

Draft first regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development

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**Third session of the
Regional Conference on
Population and Development in
Latin America and the Caribbean**
Lima, 7-9 August 2018

Background and objectives

- **Background**

- Second session of the Regional Conference (Mexico City, October 2015): first regional evaluation to be carried out at the fourth session of the Conference (2019)
- Postponement of the third session of the Conference: the regional evaluation is aligned with the global agenda of follow-up to ICPD beyond 2014 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Special meeting of the Presiding Officers (Santiago, 7–9 November 2017): requests preparation of draft regional report, to be reviewed at this session

- **Objectives**

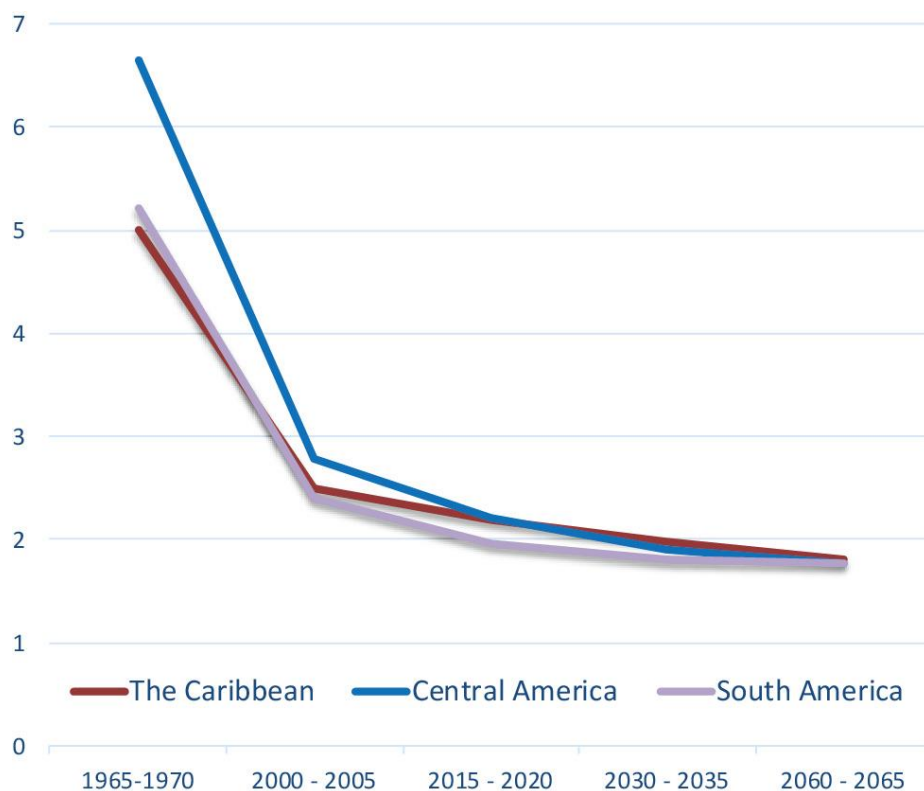
- To report on the implementation of the priority measures of the Montevideo Consensus, observing heterogeneities among countries
- Facilitate the exchange of good practices among countries
- Observe lags, pending issues, setbacks and unsuccessful experiences from which lessons can be learned

Structure of the draft report

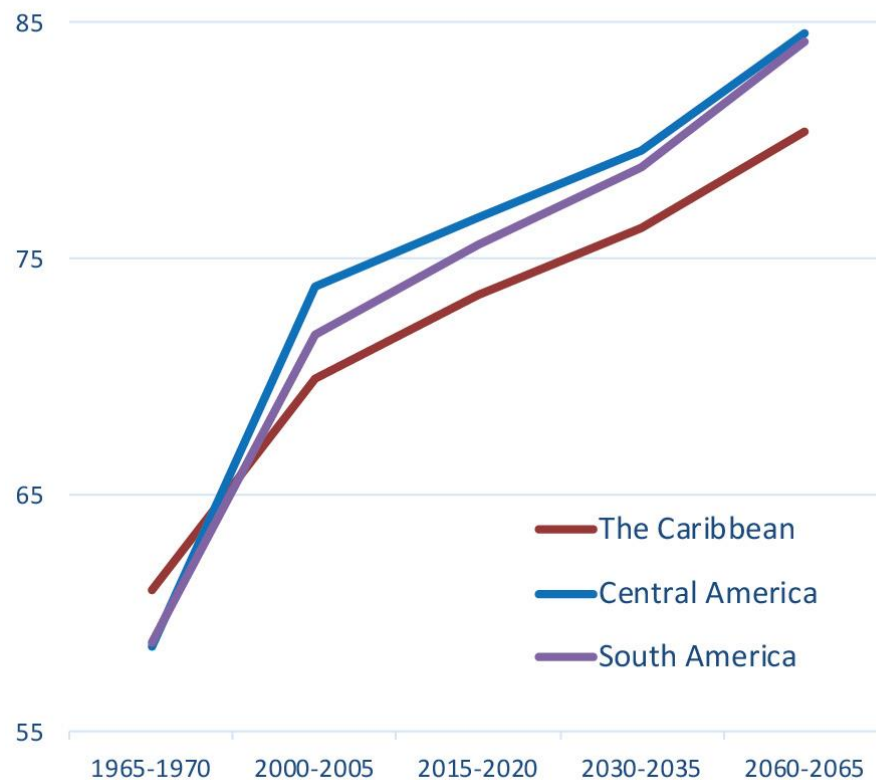
- Executive summary
- Chapter I: background on the process for regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus
- Chapter II: main trends of population dynamics in the region
- Chapter III: analysis of implementation for each of the thematic chapters of the Montevideo Consensus

Latin America and the Caribbean: life expectancy at birth and total fertility rate by subregion, 1965–2065

Total fertility rate
(number of children per woman)



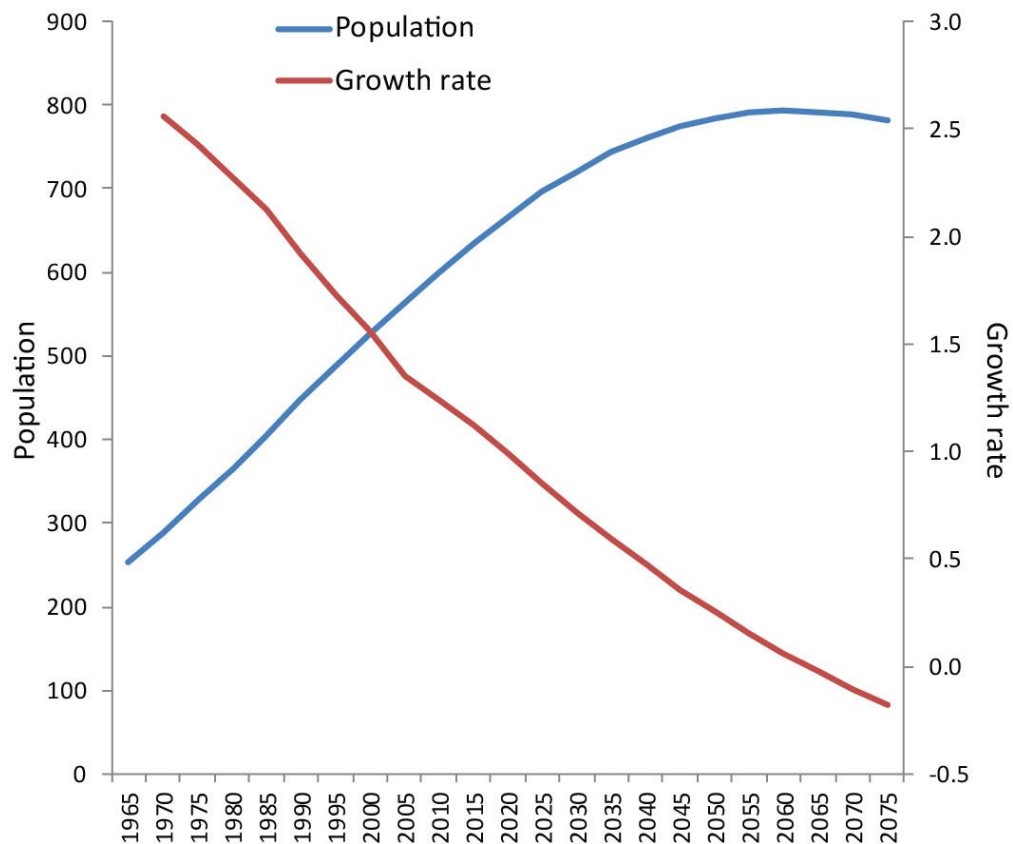
Life expectancy at birth



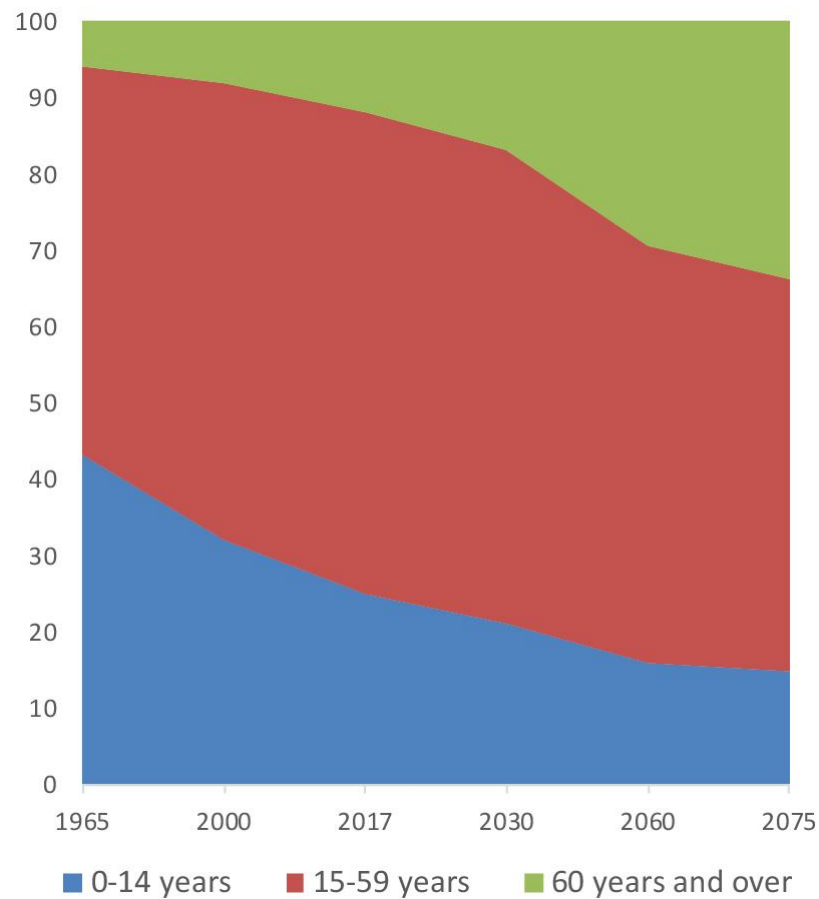
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017), World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision.

Latin America and the Caribbean: size, annual growth rate and age distribution of the population, 1965–2075

Size (*inhabitants*) and growth rate (%)



Age group distribution (%)



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017), *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

Other important aspects of the demographic context

- Expansion of intraregional migration
- Persistent territorial inequality
- The demographic diversity of indigenous peoples and Afrodescendent populations
 - common denominator: higher levels of material poverty and exclusion

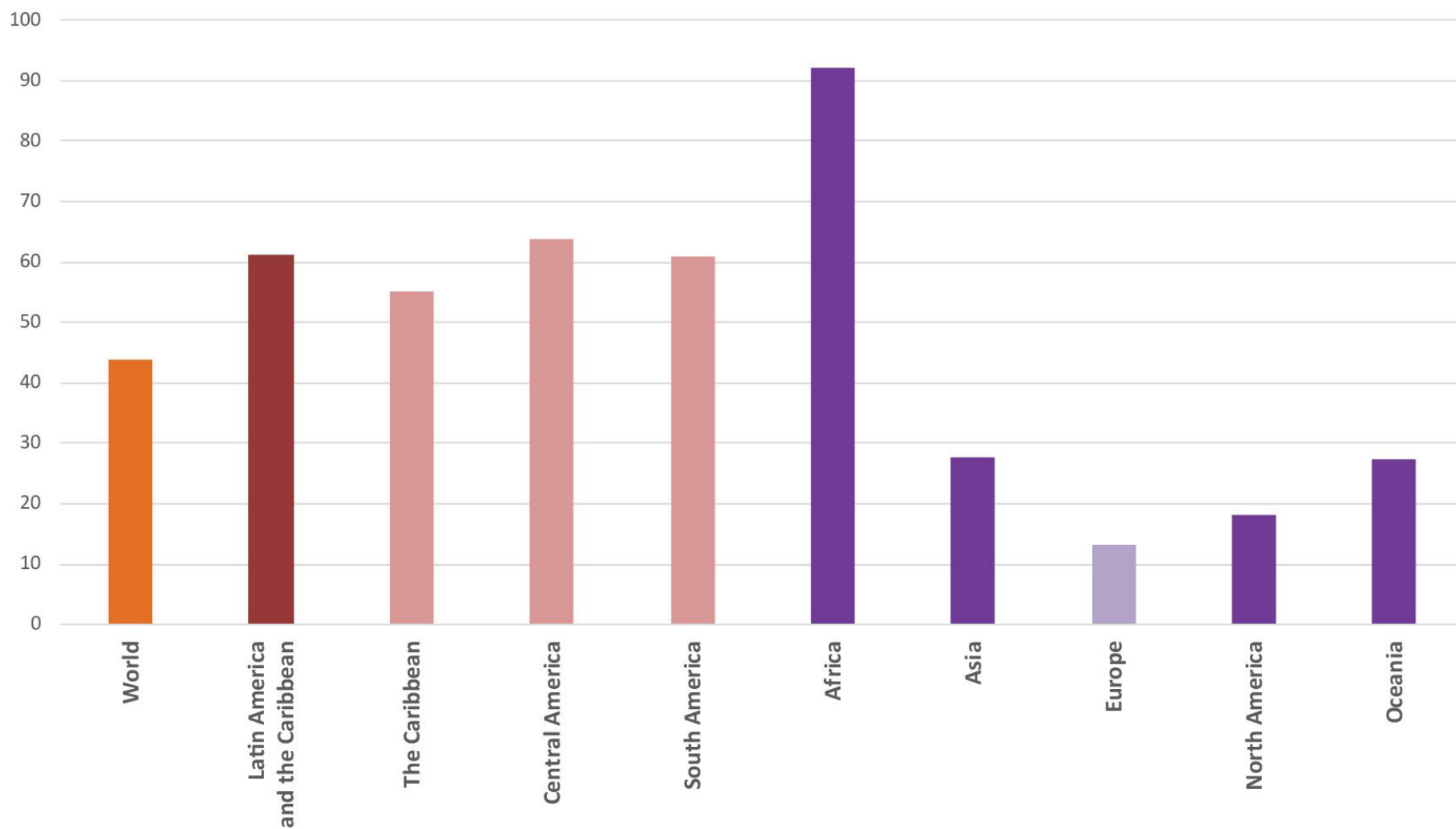
Full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development with equality and respect for human rights

- Social protection mechanisms have played an important part in poverty reduction
- Employment, capacity-building and training programmes for specific population groups are essential to break the cycle of poverty reproduction
- Conditional transfer schemes are one of the most common mechanisms of social protection in the region
- Notable progress with regard to mainstreaming population and development issues
- Significant challenges to mainstreaming civil society participation
- Urgent need to improve the generation of information

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

- Multiple actions aimed at improving living standards for girls, boys, adolescents and youth
 - reduction in childhood mortality and child labour
 - virtually universal basic education achieved
 - rise in completion of secondary and tertiary education
- Several actions aimed at promoting adolescent and youth participation
 - public departments directly linked to youth
 - institutionalized opportunities for participation
- Rise in contraceptive use and in the coverage of specialized youth-friendly health services: key to reducing adolescent fertility (although this remains comparatively high by global standards)

World regions and subregions: adolescent fertility rate, 2015-2020 (Per 1,000 women)

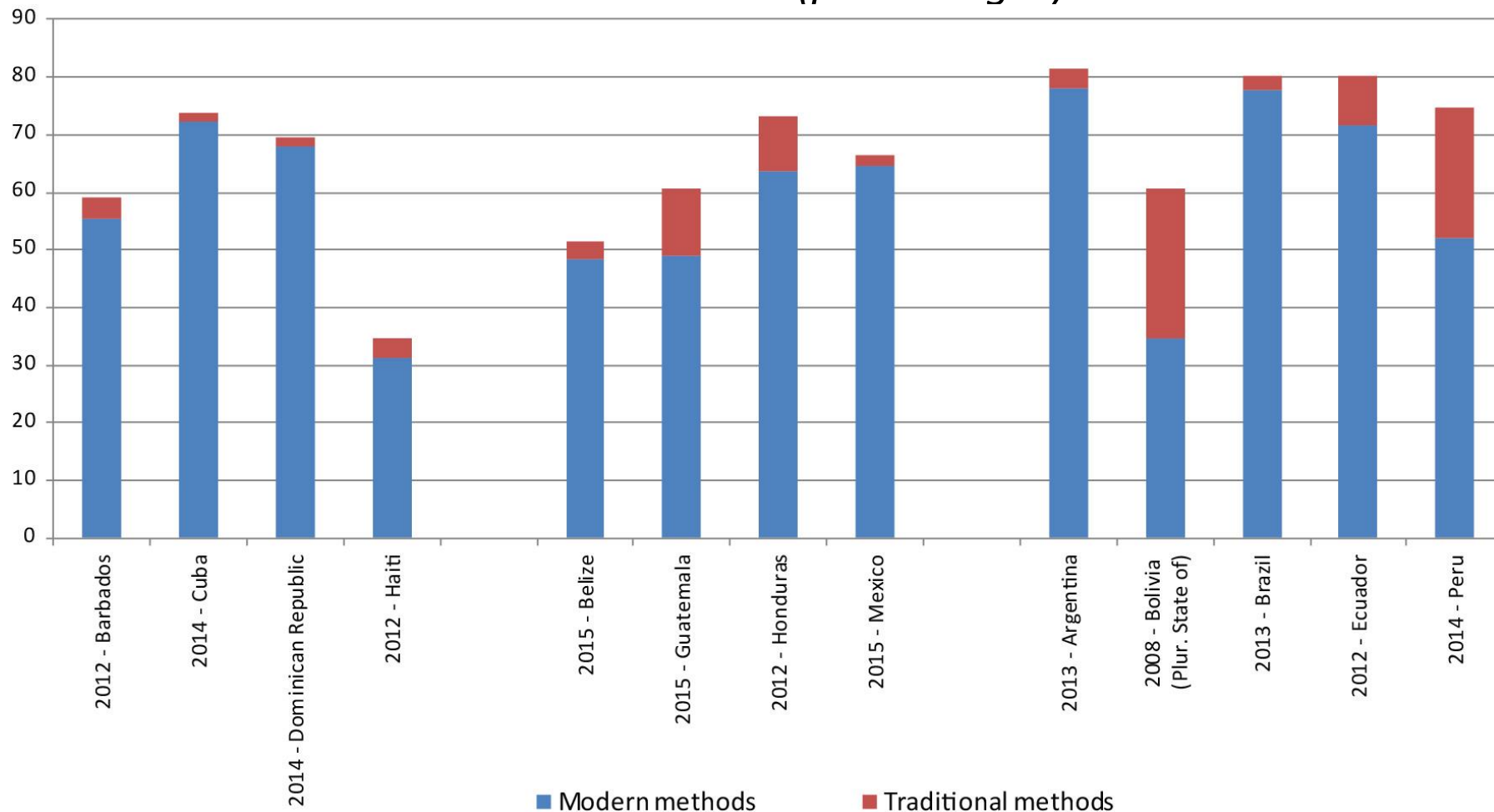


Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017), *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*, custom data acquired via website.

Ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges

- A large proportion of older persons still lack access to old-age pensions, despite notable progress in the expansion of non-contributory pensions
- Health systems have been slow to adapt to changes in population dynamics, epidemiology and technology
- Increasingly urgent need to strengthen long-term care: risks concentrated in families
- Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons: can contribute to implementation of the Consensus

Selected countries: prevalence of contraceptive methods among women of childbearing age in marriages or stable unions, most recent data (*percentages*)



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017), World Contraceptive Use 2017 (POP/DB/CP/Rev2017).

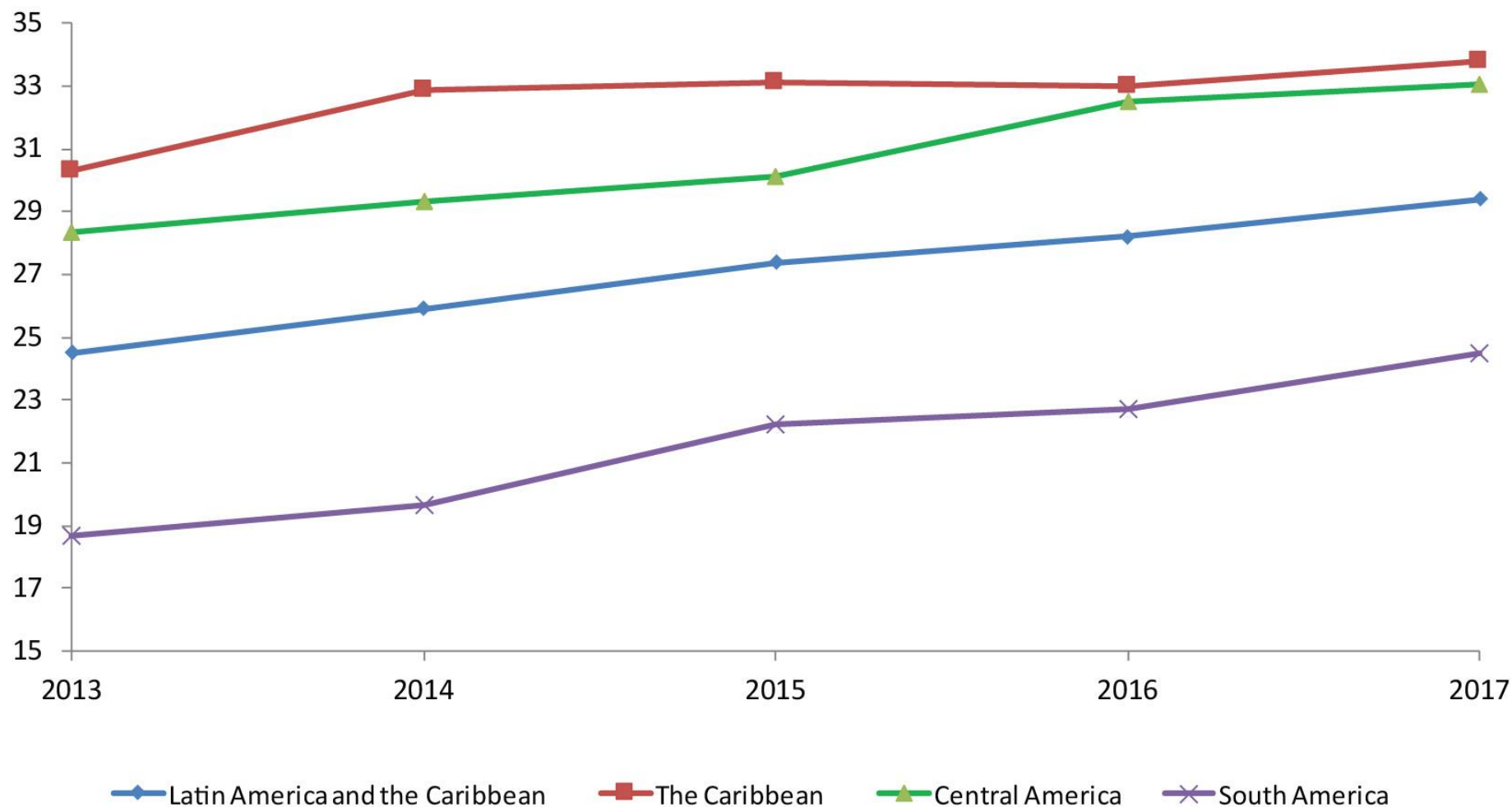
Universal access to sexual and reproductive health services

- Significant progress regarding fulfilment of sexual and reproductive rights, need to strengthen implementation of legal frameworks
- Little progress in comprehensive sex education: more integration is needed between the education and health sectors
- Ongoing improvement in access to antenatal care and births attended by skilled health personnel, but high levels of maternal mortality remain
- Prevention and treatment of infections of the reproductive system (chiefly HIV/AIDS), have progressed more slowly than hoped

Gender equality

- Notable progress in legal frameworks and public institutions with respect to gender equality
 - access to higher education
 - access to reproductive rights
- Problems of labour market access and discrimination remain
 - one in two women of working age is economically active
 - concentration in low-productivity sectors
 - persistent wage gap
 - unequal distribution of paid and unpaid work

Latin America and the Caribbean: percentage of seats held by women in national parliaments, 2013-2017

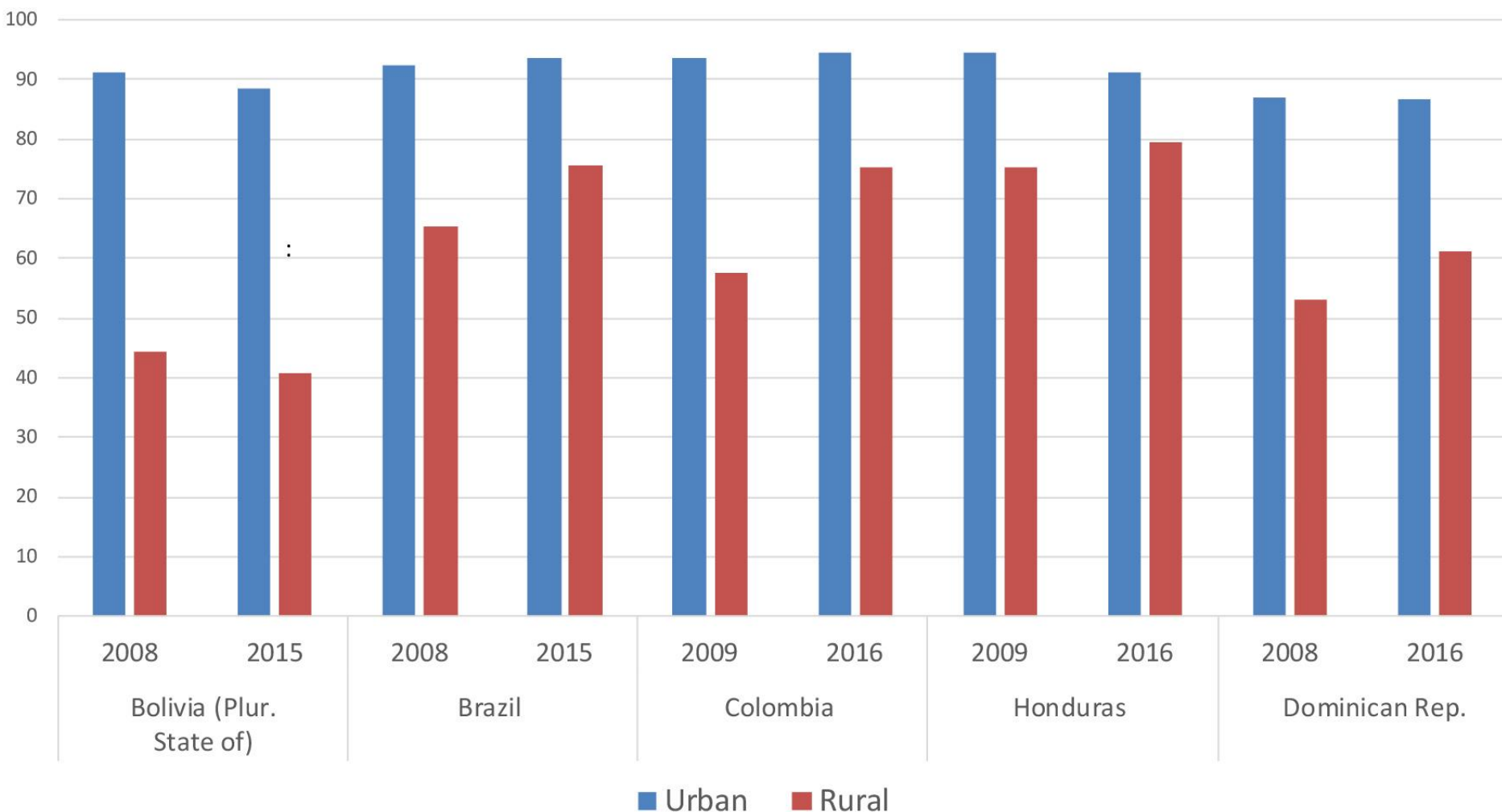


Source: SDG Indicators Global Database, SDG 5.5.1 [online] <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>, accessed 20 February 2018.

International migration and protection of the human rights of all migrants

- Growing recognition that well-managed policies are those that are based on the human rights approach
- Development opportunities afforded by migration exchanges: part of present day migration governance in the region
- Huge efforts by governments to address migration-related issues and needs
- Overall picture of vulnerability of migrants on various migration routes
- Global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration: support for the implementation and follow-up of priority measures relating to international migration

Selected countries: percentage of households with piped drinking water, urban and rural areas, around 2008 and 2015



Source: ECLAC, on the basis of on the basis of Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG).

Territorial inequality, spatial mobility and vulnerability

- Urban segregation: a spatial expression of inequality
- Extensive slums in some countries
- Diverse actions taken:
 - housing programmes to foster access to decent dwellings
 - neighbourhoods with basic services infrastructure
- Natural disasters: important barrier to reduction of poverty and socioterritorial inequality; the Caribbean particularly affected

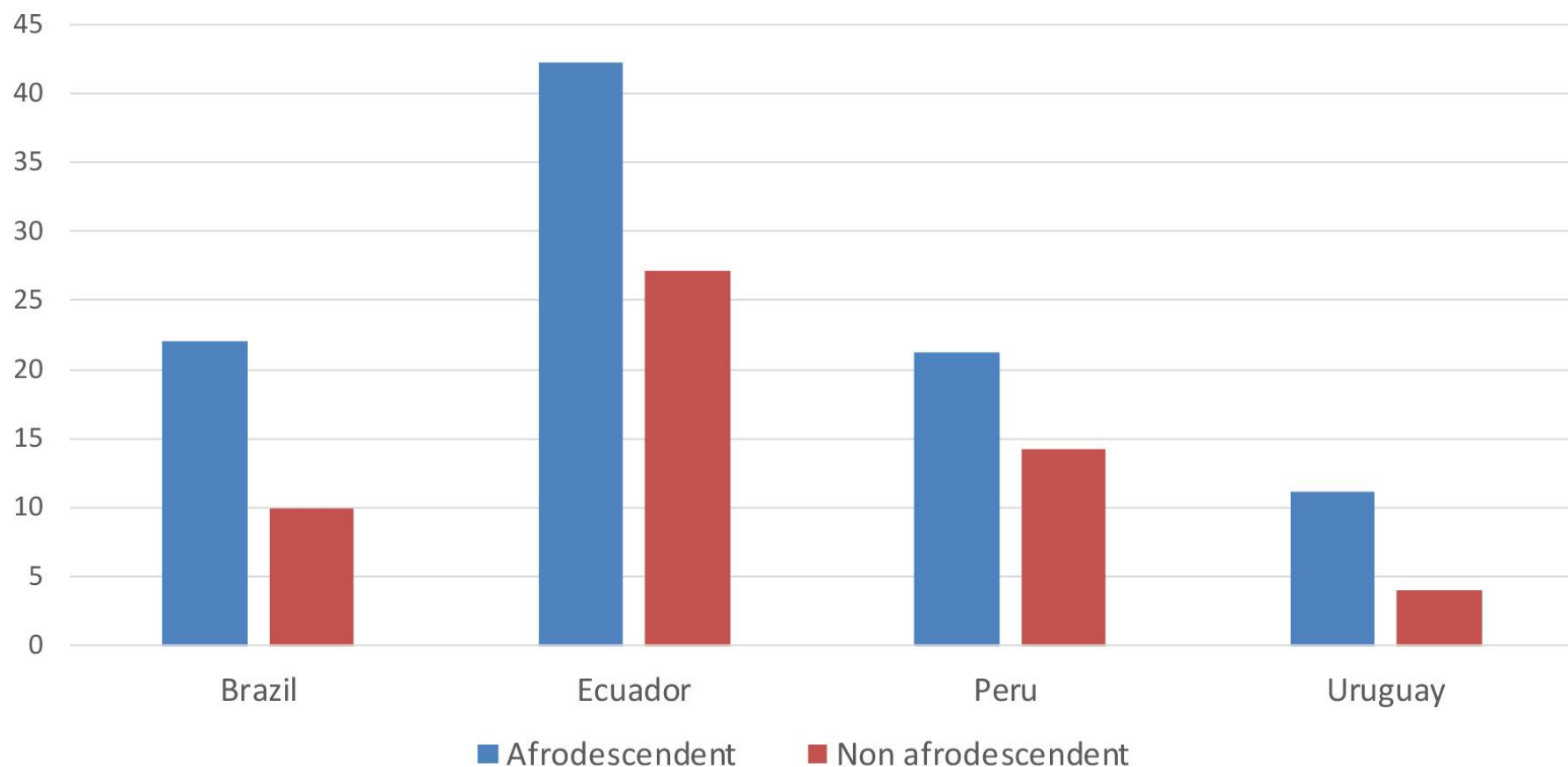
Indigenous peoples: interculturalism and rights

- Significant progress in the recognition of rights, in policies and programmes and in living standards of indigenous persons and peoples
- Ethnic inequalities remain in health and education
- Strong pressures on indigenous peoples' territories: rise in conflicts and violence
- Ancestral knowledge, innovations and traditional practices of indigenous peoples: valuable opportunities to build a new development paradigm

Afrodescendants: rights and combating racial discrimination

- In most countries, Afrodescendent persons have been overlooked in public agendas
- Afrodescendent organizations have adopted diverse strategies to convey their political demands and claims to governments
- Progress observed:
 - establishment of normative and institutional frameworks for combating racial discrimination
 - affirmative action
 - implementation of inclusion policies with an ethnic and racial approach

Selected countries: poverty rates in the Afrodescendent and non-Afrodescendent population, 2014 (Percentages)



General conclusions

- The region has made progress in fulfilment of the priority measures of the Montevideo Consensus, but many challenges remain, mainly linked to large gaps between countries and between specific population groups within countries.
- Clearly, the region still has a long road ahead in all spheres of the population and development agenda. This will require public policies sustained over time, together with more thoroughgoing adoption of the rights-based and interculturalism approach, in order to expand progress and avoid standstills or setbacks.

Next steps: review and updating of the document

- Comments and suggestions to be conveyed by the countries by 30 September 2018.
- National reports received by 30 September 2018 will be included in the report.
- Revised and updated document (*First regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus*):
 - contribution of Latin America and the Caribbean to the global review and appraisal of the Programme of Action of ICPD beyond 2014
 - contribution of the region to follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

<http://crpd.cepal.org/en>



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