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OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- Introduction

- Review based on government actions and indicators, 2009-2013

- Appraisal of the period 1994-2013 and lessons for the agenda beyond 2014
INTRODUCTION

- **Mandate:** Agreement 2, ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development (Quito, July 2012)

- **Sources:** numerous and diverse

- **Objectives:**
  - Review 2009-2013
  - Appraisal 1994-2013
  - Inputs for the agenda beyond 2014


REVIEW BASED ON GOVERNMENT ACTIONS AND INDICATORS, 2009-2013
Progress towards strategic integration
Recognition of the effects of population dynamics

Weak population institutions
Scant policy coordination
Insufficient applied integration

Enabling measures for women
Programmes to combat violence against women
Increasing the visibility of unpaid work
The prominent role played by civil society
Regional Conference on Women and regional consensuses
Four women presidents-elect

Persistent gender inequality
Violence against women remains
The heavy burden borne by women and non-participation by men
Perpetuation of the sexual division of labour
### THE FAMILY, ITS ROLES, RIGHTS, COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE

- Comprehensive policies to protect the family
- Support for the socioeconomic well-being of families
- Reconciling paid and reproductive work
- Awareness and laws on diversity of family
- Social vulnerability affecting many families
- Heavy burden borne by the family/women
- Violence and gender asymmetries in families
- Limits for recognizing diversity of family

### GROWTH AND STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

- Continuation of the demographic transition
- Girl and boy children: still affected by the highest poverty levels despite increasing social investment
- Young people and adolescents: a priority group with specific needs, but one whose rights are neither recognized nor enforced
GROWTH AND STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

- Older persons: their agenda has been advanced but social protection remains inadequate and their capacities are underestimated.

- Indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants: enhanced visibility and improved treatment but inequality persists and their key demands remain unmet.

- Persons with disabilities: recognition of rights and support policies but there are still obstacles to their integration and a shortfall in resources.

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS AND SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (1)

- A wide range of measures
- Increasing use of contraceptives
- Sexual and reproductive health issues in social programmes
- Recognition of sexual rights
- Adolescents:
  - Enhancing their visibility and considering their specific needs
  - Non-judgemental environments
  - Confidentiality and access to emergency contraceptives
  - Recent reduction in adolescent fertility (table)
**Variation in rates of adolescent motherhood**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate in 2010</th>
<th>Variation1990-2010</th>
<th>Variation 2000-2010</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High (13% or more)</td>
<td>Increased</td>
<td>Argentina, Bolivia (Plur. State of), Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Venezuela (Bol. Rep of)</td>
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<td>Low (less than 13%)</td>
<td>Decreased</td>
<td>Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama</td>
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**REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS AND SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: PRIORITY FOCUS ON ADDRESSING ADOLESCENT MOTHERHOOD (Paternity)**

- Non-fulfilment of the key target (figure)
- Persistent barriers to access to services
- Quality issues
- Fertility below the desired rate
- High-risk behaviour
REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS AND SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: ACHIEVEMENTS AND PENDING CHALLENGES REGARDING ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTION

Latin America and the Caribbean (countries with available data): unmet demand for family planning

- Achievements measured by the indicators of the Cairo Programme of Action (figure)
- Stabilization of number of cases and lower HIV/AIDS mortality rates
- Measures for reducing maternal mortality
- New AIDS cases and non-fulfilment of the target relating to treatment
- Non-fulfilment of the maternal mortality target
- Scant action to address the problem of unsafe abortion
HEALTH, MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY: ADVANCES IN REDUCING CHILD MORTALITY

Latin America: under-five mortality and status with respect to target 4A of the Millennium Development Goals
(Per 1,000 live births)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2015 Target</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
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<td>World</td>
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- Persistent urban and metropolitan deficits
- Complexities of metropolitan governance
- Disadvantages affecting rural areas and small cities
- Internal displacement as a result of emerging conflicts

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, URBANIZATION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

- Visibility of territorial issues and their multidimensional linkages
- Implementation of development policies and territorial planning
- Location of population settlements under disaster-prevention planning
- Programmes for boosting less developed areas
- Measures for increasing and improving connectivity
- Numerous programmes designed to address urban deficits
- Indications of success in programmes for the recovery of central areas

- Scant coordination of territorial policies
- Persistent urban and metropolitan deficits
- Complexities of metropolitan governance
- Disadvantages affecting rural areas and small cities
- Little or no action on residential segregation
- Internal displacement as a result of emerging conflicts
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

- Accession to or ratification of international agreements
- New rights-based regulatory frameworks
- Measures to combat smuggling and trafficking of persons
- Diaspora-related policies

- High degree of vulnerability among migrants
- Uncertainty and dependence on remittances
- Limitation of the rights of emigrants
- Inadequate preparation in support of return migration
- Discrimination and xenophobia directed at immigrants

POPULATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- Education as a key factor in population and emerging issues
- Comprehensive sex education in several countries
- Increased awareness of contraceptives

- Implementation deficit
- Gaps in knowledge and high-risk behaviour
- Programme shortcomings
- Handling deficient or non-existent affective relationships
### TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Conducting censuses of the 2010 round
- Dissemination and use of data and results
- Consolidation of the Latin American Population Association (ALAP)
- Consolidation of postgraduate training

- Problems with some censuses
- Limitations of vital statistics
- Depletion of funds
- Inadequate training of technical staff

### REVIEW OF PERIOD 2009-2013: CONCLUSION

- Continuing to move forward: key factors
  - Unequal implementation
  - Non-fulfilment, pending and emerging issues
  - Emerging issues

LESSONS FOR THE PERIOD BEYOND 2014

- Addressing pending issues and keeping up advances
- Follow-up at the national and regional levels
- Synergy between the development agendas and goals beyond 2015
THANK YOU

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