Regional Conference, as it would give countries the opportunity to deepen the discussions already begun. She thanked the Government of Uruguay for its readiness to host the first meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development of Latin America and the Caribbean and highlighted the efforts of representatives in drawing up the agreements. She added that in executing public plans, policies and programmes, the Governments had to bear in mind the demographic dynamic as well as its sectoral consequences. Coordination mechanisms should be set up for the follow-up to the Cairo Programme of Action, as the countries, United Nations agencies and civil society would need to work together. Lastly, she thanked the Government of Ecuador for its hospitality and for the work carried out, which had determined the exit from the meeting.

93. The representative of Brazil took the floor on behalf of the heads of delegation to thank the Government of Ecuador for its hospitality and ECLAC and UNFPA for the work carried out during the meeting. She welcomed the agreement that had been approved, which laid a solid foundation for the first session of the Regional Conference, to be held in Montevideo, and represented a step forward by the region in promoting human rights, including sexual and reproductive rights.

94. Having thanked all the participants for the task that had been carried out and for the results obtained, the National Secretary of SENPLADES said that one of the fundamental reasons for the current meeting had been to provide insight into the demographic changes and their dynamics. Demography and related issues had far-reaching implications for the conception of Latin America and the Caribbean as a region. The issues discussed were crucial and significant conclusions had been reached including the recognition that demographic knowledge was vital and ineluctable and needed to be taken into account in public policymaking; the importance of statistical science for rethinking existing global parameters; the opportunity for growth presented by the demographic dividend; the need to focus attention on the problems of youth; the need to reduce maternal mortality; the problems associated with urbanization, which gave rise to new realities, and the major challenge of securing territorial equity with diversity. Another pending task was that of guaranteeing the rights of women, young people, migrants and all minorities. Without demographic science and without public policy planning, the strategic development objective of good living could not be achieved.

95. The Chair of the Committee thanked participants once again for the substantive contributions they had made and declared the meeting closed.

## Annex 1

**AGREEMENT 1**  
**REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**  
**IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

At its meeting held in Quito from 4 to 6 July 2012, the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

*Recalling* resolution 536(XXV) by virtue of which the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean adopted, in 1994, the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, established the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development with ultimate responsibility for monitoring and reviewing issues relating to population and development, including the Plan of Action itself, and provided for the election of Presiding Officers to ensure continuity in the coordination, monitoring and review between meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee,

*Bearing in mind* that the Commission decided by virtue of resolution 604(XXX) of 2004 that the Committee would act as the intergovernmental body with responsibility for the regional follow-up of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing,

*Bearing in mind also* that, pursuant to resolution 615(XXXI) of 2006, the Committee was commissioned to monitor the issue of international migration,

*Taking into account* the provisions of paragraph 20 of the agreements adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee in 2010 and endorsed in resolution 657(XXXIII), according to which the agenda of the ordinary sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee should cover issues relating to indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations in Latin America,

*Noting* that member States requested by virtue of resolution 644(XXXII) of 2008 that the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee should be extended by at least two days, owing to the added responsibilities assigned to it, and that the ordinary sessions of the Committee in 2010 and 2012 were therefore held independently of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions of the Commission,

*Taking into account also* resolution 65/234, by virtue of which the General Assembly decided to extend the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014, and requested also the Secretary-General to present a report based on the review and consideration of the implementation of the Programme of Action to the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-seventh session,

*Considering* that in resolution 657 (XXXIII) of 2010, member States highlighted the importance of considering population and development issues in the development proposal put forward by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and contained in the document *Time for Equality: closing gaps opening trails*,<sup>5</sup> as well as in public policies adopted at the national level,

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<sup>5</sup> LC/G.2432(SES.33/3), 2010.

*Consequently, and with the intention of facilitating and increasing the regional coordination and follow-up of population and development issues, including South-South cooperation,*

1. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean will be renamed the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

2. *Agrees* that the Presiding Officers of the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean will be renamed the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

3. *Transfers* all the functions of the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will perform its functions in the light of, and with full respect for, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation;

4. *Resolves* that the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean will meet every two years and that its Presiding Officers will meet at least once between ordinary sessions of the Conference;

5. *Stresses* the importance of the participation of civil society in the sessions of the Regional Conference on Population and Development and the meetings of its Presiding Officers;

6. *Decides* that the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean may create working groups on priority issues in the field of population and development to assist it in fulfilling its functions;

7. *Urges* member States to establish or strengthen a national coordinating mechanism to facilitate the implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 and to act as a permanent interlocutor with the Regional Conference;

8. *Requests* the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to convene the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2013 and to adopt as the central theme thereof the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, and requests also the secretariat, in close coordination with the Presiding Officers of the Conference and in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, to prepare the relevant substantive documentation;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Population Fund and the other competent funds, programmes and specialized agencies to make their contributions, as appropriate, to the activities to be carried out by the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

10. *Thanks* the Government of Uruguay for its offer to host the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will be held in the second half of 2013.

**AGREEMENT 2****POPULATION, TERRITORY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT,  
AND OTHER PRIORITY ACTIVITIES**

*The countries attending the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Quito from 4 to 6 July 2012,*

*Recalling* the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in September 1994, and the key actions for its further implementation, adopted in 1999; the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development, adopted in Mexico City in May 1993, and the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development of 1994; the United Nations Millennium Declaration of September 2000; and the 2005 World Summit Outcome; as well as resolution 60/265 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 30 June 2006,

*Recalling also* the commitments of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in October 1995, and the Brasilia Consensus,<sup>6</sup> adopted at the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Brasilia in July 2010,

*Considering* General Assembly resolution 59/174, which proclaimed the decade commencing on 1 January 2005 as the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples, General Assembly resolution 61/295, which adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, which was adopted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in 2001,

*Taking into account* the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and the outcome document of the Conference entitled *The future we want*,<sup>7</sup>

*Taking into account also* resolution 65/234 by virtue of which the General Assembly decided to extend the Cairo Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014 and in which it also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report based on the review of the implementation of the Programme of Action to the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-seventh session,

*Bearing in mind* resolution 2012/1 of the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Population and Development in April 2012, in which Governments are urged to protect the human rights of adolescents and youth including the right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters relating to sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination, and violence; and exhorted to provide them with a comprehensive education for human sexuality, human rights and gender equality,

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<sup>6</sup> LC/L.3309.

<sup>7</sup> A/CONF.216/L.1.

*Taking into consideration* General Assembly resolution 65/1, which welcomes the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, designed to advance towards fulfilment by 2015 of the Millennium Development Goal relating to women's and children's health; the establishment of the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health and the appointment of an inter-agency working group for the reduction of maternal mortality, to implement the recommendations of that Commission at the regional level,

*Mindful of* the agreements relating to population and development: priority activities for the period 2010-2012, adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development and endorsed by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolution 657(XXXIII), in which it was decided to organize a regional meeting in 2013 that would generate inputs for the activities to be conducted in 2014 on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development,<sup>8</sup>

*Bearing in mind* resolution 63/225 in which the General Assembly decided to hold a High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development during its sixty-eighth session, in 2013 and resolution 615(XXXI) on international migration, adopted at the thirty-first session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Montevideo in March 2006,

*Noting* resolution 7(VI), adopted at the sixth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Bávaro, Dominican Republic, from 16 to 18 November 2011

*Drawing attention to* the third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in San José from 8 to 11 May 2012, pursuant to the agreements on Population and Development: Priority Activities for the period 2010-2012 and resolution 2011/28 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council,

*Deeply convinced* that medium- and long-term planning can play a crucial role in closing existing production and social gaps, addressing historical and recent debts, and placing equality and environmental sustainability at the heart of the agenda of States and of the policies they design and implement,

1. *Thanks and commends* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Government of Ecuador for organizing the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre – Population Division of ECLAC for preparing the relevant documentation, particularly the documents entitled *Population, territory and sustainable development*<sup>9</sup> and *Reflections on the population and development agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014*<sup>10</sup>;

2. *Also thanks* the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre - Population Division of ECLAC and the United Nations Population Fund for the support provided to countries of the region in the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, and the contributions made in the recent biennium on issues relating to international migration,

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<sup>8</sup> LC/G.2465(CEP.2010/6).

<sup>9</sup> LC/L.3474(CEP.2/3).

<sup>10</sup> LC/L.3481(CEP.2/5).



indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations and the other priority areas identified in the agreements of this Committee in 2010;

3. *Congratulates* the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre - Population Division of ECLAC for its initiative in conducting in 2012 a new version of the Regional intensive course on demographic analysis designed to strengthen the technical capacities of the countries of the region in the follow-up of the commitments adopted at United Nations conferences and summits; and requests the Division, in conjunction with the United Nations Population, to make arrangements for the organization of similar courses, subject to the availability of resources;

4. *Welcomes* the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, adopted at the Third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean, and thanks the secretariat for its technical contribution in organizing that meeting as well as in preparing the relevant substantive documentation; thanks also the Government of Costa Rica and the United Nations Population Fund for organizing the Conference;

5. *Thanks also* the United Nations Population Fund and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the launch, within the framework of the current meeting, of the report entitled *Investing in Youth: Regional Population Report in Latin America and the Caribbean 2011*;

6. *Appeals* to member States to uphold, and build on, the achievements of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, as well as the targets of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular those relating to the following: guaranteeing reproductive rights and universal access to sexual and reproductive health, with emphasis on preventing adolescent pregnancies, through comprehensive sex education and information and access to these services; protection against sexual abuse, in particular in the case of adolescents; prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS; and the universal provision of comprehensive maternal health services; and urges them to step up their efforts to reduce the disparities that persist in the fulfilment of these objectives by assigning specific resources to those populations that suffer the most from social exclusion;

7. *Appeals also* to member States to ensure that all persons have access to comprehensive sex education, the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and are able to make timely use of quality, culturally relevant, sexual and reproductive health care services, including information on and availability of contraceptive devices; and, in the case of adolescents, to, confidential, user-friendly services; and that all women receive skilled obstetric care during labour, safe abortion services where permitted by the respective national legislation, and optimum health services during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium;

8. *Urges* member States to include among the comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services measures to prevent, or treat cases of, unsafe abortion, including pre- and post-abortion counselling in accordance with national legislation;

9. *Calls for* the promotion and implementation of measures to ensure that men become involved in considering their own sexual and reproductive health and that of their partners, including access to quality sexual and reproductive health services which provide for their specific needs;

10. *Urges* member States to redouble their efforts to ensure accountability in terms of the effective implementation of policies, programmes and national investment geared to fulfilling the Millennium Development Goal relating to women's and children's health;

11. *Reaffirms* the importance of international cooperation for the effective implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action and exhorts member States and the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations to mobilize sufficient resources at the national and international levels in order to speed up implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action;

12. *Underscores* the importance of ensuring that the Governments of Latin American and Caribbean countries consider the progress made and obstacles faced at the national level in their efforts to implement the Cairo Programme of Action, on the basis of the analysis of timely and accurate information and with the participation of civil society;

13. *Reaffirms* the agreements set forth in resolution 615(XXXI), adopted at the thirty-first session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, invites the Governments that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and invites those Governments that have already signed the instrument to guarantee its full implementation;

14. *Reiterates* the call for member States to participate actively in the preparations for the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, which will be organized by the General Assembly in 2013 during its sixty-eighth session;

15. *Reaffirms* that the eradication of poverty is a precondition for the three pillars of sustainable development—economic, social, environmental and their interlinkages—and urges member States to improve their sustainable development policies, foster energy efficiency and address the impacts of climate change, bearing in mind the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), with a view to facilitating its implementation;

16. *Exhorts* member States to advance towards the consolidation of planning systems that help to build equitable societies, free of social exclusion, by designing public policies geared to reducing gaps in the quality of life and in the exercise of the rights of all persons, with emphasis on the living conditions of human beings and their relationship with the territory where they live;

17. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening State structures and the strategic role played by machineries for the advancement of women as well as the need to endow these machineries with autonomy and with the necessary human and financial resources to enable them to have a cross-cutting impact on the structure of the State with a view to building strategies for promoting women's autonomy and gender equality;

18. *Reaffirms* the commitment to design and strengthen universal care policies and services, based on recognition of the need for care and the notion of sharing the provision of care between the State, the private sector, civil society and households, as well as between men and women, and of strengthening dialogue and coordination between all stakeholders;

19. *Exhorts* member States to implement fully the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Brasilia Consensus of 2010 and to step up their efforts to achieve gender equality, with emphasis on the physical autonomy of women, the eradication of all forms of violence and discrimination against them, access by women to stable jobs within the labour market, regulation and enforcement of laws enacted on gender equality and the guarantee of the sexual and reproductive rights of women, including access to sexual and reproductive health-care services;

20. *Appeals to* members States to ensure that, in the formulation and implementation of development plans, policies and programmes at all political and administrative levels, account is taken of population dynamics, including changes in the age structure of the population, the spatial distribution thereof, and the medium- and long-term sectoral consequences of demographic change, bearing in mind the specific implications of such dynamics at the territorial level;

21. *Urges* member States to participate actively in the next meeting of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning, to be held in Brasilia in November 2012, in order to incorporate population factors more fully in the long-term vision and strategic planning for development;

22. *Urges also* member States to continue their efforts to implement fully the Cairo Programme of Action, with special attention to urbanization, mobility and migration, and territorial development;

23. *Calls on* member States to bear in mind the importance of territory as the key element in sustainable development and to reduce territorial inequalities since these exacerbate economic, social and environmental inequities, between subnational divisions as well as between countries;

24. *Encourages* member States to build more closely coordinated, integrated and cohesive territories by adopting active territorial policies, inspired by a vision of sustainable development and designed to reduce asymmetries between urban and rural areas, between small, intermediate and large cities and between isolated populations and those that live in small rural settlements;

25. *Exhorts* member States to step up their efforts towards deconcentration and decentralization and to strive to bring fundamental basic services such as quality education and health care closer to and within access of the entire population;

26. *Calls on* member States to consider effectively involving the community in decisions relating to decentralization that affect them and effectively allocating resources and technical capacities to subnational governments in order to reduce the inequalities that have existed in the past between the different territories;

27. *Urges* Governments to formulate strategies for developing a city system that encompasses territorial planning and environmental sustainability in order to promote orderly and sustainable urban growth and strengthen all the segments of this system, including intermediate and small cities;

28. *Invites* Governments to consider border areas as areas of interaction and integration between countries, and *recommends* that steps be taken to improve the quality of life in these areas, and to promote decent treatment for migrants, bearing in mind their specific cultural traits and particular needs in terms of sexual and reproductive health;

29. *Exhorts* member States to promote respect for and full implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with the legal framework of each State, and to ensure that these rights are upheld, taking into consideration the revival of alternative approaches and development proposals, such as “good living” or “the good way of living” (*sumak kawsay*);

30. *Urges* member States to strengthen comprehensive and inclusive mechanisms and policies on youth in order to advance towards the recognition and guarantee of the rights of adolescents and young people, including the right to comprehensive education on human sexuality, while respecting the informed decisions

that adolescents may make concerning their sexuality; to provide access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services; and to ensure continuing education for pregnant girls and young mothers;

31. *Also urges* member States to put into practice the agreements established in resolution 2012/1 on adolescents and youth, adopted by the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-fifth session;

32. *Appeals* to member States to guarantee sufficient financial, human and technological resources in order to increase the provision of quality public services for comprehensive health care for women, and to promote conditions conducive to the exercise of the sexual and reproductive rights of women and adolescent girls in all their diversity, throughout their life cycle and for all the different population groups, without discrimination of any kind, subject to the relevant national legislation;

33. *Encourages* the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to address the specific population and development challenges they face by means of policies on climate change, international migration, environmental vulnerability, the HIV epidemic, adolescent pregnancies, maternal mortality and gender-based violence in particular in populations with increased vulnerability; to guarantee universal access to education, information and sexual and reproductive health services, with emphasis on the adolescent and young population; and to allocate resources for improving sociodemographic and health information systems;

34. *Urges* member States to bring their statistical work and the design of information systems in line with the programme objectives that are part of their development proposals;

35. *Reiterates* that it is important for member States to improve data sources, particularly population censuses, vital statistics and specialized surveys, and to allocate sufficient financial and human resources for this purpose; and stresses the importance of developing systems that provide reliable, timely, quality, georeferenced, national statistical information, disaggregated by sex and age group, to facilitate decision-making and the formulation, follow-up and appraisal of development policies and programmes, including the appropriate follow-up of United Nations summits and conferences;

36. *Recommends* that member States build or strengthen institutions for addressing population and development issues at the national and subnational levels;

37. *Requests* that the secretariat, in coordination with the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and with support from the United Nations Population Fund, continue, with due regard to the links between population and development, to give priority to the following issues from a gender perspective: determinants and consequences of demographic trends; sociodemographic inequities; maternal and child mortality; sexual and reproductive health; youth; ageing and older persons; indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations in Latin America and the Caribbean; international and internal migration; sources of sociodemographic information (population censuses and vital statistics), and human resources training in the fields of demography and population and development;

38. *Requests* the secretariat to support Governments in adopting an accountability framework and implementing the recommendations of the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health, with a view to advancing towards the health targets for women and children established under the Millennium Development Goals;

39. *Also requests* the secretariat, through the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre –Population Division of ECLAC, to continue to provide technical assistance to the Working Group on Censuses of the Statistical Conference of the Americas in order to assist countries with the generation, analysis and dissemination of up-to-date census information that is of economic, social and environmental relevance;

40. *Encourages* the secretariat to continue, through its interaction with the inter-agency groups, to coordinate efforts with other international and multilateral agencies in order to implement priority activities relating to population and development for the benefit of member States; and *urges* it to promote and expand South-South cooperation and sharing of best practices;

41. *Requests* the secretariat to maintain its support for countries in providing statistical visibility to indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations of Latin America and the Caribbean by seeking to develop specific and innovative indicators, to continue to monitor at the regional level the issues relating to these population groups in Latin America and the Caribbean;

42. *Urges* the secretariat to provide technical support to countries in the implementation of the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, with special reference to training, information, public policies and financing, research and human rights; in addition requests the secretariat to support the organization of meetings for the dissemination and follow-up of the Charter;

43. *Requests* the secretariat, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, to provide the necessary technical support to countries in the operational 20-year review of the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action, to prepare a regional report on the achievements, pending issues and emerging challenges for the future and, in the light of the outcome of this study to update the proposed regional agenda on population and development post-2014, for presentation and discussion at the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in the second half of 2013;

44. *Agrees* that the outcome of the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the central theme of which will be the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, will serve as an input for the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Population and Development and the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly;

45. *Requests* the secretariat to report, at the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, on the activities conducted in the substantive areas mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs.

## Annex 2

**EXPLANATION OF POSITION BY THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA WITH RESPECT  
TO AGREEMENT 2 OF THE MEETING OF THE ECLAC AD HOC COMMITTEE  
ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT HELD IN QUITO, ECUADOR,  
FROM 4 TO 6 JULY, 2012**

20 de julio de 2012

Bearing in mind that the Republic of Costa Rica is a country with a democratic tradition that is already a hundred years old and a commitment to respect for human rights and the promotion of tolerance, it supports for the most part the paragraphs of Agreement 2 on Population, Territory and Sustainable Development and Other Priority Activities of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development with the firm conviction that it will be a valuable instrument for the advancement and growth of population and development in the region.

We wish to place on record in the report of the Committee the following reservations of the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica:

1. Reservation with respect to paragraphs 6, 19 and 30. Costa Rica wishes to transmit, wherever pertinent, the communiqué issued in July 2012 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, which reads as follows:

Costa Rica favoured, as it always has, the right of women to sexual and reproductive health.

In an avant-garde position, Costa Rica has maintained that sexual and reproductive health, viewed in a holistic way, is not limited to family planning but encompasses also a series of issues, such as:

- Protection of motherhood and maternal health.
- Prevention and care of patients with sexually transmitted diseases.
- Access to, and information on, contraceptive methods.
- Access to and quality of reproductive health services.
- Sex education for adolescents and youth.
- Promoting male participation and responsibility in reproduction and care for the family.
- Preventing violence, especially sexual violence, against girl children and providing care for the victims.

In accordance with its position in international forums and international commitments assumed by the country, the State of Costa Rica provides reproductive health services, delivered through its health establishments, mainly through the Costa Rican Social Security Fund and the Ministry of Health. Similarly, it conducts dissemination programmes and recently announced that it will be promoting sex education in the education system.

Costa Rica has been working, and will continue to work, systematically to provide preventive care and treatment in the area of sexual and reproductive health, in keeping with the agreements signed at the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994) and the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995) for promoting human potential, eradicating poverty and ensuring development, including comprehensive health care for women, the empowerment of women, equality and the eradication of violence against women and girl children.

## Annex 3

**LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES  
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****A. Estados miembros de la Comisión  
Member States of the Commission****ALEMANIA/GERMANY**Representante/Representative:

- Ronald Münch, Encargado de Negocios a.i, Embajada de Alemania en el Ecuador

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Markus Kring, Asesor Jurídico, Embajada de Alemania en el Ecuador

**ARGENTINA**Representante/Representative:

- Marcio Barbosa Moreira, Secretario del Interior, Ministerio del Interior

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Claudio Rubén Comari, Director Nacional de Estadística y Condiciones de Vida, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC)
- Marcelo Rinaldi, Director de Relaciones Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de Servicios Sociales para Jubilados y Pensionados (PAMI)

**BAHAMAS**Representante/Representative:

- Kelsie Dorsett, Director, Department of Statistics

**BELICE/BELIZE**Representante/Representative:

- Herman Longworth, Minister of State, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Glenford Avilez, Director General, Statistical Institute
- Joan Burke, representative of civil society

**BOLIVIA (ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE)/BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)**Representante/Representative:

- Jean Paul Guevara, Embajador de Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de) en Francia

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Natalia Quispe, Ejecutiva Nacional, Confederación Sindical de Mujeres de Comunidades Interculturales de Bolivia (CSCIB)
- Melba Hurtado, Representante, Asociación de Mujeres Indígenas de Beni (CMIB)
- Teresa Lanza, Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir

**BRASIL/BRAZIL**Representante/Representative:

- Lourdes Bandeira, Viceministra, Secretaría de Políticas para las Mujeres

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Sonia Malheiros Miguel, Asesora Internacional, Secretaría de Políticas para las Mujeres
- Marcia María Melo Quintslr, Directora de investigación, Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística (IBGE)
- Jorge Abrão de Castro, Director de Estudios y Políticas Sociales, Instituto de Investigación Económica Aplicadas (IPEA)
- Vera Lucía Soares, Secretaría de Articulación Institucional y Acciones Temáticas
- Igor Sant'Anna, Primer Secretario, Embajada del Brasil en el Ecuador
- Juliana Araujo César Tavares, ONG Gestos

**CANADÁ/CANADA**Representante/Representative:

- Nicholas Robinson, Sección Política, Embajada del Canadá en el Ecuador

Representante/Representative:

- María Lorena Pasquel, Agregada Política, Embajada del Canadá en el Ecuador

**CHILE**Representante/Representative:

- Jaime Espina, Coordinador de Relaciones Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- David Niculcar, Jefe, Departamento de Estudios Laborales, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)
- Verónica Rocha, Funcionaria Diplomática, Embajada de Chile en el Ecuador

**COLOMBIA**Representante/Representative:

- Ricardo Lozano Forero, Embajador de Colombia en el Ecuador

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Diva Janneth Moreno, Consultora, Salud Sexual y Reproductiva de Adolescentes, Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social
- Álvaro Rodríguez, Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Colombia en el Ecuador
- Ana Victoria Vega, Directora de Síntesis y Cuentas Nacionales, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)
- Daniel Rodríguez, Asesor de la Dirección General, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)

**COSTA RICA**Representante/Representative:

- Marcela Chacón, Viceministra de Gobernación, Policía y Seguridad, Ministerio de Gobernación, Policía y Seguridad Pública



Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Johssua Céspedes Viquez, Funcionario, Dirección General de Política Exterior, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto
- Fernando Morales, Presidente del Consejo Nacional para la Persona Adulta Mayor (CONAPAM)
- Patricia Delvó Gutiérrez, Directora, Consejo Directivo, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC)

**CUBA**Representante/Representative:

- Alexander Rodríguez Rosada, Jefe, Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas e Información (ONEI)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Juan Carlos Alfonso Fraga, Director, Centro de Población y Desarrollo (CEPDE) Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas e Información (ONEI)
- Norma Goicochea Estenoz, Embajadora, Dirección de Asuntos Multilaterales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Jorge Rodríguez, Embajador de Cuba en el Ecuador
- Mayda Álvarez, Directora del Centro de Estudios de la Mujer (CEM) y miembro del Secretariado Nacional de la Federación de Mujeres Cubanas

**ECUADOR**Representante/Representative:

- Fander Falconí, Secretario Nacional, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo (SENPLADES)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Ricardo Patiño, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio e Integración, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio e Integración
- Ana María Larrea, Subsecretaria General de Planificación para el Buen Vivir, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo (SENPLADES)
- Pabel Muñoz, Subsecretario General de Democratización del Estado
- Francisco Carrión, Asesor, Secretaría Técnica, Ministerio Coordinador de Desarrollo Social
- Eugenio Paladines, Subsecretario de Planificación y Políticas Públicas
- Paola Inga, Directora de Planificación, Información y Políticas Públicas, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo (SENPLADES)
- Byron Villacis, Director, Instituto de Estadística y Censos (INEC)
- Luis Rivadeneira, Director de Métodos, Análisis e Investigación, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo (SENPLADES)
- Alexandra Haro, Ministra, Directora Subrogante, Dirección del Sistema de Naciones Unidas, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

**EL SALVADOR**Representante/Representative:

- Juan José García, Viceministro para Salvadoreños en el Exterior

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Patricia Lorena Martínez, Técnico de la Dirección de Política Exterior, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Miguel Ángel Pereira, Director Ejecutivo, Instituto Nacional para la Juventud
- Carlos Brizuela, Encargado de Negocios, Embajada de El Salvador en el Ecuador
- Yudis Bonilla de Brizuela, Banco Central de Reserva

**ESPAÑA/SPAIN**Representante/Representative:

- Antonio Martínez Serrano, Subdirector General de Relaciones Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)

**FRANCIA/FRANCE**Representante/Representative:

- Pascal Martínez, Coordinador de la Cooperación entre Francia y la CEPAL, Delegación Regional de Cooperación para el Cono Sur y el Brasil, Embajada de Francia en Chile

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Vincent Lepage, Agregado de Cooperación, Embajada de Francia en el Ecuador
- Andrés Braganza, Agregado Comercial, Embajada de Francia en el Ecuador

**GUATEMALA**Representante/Representative:

- Hugo Fernando Gómez Cabrera, Subsecretario, Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia (SEGEPLAN)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Rubén Darío Narciso Cruz, Gerente, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)
- Floridalma Franco Paíz, Encargada de Negocios a.i., Embajada de la República de Guatemala en el Ecuador
- Julián Muñoz, Funcionario, Vicepresidencia de la República
- Fernando Estrada, Subdirector, Departamento de Estadística Macroeconómica, Banco de Guatemala

**GUYANA**Representante/Representative:

- Yvonne Pearson, Chairperson, National Toshias Council

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Sandra Hooper, Representante de la Sociedad Civil

**HONDURAS**Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Gloria Velásquez, Subdirectora, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INE)

**ITALIA/ITALY**Representante/Representative:

- Gianni Piccato, Embajador de Italia en el Ecuador

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Marina Gandolfo, Coordinator of the President's Secretariat for International Relations (ISTAT)

**JAMAICA**Representante/Representative:

- Easton Williams, Director, Social Policy, Planning and Research Division, Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), Statistical Institute of Jamaica

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Olivia MacDonald, Executive Director, National Family Planning Board (NFPB)

**JAPÓN/JAPAN**Representante/Representative:

- Naohito Watanabe, Consejero, Embajada del Japón en el Ecuador

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Takayuki Kumakura, Primer Secretario, Embajada del Japón en el Ecuador
- Carlos Novoa, Asistente Económico, Embajada del Japón en el Ecuador

**MÉXICO/MEXICO**Representante/Representative:

- José Luis Ávila Martínez, Secretario General, Secretaría General del Consejo Nacional de Población (CONAPO)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- José Antonio Mejía, Vicepresidente de la Junta de Gobierno, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)
- Adda Jacqueline Morán Rosas, Tercera Secretaria, Embajada de México en el Ecuador
- Francisco Javier Jiménez, Director General Adjunto de Recursos Naturales y Medio Ambiente, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)
- Pilar García Velázquez, Directora de Asuntos Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)
- Ricardo Rodríguez López, Director de Desarrollo de Mejores Prácticas Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)
- Adrián Franco Barrios, Director General de Estadísticas de Gobierno, Seguridad Pública y Justicia, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)
- Aidé García Hernández, Coordinadora de Relaciones Interinstitucionales, Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir (CDD)

**PANAMÁ/PANAMA**Representante/Representative:

- Danis Cedeño, Director, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Sonia Pérez de Acosta, Agregada, Embajada de Panamá en el Ecuador
- José Noriel Acosta Rodríguez, Embajador de Panamá en el Ecuador
- Aquilino Iván Chacón, Consultor Coordinador de COTEPO, Comité de Población, Panamá

**PARAGUAY**Representante/Representative:

- Carlos Hugo Centurión, Jefe para Asuntos con la Sociedad Civil, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Nimia Beatriz Torres, Directora de Estadísticas Económicas, Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos (DGEEC)
- Aydée Aquino, Primera Secretaria, Embajada del Paraguay en el Ecuador
- Jerónimo Ocampos, Embajada del Paraguay en el Ecuador
- María Elizabeth Barrios Kuck, Directora de Planificación y Coordinación Estadística, Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos (DGEEC)

**PERÚ/PERU**Representante/Representative:

- Marcela Patricia Huaita Alegre, Viceministra, Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Víctor Aníbal Sánchez, Subjefe de Estadística, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI)
- María Teresa Merino de Hart, Directora para Asuntos Sociales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Roxana Castro de Bollig, funcionaria de la Embajada del Perú en Quito
- José Mercedes Amaya Dedios, Secretario General, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI)

**REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**Representante/Representative:

- José Alberto Blanco, Viceministro, Ministerio de Juventud

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- José Delancer, Director, Departamento de Salud Materna, Ministerio de Salud Pública
- Indiana Barinas, Ministerio de la Mujer
- Pablo Tactuk, Director, Oficina Nacional de Estadística (ONE)
- Margarita Jiménez, Asesora de Relaciones Internacionales, Oficina Nacional de Estadística (ONE)
- Lorena Espinoza, Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe (RSMLAC- Olga Luz Díaz Mora, Economista, Banco Central

**SURINAME**Representante/Representative:

- Michel Blokland, Minister of Health, Ministry of Public Health

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Suze Holband, Deputy Nursing Director, Lands Hospital
- Julia Terborg, Director, Research Institute

**TRINIDAD Y TABAGO/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**Representante/Representative:

- Bhoendradatt Tewarie, Minister of Planning and the Economy, Ministry of Planning and the Economy

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Sterling Chadee, Senior Statistician, Ministry of Planning and the Economy

**URUGUAY**Representante/Representative:

- Leonel Briozzo, Subsecretario de Salud Pública, Secretaría de Salud Pública

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Ricardo Varela, Subdirector General para Asuntos Políticos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Beatriz Ramírez, Directora, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer
- Ana Santiestevan, Coordinadora de la Comisión Sectorial de Población, Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto, Presidencia de la República
- Juan José Calvo, Director Técnico, Comisión Sectorial de Población, Oficina de Planeamiento y Presupuesto
- Milka Sorribas, Coordinadora Ejecutiva, Comisión Nacional de Seguimiento, Mujeres por Democracia, Equidad y Ciudadanía
- Lucy Garrido, integrante, Cotidiano Mujer, Articulación Feminista Marcosur (AFM)
- Enrique Delgado, Jefe de Misión acreditado en el Ecuador
- Javier Giz Mantero, Primer Secretario y Cónsul, Embajada del Uruguay en el Ecuador
- Lourdes Erro, Gerente, Área de Estadísticas Económicas, Banco Central
- Laura Nalbarte, Directora Técnica, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)

**VENEZUELA (REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE)/VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)**  
Representante/Representative:

- Clara Vidal, Viceministra, Ministerio del Poder Popular para los Pueblos Indígenas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Luis Gerónimo Reyes Verde, Gerente General, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)
- José Rafael López Garnier, Gerente General de Estadísticas Sociales y Ambientales, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)
- Rita Salas, Asistente, Viceministra del Poder Popular para los Pueblos Indígenas

**B. Organismos de las Naciones Unidas**  
**United Nations bodies**

**Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres (ONU-Mujeres)/United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)**

- Moni Pizani, Directora, Centro Regional de ONU-Mujeres para América Latina y el Caribe
- Lucía Salamea, Representante para el Ecuador y Colombia
- María de la Paz López Barajas, Asesora Técnica

**Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos (OACDH)/Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)**

- María Esther Almeida Silva, Oficial Nacional de Derechos Humanos

**Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**

- Oscar Sanchez, Jefe

**Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

- Diego Zorrilla, Representante Residente del PNUD en Quito
- Ferrán Cabrero, Coordinador, Proyecto regional sobre participación política y electoral de los pueblos indígenas, Nueva York

**Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (UNODC)/United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)**

- Salomé Flores, Coordinadora, Centro de Excelencia para Información Estadística de Gobierno, Victimización, Seguridad Pública y Justicia

**Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

- Paul Guerrero, Oficial de Monitoreo y Evaluación, Ecuador

**Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**

- Marcela Suazo, Directora para América Latina y el Caribe, Panamá/ Director of the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Enrique Peláez, Asesor regional experto en población y desarrollo/Regional Technical Adviser for Population and Development, Panamá
- Luis Mora, Director Regional Adjunto
- Alma Virginia Camacho, Asesora regional experta en salud sexual y reproductiva/Regional Technical Adviser in Sexual and Reproductive Health, Panamá
- Paulo Javier Lara Amaya, Asesor en población y desarrollo/Adviser for Population and Development, Bogotá
- Geeta Sethi, Director, Sub-regional Office, English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean, and Representative, Jamaica
- Ana Elena Badilla, Asesora Regional en Género
- Leonor Calderón, Representante del UNFPA en Guatemala
- Gabriel Bidegain, Asesor Técnico Principal, Haití
- Magdalena Furtado, Oficial Nacional de Programas/National Programme Officer, Montevideo
- Elena Zúñiga, Representante del UNFPA en El Salvador
- Jorge Parra, Representante del UNFPA en el Ecuador
- Sonia Heckadon, Oficial de Enlace en Nueva York
- Lola Valladares, Oficial de Género, Ecuador
- Marcia Elena Álvarez, Oficial de Salud Reproductiva, Ecuador
- Soledad Guayasamin, Asesora Nacional en VIH, Ecuador
- Roberto Ortiz, Oficial de Población, Ecuador
- Carlos Terán, Asesor Técnico, Provincia de Manabí
- Jeannine Crespo, Asesor Técnico, Provincia de Orellana
- Ruth Quiñonez, Asesor Técnico, Provincia de Esmeraldas
- Marcela Aylvarado, Asesor Técnico, Provincia de Sucumbíos
- Patricio Inca, Asesor Técnico, Provincia de Chimborazo
- María Rosa Cevallos, Asesora Nacional en Juventud, Ecuador
- Pilar de Carbo, Asistente del Representante, Ecuador
- Doris Ruiz, Asistente de Programa, Ecuador

**Programa de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos (ONU-Hábitat)/United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)**

- Mónica Quintana Molina, Gerente de Programas, Ecuador
- Laura Cedres, Técnica de Programa, Ecuador

**Programa Conjunto de las Naciones Unidas sobre el VIH/SIDA (ONUSIDA)/Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)**

- César Nuñez, Director, Equipo de apoyo regional de ONUSIDA para América Latina/Director, UNAIDS Regional Support Team for Latin America
- Juan Vasconez, Coordinador Nacional, Ecuador

**C. Organismos especializados  
Specialized agencies**

**Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)/International Labour Organization (ILO)**

- Miguel del Cid, Director del Sistema de Información y Análisis Laboral para América Latina y el Caribe (SIALC), Panamá
- David Glejberman, Asesor Regional en Indicadores de Trabajo Decente, Santiago

**Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**

- Verónica Boero, Estadística Regional, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe

**Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)/United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

- Jorge Ellis, Programme Specialist, Ecuador
- Juan Cruz Perusia, Asesor Regional, Instituto de Estadística

**Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)-Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)-World Health Organization (WHO)**

- Celia Riera, Representante en el Ecuador
- Alejandro E. Giuti, Regional Adviser on Vital and Health Statistics, Health Information and Analysis Project
- Víctor Arauz, Consultor, Quito

**D. Invitado especial  
Special guest**

- Rafael Correa, Presidente del Ecuador

**E. Otros invitados especiales  
Other special guests**

- Fernando Lozano Ascencio, Presidente, Asociación Latinoamericana de Población (ALAP), México
- Anitza Freitez, Directora, Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales (IIES) de la Universidad Católica Andrés Bello (UCAB), Venezuela (República Bolivariana de)
- Diego Iturralde, Director Académico, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores (CIESAS), México

**F. Organizaciones intergubernamentales  
Intergovernmental organizations**

**Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI)/Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)**

- Carlos Landauer, Director, Departamento de Información y Estadística, Montevideo

**Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)/Interamerican Development Bank (IDB)**

- Gilberto Moncada, Especialista Senior en Modernización del Estado

**Comunidad del Caribe (CARICOM)/Caribbean Community (CARICOM)**

- Philomen Harrison, Project Director, Regional Statistics

**Comunidad Andina (CAN)/Andean Community**

- Guillermo Lecaros, Responsable del Programa de Estadística

**Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI)/International Monetary Fund (IMF)**

- Maureen Blokland, Statistics, Adviser, Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Center (CARTAC)

**Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA)/ Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture**

- Miguel Angel Arvelo, Representante en el Ecuador

**Instituto Interamericano de Estadística/Interamerican Statistical Institute (IASI)**

- Evelio O. Fabbroni, Secretario Técnico

**Consortio de Estadísticas para el Desarrollo en el Siglo XXI (PARIS 21)**

- Anna Sarotte, Oficial de Programa América Latina y el Caribe

**G. Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales  
Other intergovernmental organizations**

**CAF-Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina/CAF-Development Bank of Latin America**

- Hermann Krutzfeldt, Director Representante de CAF en el Ecuador

**Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)/International Organization for Migration**

- Juan Fernando Borja, Migration Management Officer



## **H. Mesa redonda El Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo después de 2014 en América Latina y el Caribe**

- Marcio Barbosa, Secretario del Interior, Argentina
- Lourdes Bandeira, Ministra de la Secretaría Especial de Políticas para las Mujeres, Brasil
- Dirk Jaspers\_Fajjer, Director, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE)- División de Población de la CEPAL
- Fander Falconí, Secretario, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo (SENPLADES), Ecuador
- Marcela Suazo, Directora Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, UNFPA
- Franklin Rodríguez, Ministro de la Juventud, República Dominicana
- Leonel Briozzo, Subsecretario de Salud Pública, Uruguay
- Pauline Sukhai, Ministra de Asuntos Amerindios/Minister of Amerindian Affairs, Guyana

### **I. Panelistas/Panellists**

- Gabriel Bidegain, Experto del Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas, Haití
- Michael E. Blokland, Minister of Public Health, Suriname
- Godfrey St. Bernard, Investigador asociado, Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies, Universidad de las Indias Occidentales, Trinidad y Tabago
- Daniela Alvarado, Gerente Estrategia Nacional Intersectorial de Planificación Familiar y Prevención del Embarazo en Adolescentes, Ministerio de Salud Pública, Ecuador
- Suzana Cavenaghi, Investigadora de la Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Estadísticas del Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística (IBGE), Brasil
- Caroline Chang Campos, Secretaria Ejecutiva, Organismo Andino de Salud-Convenio Hipólito Unanue (ORAS-CONHU), Perú
- Marcela Huaita, Viceministra de la Mujer, Ministerio de la Mujer y Grupos Vulnerables, Perú
- Tarcila Rivera, Coordinadora General del Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas, Perú
- Mirna Cunningham, Presidenta del Centro para la Autonomía y Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas (CADPI), Nicaragua
- Gabriel Muyuy, Director del Programa Presidencial para Asuntos Indígenas, Colombia
- Lourdes Xitumul, Directora de la Unidad de Atención a la Salud de Pueblos Indígenas del Ministerio de Salud, Guatemala
- Marcela Chacón, Viceministra de Gobernación y Policía, Costa Rica
- Juan José García, Viceministro para Salvadoreños en el Exterior, El Salvador
- Paulo Javier Lara, Consultor en población y desarrollo del Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA), Colombia
- Ana María Larrea, Subsecretaria General de Planificación para el Buen Vivir, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo (SENPLADES), Ecuador
- José Luis Ávila, Secretario General, Consejo Nacional de Población (CONAPO), México
- Bhoendradatt Tewarie, Minister of Planning and the Economy, Trinidad y Tabago
- Easton Williams, Director, División de Políticas Sociales, Planificación e Investigación del Ministerio de Planificación de Jamaica/Social Policy, Planning and Research Division, Jamaica
- Hugo Gómez, Subsecretario de Planificación y Ordenamiento, Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia, Guatemala,

- Jean Paul Guevara, Embajador de Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de) en Quito
- Michel Blokland, Minister of Health, Ministry of Health, Suriname
- Juan José Calvo, Director Técnico, Comisión Sectorial de Población, Uruguay

### **J. Otros participantes Other participants**

- Carlos Padilla, Director de Vinculación con la Sociedad, Sede Quito
- María Victoria Cisneros, Becaria Doctorado, Ecuador
- Alejandra Valverde, Investigadora Doctorado, México
- Jorge Orbe León, Decano, Escuela de Relaciones Internacionales, Ecuador
- Myriam Conejo, Ministerio de Salud Pública, Quito
- María Andrea Pichasaca, Técnica, Ministerio de Salud Pública, Quito
- Lucy Hinojosa, INEC, Quito
- Sonia Estrella, Comisión de Transición al Consejo de Igualdad de Mujeres, Quito
- Edith Segarra, Especialista en Políticas, Comisión de Transición al Consejo de Igualdad de Mujeres, Quito
- Karina Elizabeth Zapata, Ministerio Coordinador de Patrimonio, Quito
- Mirian Quisintuña, Analista Estadístico, Quito
- Rodolfo Fuentes, Asesor, ORAS-CONHU-Organismo de Salud, Perú
- Corinne Duhalde, Consultora CELADE-División de Población de la CEPAL
- Alison Vasconez, Coordinadora General de Gestión de Conocimiento, Ministerio de Inclusión Económica y Social (MIES)
- José Patricio Altamirano, Consejo de la Judicatura, Ecuador
- Jhonny Reinoso, Tercer Secretario, Cancillería, Ecuador
- Exequiel Barrenechea, Presidente, Cámara Argentino-Ecuatoriana, Argentina
- Fernando Sancho, Especialista en Transformación de Patrimonios Culturales, Comisión de Transición hacia el Consejo de las Mujeres y la Igualdad de Género, Ecuador
- Soledad Torres, Especialista en Patrimonios Culturales, Comisión de Transición hacia el Consejo de las Mujeres y la Igualdad de Género, Ecuador
- Alejandro Quintero, Presidente, Arabisco S.A., Ecuador
- Oscar Efrén Reyes, Analista Financiero, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), Ecuador
- Freddy Lincango, Asistente de Compras Públicas, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC), Ecuador
- Rosana Posligua, Responsable de Gestión y Atención de Salud Intercultural, Ministerio de Salud Pública, Ecuador
- Diana Carolina Játiva Díaz, Comunicadora Social, Comisión de Transición, Ecuador
- Jannira Chávez, Analista Estadística, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), Ecuador
- Patricia Cortes, Asistente de Análisis, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), Ecuador

### **K. Organizaciones no gubernamentales Non-governmental organizations**

#### **Advocates for Safe Parenthood: improving reproductive Equity (ASPIRE)**

- Cristal Brizan, Member, Trinidad and Tobago

**Advocate for Youth**

- Maxsalia Salmón, Youth Activist, Jamaica

**Asociación Yasuni**

- María Magalena Del Pozo, Ecuador
- Fabiola Dávila, Técnica, Ecuador

**Alianza Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Juventudes rumbo a Cairo+20**

- Richarlls Martins, Coordinador

**Alianza Feminista RESURJ**

- Gabriela García Patiño, Integrante, México
- Eugenia López, Integrante, México
- María Inés Romero, Miembro, Paraguay
- Verónica Vera, Miembro
- Lima Penalva da Silva Janaina, Miembro
- Oriana López, México

**Articulación Feminista Marcosur**

- Ana Cristina González Vélez, Equipo Coordinador, Bogotá

**Asociación Panameña para el Planeamiento de la Familia**

- Jiovana Ríos, Secretaria de la Junta Directiva

**Asociación Pro Bienestar de la Familia Ecuatoriana (APROFE)**

- Miriam Becerra, Directora de Información y Educación, Ecuador

**Campaña por una Convención Interamericana de los Derechos Sexuales y los Derechos Reproductivos**

- Mirta Moragas, Coordinadora Regional

**Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir**

- Aidé García Hernández, Coordinadora, Área de Relaciones Interinstitucionales

**Caribbean Feminist Network (CATCHAFYAH)**

- Patrice Daniel, Barbados

**CEMUJER**

- Erika Recinos, Abogada,

**Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú (CHIRAPAQ)**

- Tania Pariona, Integrante, Comisión de Niñez y Juventud

**Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales**

- María Lourdes Bascary, Abogada, Argentina

**Centro de Promoción y Defensa de Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos**

- Brenda Alvarez, Abogada, Perú

**Centro de la Mujer Peruana ‘Flora Tristán’**

- Cecilia María Cristina Olea Mauleón, Coordinadora, Lima

**Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres (CLADEM)**

- María Cristina Zurutuza, responsable Área Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos

**Concertación Feminista Prudencia Ayala/Red Latinoamericana y Caribeña por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos**

- Nilda Pineda, Comité de Enlace/Comité Gestor

**Consortio Latinoamericano de Anticoncepción de Emergencia Colectiva por el Derecho a Decidir**

- Larissa Arroyo Navarrete, Coordinadora, San José

**Consejo de Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas Evangélicas del Ecuador (FEINE)**

- Manuel Chugcailan, Quito
- Patricio Santi, Quito

**Consejo Latinoamericano de Iglesias (CLAI)**

- Carlos Tamez, Coordinador, Convenio de Cooperación UNFPA-CLAI

**Coordinadora de la Mujer**

- Mónica Novillo, Responsable de Incidencia Política, Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)

**Development Alternatives with Women for a New Area (DAWN)**

- Tonya Haynes, Miembro, Barbados
- Sabrina Yáñez, alumna, Argentina
- Maria Graciela Cuervo, República Dominicana
- Marianela Carvajal, República Dominicana

**Elige Red de Jóvenes por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos (REDLAC)**

- Gabriela Castillo, Responsable Área de Investigación, México
- Nayeli Yoval, Coordinadora, México
- Germana Montalvo, Coordinadora, Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)

**Federación de Grupos Negros de Pinchincha (FOGNEP)**

- María Elena Padilla, Presidenta, Comisión de la Tercera Edad
- Bolivia Porozo, Ecuador

**Federación Internacional de Planificación Familiar-Región del Hemisferio Occidental (IPPF\_WHR)**

- María Antonieta Alcalde Castro, Directora Adjunta de Asuntos Públicos
- Stefanie Suclupe, Voluntaria

**Federación Poder**

- Oscar Paredes, Quito

**FEGNEP**

- Yesenia Caicedo

**Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas (FIMI)**

- Otilia Lux de Coti, Directora Ejecutiva
- Carmen Dolores Quiej Xiloj, Colaboradora en el grupo de trabajo Mujeres Indígenas y Estadísticas
- Marcia Walter, Colaboradora en el Grupo de Trabajo Mujeres Indígenas y Estadísticas

**Fundación para el Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer (FEIM)**

- Mabel Bianco, Presidenta
- Pamela Martín García, Buenos Aires

**GESTOS - Soropositividade, Comunicação e Gênero**

- Juliana César Tavares, Asesora de Programas, Brasil

**Instituto de la Niñez y la Familia**

- Myrian Carrillo, Analista de Gestión del Conocimiento, Ecuador

**International Women's Health Coalition**

- Alexandra Garita, Senior Programme Officer, México

**IPAS**

- José Antonio Ochoa, Consultor en el área de políticas, Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)
- Erika Marisol Troncoso, Asociada de Monitoreo y Evaluación

**Jóvenes + LAC**

- Mariana Iacono, Miembro fundadora, Argentina

**Mesa de Trabajo sobre Migraciones Laborales (MTML)**

- Lidia García Díaz, Coeditora de *Entre tierras*, boletín sobre políticas migratorias y derechos humanos

**Organización de Derechos Humanos**

- Sonia Andrade Tafur, Vocera, Ecuador

**Organización de Mujeres Tierra Viva**

- María I. Solorzano, Coordinadora, Programa Comunicación y Sistematización

**Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (PIDHDD)**

- Pablo Chaves de Luis, Asistente Técnico de la Coordinación Regional
- Pablo de la Vega, Coordinador Regional

**Red Activas**

- María Salvador, Asesora en Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos para América Latina, Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)

**Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe (RSMLAC)**

- Sandra Castaneda, Coordinadora Programática, Colombia
- Nirvana González, Coordinadora General
- Rosa Marina Escobar Rodas, Afiliada, Guatemala

**Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres para América Latina y el Caribe (REPEM)**

- Herlinda Villarreal González, Coordinadora Nacional, Bogotá

**Red de Mujeres Afrolatinoamericanas, Afrocaribeñas y de la Diáspora**

- Dorotea Wilson, Coordinadora General, Managua
- Maricruz Carrasco, Comunicadora, Managua

**Si Mujer – Servicios Integrales para la Mujer**

- Ana María Pizarro, Directora Fundadora

**The Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago**

- Dona Da Costa, Executive Director

**L. Secretaría  
Secretariat**

**Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)**

- Alicia Bárcena, Secretaria Ejecutiva/Executive Secretary
- Dirk Jaspers Fajjer, Director, CELADE-División de Población de la CEPAL/Chief, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC
- Luis Beccaria, Director, División de Estadísticas/Chief, Statistics Division
- Luis F. Yáñez, Oficial a cargo, Oficina de la Secretaría de la Comisión/Officer in charge, Office of the Secretary of the Commission
- Paulo Saad, Jefe del Área de Población y Desarrollo, CELADE-División de Población /Chief, Population and Development Area, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC
- Giovanni Savio, Jefe, Unidad de Estadísticas Económicas y Ambientales, División de Estadísticas/Chief Environmental and Economic Statistics Unit, Statistics Division
- Magda Ruiz, Asesora, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE)-División de Población de la CEPAL/Adviser, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Center (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC
- Salvador Marconi, Unidad de Estadísticas Económicas y Ambientales, División de Estadísticas/Environmental and Economic Statistics Unit, Statistics Division
- Pamela Villalobos, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales, División de Asuntos de Género/Social Affairs Officer, Division for Gender Affairs
- Juan Carlos Feres, Jefe, Unidad de Estadísticas Sociales, División de Estadísticas, Chief, Social Statistics Unit, Statistics Division
- Raquel Szalachman, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Economic Affairs Officer, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements.
- Mauricio Cuervo, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos, Instituto Latinoamericano de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)
- Xavier Mancero, Asistente Estadístico, Unidad de Estadísticas Sociales, División de Estadísticas/Statistics Assistant, Social Statistics Unit, Statistics Division
- Máximo Aguilera, Consultor, División de Estadísticas/Consultant, Statistics Division
- Fabiana del Popolo, Experta en Demografía, CELADE-División de Población de la CEPAL/Demography Expert, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC

- Guillermo Acuña, Asistente Legal, Oficina de la Secretaría de la Comisión/Legal Assistant, Office of the Secretary of the Commission
- Jorge Martínez, Asistente de investigación, CELADE-División de Población de la CEPAL/Research Assistant, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC
- Jorge Rodríguez, Asistente de investigación, CELADE-División de Población de la CEPAL/Research Assistant, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC
- Sandra Huenchuan, Asistente de investigación, CELADE-División de Población de la CEPAL/Research Assistant, CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC
- Lucía Scuro, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales, División de Asuntos de Género/Social Affairs Officer, Division for Gender Affairs

**Sede subregional de la CEPAL para el Caribe/ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean**

- Diane Quarless, Directora/Chief