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**FINAL REPORT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL
CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

(Mexico City, 29 April-4 May 1993)

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A. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date

1. The Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development was held in Mexico City from 29 April to 4 May 1993, and was organized by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), and co-sponsored by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Attendance¹

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following States members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

3. Three associate members of the Commission were also represented: British Virgin Islands, Netherlands Antilles and United States Virgin Islands.

4. The following States members of the United Nations not members of the Commission participated in a consultative capacity: Belgium, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Poland, Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation.

5. Also participating in a consultative capacity were the following States not members of the United Nations: Holy See and Switzerland

6. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies attended the session: International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS-Habitat), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations University (UNU), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and World Food Programme (WFP).

¹ See list of participants in annex 1.

7. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Bank, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO).

8. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Commission of the European Communities (CEC), Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Organization of American States (OAS).

9. Representatives of the following international development agencies also attended: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and United States International Development Agency (USAID).

10. The following non-governmental organizations enjoying consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were also represented: Category I: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), International Federation of Business and Professional Women (IFBPW), International Organization of Employers (IOE), International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), International Union of Family Organizations (IUFO), World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), and World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA). Category II: Caritas Internationalis, Friends World Committee for Consultation (FWCC), International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions, Latin American Association of Development Organizations, Pan-American Federation of Engineering Societies, Population Council, Quaker United Nations Office, and Service, Justice and Peace in Latin America. Roster: Latin American Council for Adult Education.

11. In the category "Other non-governmental organizations", the following organizations attended: Academia Nacional de Ecología, Mexico; Agência Brasileira de Cooperação; Alberto Vollmer Foundation, Inc.; Asociación Chilena de Protección a la Familia (APROFA); Asociación de Mujeres de Guatemala; Asociación Demográfica Costarricense; Asociación Mexicana de Educación Sexual; Asociación Multidisciplinaria de Investigación y Docencia en Población (AMIDEP), Peru; Asociación Paraguaya de Estudios de Población; Asociación Probieneestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA); Catholics for a Free Choice; Centro de Apoyo al Desarrollo Local (CEADEL), Argentina; Centro de Comunicación e Información de la Mujer (CIMAC), Mexico; Centro de Estudios de Población (CENEP), Argentina; Centro de Estudios de Población y Paternidad Responsable (CEPAR), Ecuador; Centro de la Mujer Peruana "Flora Tristán"; Centro de Orientación para Adolescentes (CORA), Mexico; Centro Ecuatoriano para la Promoción y Acción de la Mujer (CEPAM); Centro Regional de Población, Colombia; CERES, Bolivia; Colectivo Mujer y Salud, República Dominicana; Colegio de México; Comisión de Población y Desarrollo, Cámara de Diputados de México; Comité de Ayuda a Inmigrantes Fronterizos (CODAIF); Comité de Defensa de los Derechos Reproductivos, Bolivia; Consejo de Planificación Familiar para la Juventud, Mexico; Conservation International; Development Alternative with Women for a New Era; Federación Latinoamericana de Salud Adolescentes, Mexico; Federación Latinoamericana de Sociedades de Sexología y Educación Sexual (FLASSES); Federación Mexicana de Asociación Privada de Salud y Desarrollo Comunitario; Fundación La Era Agrícola, Venezuela; Fundación Mac Arthur; Fundación Mexicana para la Planeación Familiar (MEXFAM); Fundación para el Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer (FEIM), Argentina; Grupo de Educación Popular con Mujeres (GEM), Mexico; Grupo de

Investigación y Capacitación en Medicina Social (GICAMS), Chile; Independent Commission on Population and the Quality of Human Life; Instituto Indigenista Interamericano; Instituto Mexicano de Estudios Sociales (IMES); International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW); International Project Assistance Services (IPAS); Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP); Mexicanos vs. el Sida; Movimiento Manuela Ramos; Pacto de Grupos Ecologistas (Red Nacional); Pathfinder Fund; Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX); PEW Charitable Trusts, United States; POBLADES, Mexico; Population Reference Bureau, United States; Programa Latinoamericano de Actividades en Población (PROLAP); Proyecto Nuevo Paraíso; Red Colombiana de Mujeres por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos; Red de Mujeres Latinoamericanas por la Salud; Red Nacional por la Salud de la Mujer, Argentina; Salud Integral para la Mujer (SIPAM); Sociedad Mexicana de Demografía (SOMEDE); Sociedade Civil Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil (BEMFAM); The Futures Group; Women's Centres Foundation, Jamaica; Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO); and Women's Federation of the Federal District, Brazil.

12. The participants considered the documents listed in annex 2.

Election of officers

13. At the first meeting, the participants elected the following officers:

Chairman:	Mexico
Vice-Chairmen:	Jamaica
	Argentina
	Ecuador
	Cuba
	Guyana
	United States of America
Rapporteur:	El Salvador

Agenda

14. The meeting adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Population, social equity and changing production patterns
 - 3.1 Population growth and structure in Latin America and the Caribbean: trends and socio-economic implications
 - 3.2 Population growth and distribution: their relationship to development and the environment
 - 3.3 Women and population dynamics

- 3.4 Population policies and programmes
- 3.5 Family planning and family health and well-being
- 3.6 International migration
- 4. Conclusions and recommendations
- 5. Adoption of the report of the meeting

Organization of work

15. The Regional Conference was held in two stages: one at the ministerial level and one at the technical level. It was preceded by a meeting of government experts from developing countries members of ECLAC. The last-mentioned meeting adopted the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development, which was considered by the Regional Conference during its two stages; its text is contained in section D of the present report.

Opening meeting

16. The opening meeting of the Conference at the ministerial level was held under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, at Los Pinos, the Official Residence.

17. In addition to the President of Mexico, the following individuals made statements at the opening meeting: Mr. Patrocinio González Garrido, Minister of the Interior of Mexico; Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; and Dr. Nafis Sadik, Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development and Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

18. The Minister of the Interior said that the region was currently undergoing a transformation marked by respect for human rights, the updating and enforcement of legislation and the modernization of States. It was in that spirit that the Government of Mexico was participating in the Regional Conference, which had as its primary objective the formulation of proposals for action that would be submitted to the International Conference at Cairo.

19. He then drew attention to the population situation in the region, which continued to be characterized by an excessively high average growth rate, a significant increase in the size of the urban population, international migratory flows and a need to formulate population policies that were consistent with the rational use of natural resources. Population policies included, but were not limited to, family planning and must endeavour to strike a balance between population size, distribution and structure in a climate of freedom, respect and responsibility that required women's full participation. He also drew attention to the contributions made by non-governmental organizations to that end. He concluded by expressing his satisfaction with the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus, which would make it possible to draft a regional plan of action that would link population policies with development strategies.

20. The Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) thanked the Government of Mexico for its hospitality and support and welcomed the participation of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the Regional Conference. The Regional Conference had been convened to contribute to the preparations for the International Conference on Population, a global meeting of major importance that would be held at Cairo in September 1994.

21. The Commission's interest in the subject of population was reflected in its proposal on changing production patterns and social equity, which was based on a systemic approach in which the demographic variable occupied a significant place. That variable was to be found in the three pillars of the proposal, which attached particular importance to technical progress, stressed the reciprocal relationship between social equity and changing production patterns and held that that process should be carried out in a democratic context. The Commission's thorough study of the literature on the subject showed that the decline in fertility rates recorded in the region in recent years would have positive effects, since it would lead to improved educational coverage and quality and increased productivity and income for the workforce; it would also cause the dependency ratio to decline, allowing for more attention to be paid to meeting the needs of each member of the family.

22. He drew attention also to the role ECLAC could play in clarifying the links between population dynamics and economic dynamics. The demographic transition which the region was experiencing and the different phases in which individual countries found themselves in that process provided a broad field of investigation for ECLAC and especially for CELADE, whose work in analysing the complex links between demographic variables and economic and social variables could be of interest to policy makers. The Regional Conference offered an opportunity to exchange information and consider the proper place of population issues in the context of development and the democratization process. At the functional level, ECLAC provided an opportunity for international cooperation, while at the substantive level the Conference hoped to examine some of the transnational dimensions of the population variable.

23. The Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund said that country statements at the expert meetings during the past few days had shown that a great deal of progress was being made at the national level in the areas of data collection and analysis, reproductive health care, improvement of the status of women and the integration of population policy into overall development programmes. Non-governmental organizations had also made an important contribution, especially in reproductive health care and family planning, raising their voices on behalf of those who did not have a voice themselves.

24. The theme of the forthcoming International Conference on Population and Development, "choices and responsibilities", applied in many ways to the Latin American and Caribbean region. Future action programmes included improvement of reproductive health care, widening women's range of choices in the matter of family size, investment in women in terms of education, employment and integration of their concerns into population policy, and increasing men's share of the responsibility with regard to fatherhood and contraception. All of those areas had emerged as common concerns at other regional meetings held in preparation for the International Conference.

25. On the basis of the Consensus adopted at the present Conference, together with the findings of the other regional meetings, six expert group meetings and two additional preparatory committee sessions, recommendations would be submitted for final consideration at the International Conference. That Conference would seek to establish a new and stronger basis for international agreement on action in the

field of population, assigning and defining responsibilities and thereby ensuring freedom of choice in the years to come.

26. The President of the United Mexican States welcomed all the participants at the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development. He said that a new awareness existed of the need to deal with problems such as ecological deterioration and the requirements of shared development from an international perspective, and of the fact that development existed only when economic growth translated into greater social justice and larger freedom.

27. One basic element of Mexico's strategy for change had been the linkage of economic policy with a broad social policy. In particular, in the field of family planning, tools such as information, education, health care, persuasion and guidance had been used and, above all, steps had been taken to ensure full respect for the freedoms and customs of the various social groups in the country. The results of that strategy had been encouraging, but efforts were being redoubled, especially in the area of education.

28. The doubling of Mexico's population in the last quarter century represented an enormous challenge, requiring the country to meet extensive social demands and to address the topic of population distribution. That was being made possible by the fact that the State currently operated not on the principle of ownership, but rather on that of solidarity, with a high proportion of social spending. Thus, growth had been reconciled with macroeconomic stability, and both indicators with direct social action.

29. In the process of development, there were no unique, let alone unilateral, solutions. Thus, each country of the region had to find its own way and its own solutions, bearing in mind the necessary reconciliation of economic objectives with the social goals and aspirations of its people. That would make possible the formulation of an action plan designed to meet the objectives of Latin America and the Caribbean with regard to population and development. He concluded his statement by formally declaring open the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development.

Closing meeting

30. The speakers at the closing meeting were Mr. Mario Néstor Oporto, Deputy Secretary for Population of Argentina and Mr. Alpien Allen, representative of the Office of the Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, on behalf of the participants; Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director of UNFPA; Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; Mr. Patrocinio González Blanco, Chairman of the Conference; and Mr. Fernando Solana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico.

31. The Deputy Secretary for Population of Argentina said that the Consensus adopted was a faithful reflection of the spirit with which the Conference had worked. It was a key contribution to the preparations for the International Conference at Cairo and, together with the regional plan of action, would make it possible for the region to tackle complex problems in the areas of population and economic and social development. He congratulated ECLAC and UNFPA, whose noted intellectual contributions and dedication to development had contributed to the success of the Conference.

32. The representative of the Office of the Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines also said that the Conference had achieved its objectives and, moreover, had helped to strengthen the bonds between the countries in attendance.

33. The Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) emphasized the importance of the Conference for defining a regional position on population issues and the interest the countries of the region had in those issues, as seen in their recognition of the need to formulate population programmes. She thanked ECLAC and CELADE for their valuable help and expressed her hope that interinstitutional collaboration would continue in the future. Finally, she said that the Fund was committed to helping the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean deal with population issues.

34. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC expressed his satisfaction at the important achievements of the Conference. He referred first to intangible values, such as the quality of the discussion, the considerable measure of agreement, the high level of representation and the participatory nature of the meeting. He then mentioned tangible advances, particularly the adoption of the Consensus as a frame of reference for elaborating a regional plan of action. He thanked the Mexican authorities, secretariat staff and delegates for their contribution to the success of the Conference.

35. The Minister of Interior of Mexico and Chairman of the Conference said that presiding over the meeting had been not only an honour but also an enriching experience.

36. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico said that the Conference had demonstrated how much interest there was in population issues, and that its conclusions would undoubtedly enrich the debates at the International Conference. The Consensus would make it possible for Latin America and the Caribbean to adopt a joint position to present to the other regions. He praised the pragmatic attitude and awareness of the urgency of the demographic challenge that had prevailed in the meeting.

37. In the region, particular importance was given to existing links between population growth and economic development, which had to be considered together in order to raise the level of well-being of the population. In view of that interdependence, demographic policy had to be understood and judged by its capacity to contribute to the general welfare. Education played a decisive role in the endeavour to link development with demographic growth. The International Conference on Population and Development had the important mandate of calling attention to threats to international peace and security implicit in the asymmetries between the two spheres. He expressed the hope that the Regional Conference would help to respond with imagination and an attitude of commitment to that important challenge.

38. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico declared the Conference officially closed.

B. SUMMARY OF THE DEBATES

Technical level

39. Opening the technical stage of the Conference, the Chairman reported on the activities and results of the meeting of government experts that had been held immediately prior to the technical stage, as reflected in the formulation of the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development. He said that the Consensus would make it possible to prepare a regional population plan of action after the Conference.

40. Representatives of various countries of the region emphasized the broad scope and importance of the Consensus. They also referred to the areas covered by the Consensus, particularly the topics of

women, the family, adolescent fertility, urbanization, the environment, international migration, the implementation of population policies and programmes, the participation of non-governmental organizations and international cooperation. In addition to mentioning the existing lack of social equity in the countries, they highlighted the heterogeneities observed between subregions and between and within countries.

41. Some delegations stressed that population policies and programmes must have an interactive relationship with social and development policies in general, and that the main goals of the latter should be to eradicate poverty and reduce existing social inequalities.

42. One delegation, referring to the final points of part I of the Consensus, said that the objectives of population policy for social development should be strictly compatible with economic strategies, highlighting the need for coordination of areas such as economic adjustment planning, external debt payment, relations with financial institutions and the pressing need to provide resources and investment for human development programmes.

43. Among the criteria and elements specifically mentioned by delegations for inclusion in the regional plan of action were realism in the determination of policies, goals and actions; the special problems of small island countries and of specific sub-populations; and information, education and communication programmes on population.

44. A number of delegations expressed concern about the reduction of financial resources allocated to the region for population programmes, and pointed out that sufficient financial and technical resources were needed to implement the plan of action and to strengthen the work of CELADE.

45. The representatives thanked the ECLAC secretariat for its work, and praised the book Population, Social Equity and Changing Production Patterns, requesting that it be translated into French.

46. The developed countries endorsed the idea of elaborating a regional plan of action, and some of them offered support for its preparation and execution. One of them stressed that the activities should be placed in the context of the concept of sustainable development, with special attention to aspects such as the environment, the participation of non-governmental organizations and the private sector, and particularly the need to involve women in the design and application of population programmes.

47. The representatives of developed countries and the Holy See expressed their views on the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development.

48. The representative of the United States commended the comprehensive nature of the document, which covered the wide array of population issues pertinent to sustainable development in the region. The region's identification and commitment to tackle the sensitive and important issues critical to promoting social, political, and gender equity and economic development within and among the countries of the region showed a boldness and a new determination in addressing the problems of population, environment and development in an interrelated, realistic and focused manner.

49. Although there were areas of the document which the United States would have preferred to have been strengthened or modified in some way, such as the section on women and population dynamics, it saw the consensus text not as an end product but as a roadmap which chartered a course for a new journey to sustainable development, a journey to be realized not through discussions of broad policies,

but through the political will, focused determination and precise measures necessary for their effective implementation. She would concentrate her comments, therefore, on the future and the course to be charted in the action plan itself.

50. First, as a neighbour in the region and as a part of the global community, her country saw its present and future as intertwined with those of the rest of the region. The United States shared the interest of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in safeguarding the human and natural resources of the hemisphere. The commitment of the countries of the region to sustainable development was an investment in the sustainability of the globe and in the enhancement of the quality of life of the hemisphere and the world.

51. The design for a better life for all must be based, however, in a democratic process which included as well as integrated the interests of all potential beneficiaries and affected parties to the plan.

52. The role of Government was important in assisting all individuals in realizing a better quality of life and in the exercise of their human right to determine the number and spacing of children. In order to effectively exercise that right, both men and women, adults and teenagers, must have accurate information regarding the full range of methods available; to be properly counselled on the effects and effectiveness of all methods and to have access to all methods in order that each could make a free and informed choice regarding his or her preferred method of family planning. It would be inappropriate for any Government to regulate or interfere with the use of, or access to, a family planning method selected on the basis of free and informed choice. Through birth spacing and the selection of safe and effective family planning services, the risk of both unwanted and high-risk pregnancies and abortion was reduced. But reality demonstrated that abortion—where illegal, unavailable or unsafe—was one of the severest threats to women's health. The number and health impacts of unsafe abortion must be reduced by improving the quality of care in the full range of reproductive services, including family planning.

53. The importance of men and women's reproductive health must be paramount in any collective effort to provide quality of care. Better training for health care and family planning workers were needed, to make them more sensitive to the needs of the client and to providing quality services, including those which were women-centred and women-managed. As in other areas of development, resource management, the economy and society at large, women must be partners in the decision-making, implementation and benefits involved in enhanced economic development.

54. As deliberations continued on population issues in the context of sustainable development, her delegation wished to underscore the importance of managing natural resources to meet not only the needs of current generations, but the needs of future generations as well. For there could be no sustainable growth if population growth and distribution and natural resources were not in balance. Her delegation encouraged UNFPA and ECLAC to work with the nations of the region on the development of national sustainable development plans as called for in Agenda 21, and in the formulation of the regional and subregional action plans needed for effective implementation of sustainable development policies. National, regional and international technical and financial cooperation in the implementation of those goals was critical to sustainability.

55. The United States looked forward to working with the countries of all regions in support of sustainable health, sustainable development and the realization of collective efforts for a better quality of life for all. Her delegation looked forward to the Preparatory Committee meetings to be held the

following week in New York, as the countries collectively worked towards a successful International Conference on Population and Development in 1994.

56. The representative of Italy said she was especially pleased by the content of the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development. After commenting briefly on the central themes of the Consensus, she said that the region should consider the Consensus a point of departure for the adoption of a firmer commitment to facing the challenges posed by the links between population and development. She concluded by emphasizing the need to progress towards the elaboration of a regional plan of action on population and development that would serve as a framework for the implementation of national policies on the subject.

57. The representative of Canada also expressed satisfaction with the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development, and referred to various elements of the document that dovetailed with his country's frame of reference for international cooperation in the population field. In its bilateral and multilateral programmes, Canada attached special importance to family planning, which was understood to be subject to individual freedom of choice; although it did not consider abortion a valid method of contraception, it recognized that abortion could be practised in some countries. Moreover, in view of the lack of socio-demographic information among developing countries, Canada provided assistance relating to various aspects of data generation and analysis, and to the strengthening of institutions that produced information on population for use in policy formulation.

58. Canada's review of its international cooperation programmes on population would not result in a drastic alteration of the priorities established. Lastly, he said he was pleased that the Consensus included topics such as maternal and reproductive health, the integration of women into the economic and social development process and the need to promote environmentally sustainable development. He also highlighted the document's solidity and coherence, and endorsed the initiative of formulating a regional plan of action on population and development.

59. The representative of the Holy See welcomed the repeated affirmations that the decline in the region's population growth rates had not in itself caused development indicators to rise or, alternatively, poverty indicators to fall. The Holy See had maintained for years that the relationship between poverty and population was highly complex, but that the converse was in fact true: population growth rates declined to the extent that poverty was overcome, or overall development —and thus education and other aspects— increased.

60. The Holy See shared the concern expressed at the Conference concerning the problem of teenage pregnancy and the need for education, and realized that comprehensive solutions must be found. Teenage boys and girls should understand the significance of their sexuality, both in the present and in the future. While it was important to prevent pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases, society could not simply give teenagers a mechanical view of sexuality that would only lead them into promiscuity which would ultimately produce the opposite of the desired result. All teenagers must have a deeper understanding of their sexuality and should be led to view it in the context of mature and lasting human relationships, the relationship between man and woman and of love between man and wife.

61. The Holy See favoured total education for men and women, with women viewed not only in terms of their reproductive function or as a force in the labour market, which would be limiting, but also as architects of the family. In that connection, he welcomed the reference in the Consensus to responsible parenthood.

62. A reference to fathers was missing from the document. Sex education and education in values and responsibility should bring the family together. Governments must support the value and central role of the family, the basic unit of society. Furthermore, the existence of high-risk groups (street children, for example) should not blind the meeting to the existence of many healthy families with children. Social "pathology" needed to be addressed, but should not become the consideration which guided all social endeavours.

63. The document recognized, along with contraceptive methods, natural methods for the responsible planning of family size. Yet in spite of what was stated in paragraph II.5.9, which dealt with such methods, there were frequent references to "contraceptive methods". Bearing in mind that natural methods were not contraceptive, it would be desirable not to discriminate against those who wished to use such methods, which were in fact ecologically sound, simple to master and inexpensive. The Holy See would have preferred that the document should contain wording that was inclusive rather than exclusive, such as "family planning methods" or —better yet— "responsible family planning methods". Natural methods, having their basis in individual behaviour and not chemistry or surgery, had the advantage of involving the man in efforts to regulate births responsibly.

64. His delegation shared the concern at the high incidence of sterilization, a method which could lead to human rights abuses, particularly among the poorest and least educated segments of society. For the same reason, the Holy See did not favour the setting of "targets", an issue on which it agreed with the position expressed in the Consensus that there should be no interference in the exercise of individual freedoms.

65. The rights of women who decided to enter the workforce should not obscure the rights of women who chose to work at home in order to devote more time to their families. Moreover, women would never be able to work in equal conditions with men so long as the differences and costs, which were inevitable, had to be borne by employers rather than society; it was society that must implement legislative and social security measures to compensate employers.

66. There was a lengthy debate on the draft resolution concerning a regional plan of action on population and development, presented by the Rapporteur of the meeting of government experts from developing countries. The deliberations focused on three issues: the need to maintain coherence with the considerations of the Consensus, the desirability of adopting a plan prior to the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference at Cairo and the ECLAC secretariat's mandate to elaborate a draft regional plan of action in accordance with the guidelines provided by countries.

67. As agreed in plenary session during the meeting of government experts which preceded the Conference, the ECLAC secretariat was requested to prepare a draft regional population plan of action, and was invited to solicit the collaboration of UNFPA in that endeavour; in addition, the officers of the meeting of government experts, expanded to include all interested countries, were asked to take measures to establish communication mechanisms and to provide the ECLAC secretariat with appropriate guidelines. As a contribution to the elaboration of the plan, a group of countries submitted to the secretariat a proposal containing some quantitative targets to be reached in the countries of the region by the year 2000. Those targets were based on the commitments made in various international forums, such as the World Summit for Children and the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century. A number of delegations complemented that proposal by suggesting that the plan should take careful account of the diversity and complexity of existing socio-demographic situations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

68. The original text of this proposal by a number of countries is included in annex 3 to the present report. The whole matter of objectives and targets will be addressed in the plan of action.
69. As the technical level meeting concluded its work, one delegation suggested that the next meeting of the Preparatory Committee would be an appropriate time to start establishing contacts between the countries of the region with a view to formulating guidelines for the elaboration of the regional plan of action.
70. Two resolutions were adopted at the technical meeting, one concerning the regional action plan on population and development and the other proposing that associate members of the regional commissions be granted the status of observers at the International Conference on Population and Development.

Ministerial level

71. Presiding over the meeting was the Minister of the Interior of the United Mexican States, Mr. Patrocinio González Blanco. In his opening statement, he said he appreciated the selection of his country to host the Conference, and urged the participants to work together for the success of the meeting. The adoption of the Consensus and the agreement to draw up a plan of action in preparation for the International Conference at Cairo were notable achievements.
72. The Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) referred to the preparatory process for the International Conference to be held at Cairo in 1994, whose theme would be population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development. She made special mention of the contributions requested of national Governments in terms of reports and proposals, and asked the countries—and also non-governmental organizations—for collaboration in defining the Conference's conceptual framework and agenda. In that regard, she also mentioned topics such as population, growth, development, women and reproductive health, abortion as a health problem, human values and international migration.
73. She stressed that population must be made a subject of world-wide concern if concrete goals were to be met and the resources needed to meet them were to be provided. In that regard, it was necessary to take a long-term view and to respect individual freedom of choice, as a right which States had a duty to protect.
74. She ended by reiterating her request for collaboration and recalling that the next stage of the preparatory process would be the forthcoming meeting of the Preparatory Committee in New York.
75. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic said that the individual human being and respect for human dignity should be the object of population and development initiatives, which could be considered truly at the service of humanity only if they were part of a serious, technically feasible economic project.
76. He referred to the advanced stage of Argentina's demographic transition, and provided information and commented on the features of the country's structure and dynamics. He especially underlined his country's migration policies, which sought to promote respect for cultural differences and the integration of migrants. He also stressed the wide imbalance of population distribution in Argentina, which was creating difficulties for economic development. Argentina felt that family planning programmes could not

be reduced to simple birth control targets, but should be included within a more comprehensive approach in terms of family guidance and responsible procreation.

77. He noted the degree of common understanding reached among the developing countries of the region on such a delicate, important topic, which had produced the Consensus that had been adopted, and felt that it was essential to adopt a regional action plan to implement the agreed policies.

78. The Minister without Portfolio in the Office of the Prime Minister of Jamaica highlighted the importance of the Conference. He also stressed the importance of collaboration between Latin American and Caribbean countries because of the similarity of their problems and the similar approaches needed to solve those problems. However, Caribbean countries, being small in size, were more susceptible to the impact of external and internal shocks and therefore required special treatment. He emphasized the progress Jamaica had made over the past three decades, chiefly in raising life expectancy by reducing the infant mortality rate and lowering fertility rates. He cited the problems created by rural-to-urban migration and noted the loss of skilled manpower to the United States of America, Canada and the United Kingdom.

79. He proposed 10 recommendations for inclusion in population policies, relating, *inter alia*, to education and training, international migration, family planning, increased rural investment, better use of urban land, long-term economic development strategies and governmental cooperation with the private sector and non-governmental organizations. Lastly, he said that international organizations must help developing countries alleviate the social and political consequences of economic adjustment, thereby facilitating progress towards justice and social equity.

80. The representative of Peru began his statement by emphasizing the importance of the Regional Conference, which was taking place 16 months prior to the International Conference at Cairo.

81. With respect to his country's situation, he noted the efforts made over the last 25 years, the fruits of which were beginning to appear. Nevertheless, Peru's population had grown from 10 million in 1961 to 23 million in 1993, exceeding the country's capacity to provide a minimum of social services and postponing opportunities for economic and cultural development.

82. He then mentioned the marked reduction in the technical and financial cooperation provided by the international community to Latin America and the Caribbean, from 23% of total cooperation in 1985 to 15.5% in 1992. He stressed the urgency of recovering international resources, and asked bilateral and multilateral agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, to review their financing policies.

83. Lastly, he underscored the need to address regional population strategies in a decided spirit of action, considering in particular the current broad-based consensus, which had become apparent at the Regional Conference. Peru supported the proposal to formulate a plan of action for the region, with a view to progressing from declarations of consensus to concrete commitments that would put the delegations' conclusions into practice.

84. The Vice-Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare of Guatemala emphasized his country's dedication to improving demographic indicators and to incorporating into its legislation a law on population and development, which was currently delayed. He urged the participants in the current Conference to redouble their efforts to provide general guidelines for the elaboration of regional and national plans of action, with clear and precise goals that could be evaluated for the observation of

immediate results. He stressed the urgency of adopting measures in response to the region's problems in the area of population and development.

85. The Minister of Health and Chairman of the National Commission on Population Policy of Panama reported on the process of demographic evolution in his country, highlighting the progress made in reducing the natural growth rate. The population's current growth rate could not be considered the main obstacle to development. For that reason, Panama supported the strategic orientations of sustained growth and development, which formed the basis of the social platform, within which the country had undertaken multiple actions to combat poverty through its human development programme. The measures taken in that regard sought, *inter alia*, to reduce unemployment; to lower illiteracy rates, mainly among indigenous people; to decrease malnutrition among children and pregnant women; and to increase the population having access to sanitation services. Lastly, he stated that Panama endorsed the Consensus and the proposal concerning the plan of action, and felt that population policy and economic strategy must be mutually compatible under the agreements reached.

86. The Minister of Planning and Coordination of Bolivia began by making a historical comparison between the population of Potosí in 1573, which had been six times higher than that of Madrid at that time, and the current population of Bolivia, which, with six and a half million inhabitants, had one of the lowest population densities of any country on the continent. His country sought to ensure the well-being of its population in a context of sustainable development, and had therefore emphasized nutrition, education, health and basic sanitation, which constituted the State's main concerns at the current time. Under a policy of gender equity, his country strove to make women autonomous agents of social development. Bolivians saw their social panorama with less anxiety because they had achieved an economic order and improved social indicators. Bolivia considered that human resources were its most valuable capital and that a harmonious relationship must be achieved between demographic patterns and social development. The region faced the challenge of avoiding the use of stop-gap measures in response to the urgency of its situation. What was needed was a regional plan of action.

87. The representative of the British Virgin Islands agreed with previous speakers that population and development were inseparable concepts that were closely related to economic policies and investment in human resources. Recognition of that fact could be found in the British Virgin Islands Integrated Development Plan for 1994-1998, which establishes a close relationship between population, social and economic questions and the environment. It was also recognized that there were still steps to be taken to ensure the integration of population in economic development, for which the development of new methodologies, the formulation of appropriate strategies and further research were prerequisites. Lastly, he expressed the hope that the associate members of ECLAC would be able to attend the Cairo Conference as observers.

88. The representative of the United States Virgin Islands emphasized the significance of the Regional Conference and described the demographic features of his small territory, in which the issue of population density was of paramount importance. Since migration was another major concern for the United States Virgin Islands, ongoing studies and evaluations should be conducted on the topic.

89. It was fundamentally important for population policies to be oriented towards improving the population's quality of life. He hoped that the associate members of ECLAC would participate, in their capacity as observers, in meetings to prepare for the Cairo Conference.

90. The Vice-Minister for Coordination and Planning in the Office of the President of Venezuela recalled the most recent meetings on population and drew attention to the importance of dealing with population in the context of economic and social development planning. The regional plan of action on population and development would make it possible to meet the challenges posed by the new phase of the demographic transition taking place in the region. He then reviewed the progress shown in Venezuela's demographic indicators. The declining natural growth rate in the region was creating pressures that were more consistent with trends in production capacity and the provision of basic services, so that an improvement in the quality of life was foreseeable. Those developments were the result of intensive urbanization, the unprecedented spread of basic education and the efforts of the mass media, as well as of women's integration in production. He expressed the hope that Governments would, as a matter of urgency, formulate and launch a plan of action that would address deficiencies in the provision of clear and simple information, particularly for marginal and vulnerable groups, on the right of the individual to determine the size of his or her family. Accordingly, the plan of action should, first, be aimed at reducing existing regional and social disparities in fertility and mortality rates and life expectancy, and, secondly, tackle the extremely serious problem of teenage pregnancy directly. He concluded by proposing seven guidelines for the effective use of social programmes dealing with population: i) ensure that the population factor is explicitly included in policy design; ii) give priority to reproductive health, maternal and child health, responsible parenthood and teenage pregnancy; iii) strengthen the maternal and child health component of social programmes; iv) strengthen all statistical information systems; v) systematize the monitoring and evaluation of social policies and programmes; vi) promote the training of human resources specializing in population questions; and vii) promote further research on population dynamics. In order to achieve those objectives, CELADE should be strengthened financially.

91. The representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) said that, in the 1990s, a number of causes had grown into crusades that cut across national borders, such as the struggle for human rights, the promotion of democracy, the liberalization of trade barriers, the integration of women, the fight against poverty, and population issues. UNDP had introduced the concept of human development as a strategy in that regard, which should focus on developing and productively using human capacities. The essence of the human development strategy lay in making people themselves the centre of attention. For that purpose, UNDP had begun to cooperate actively with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in the field of social development and, in the same spirit of cooperation, had already initiated a programmatic dialogue with UNFPA which, with the collaboration of national authorities, could lead to progress in the formulation of national plans of action at the request of Governments, with a view to the 1994 International Conference.

92. The representative of the United States of America said that the objective of the meeting was to elaborate joint recommendations that would constitute clear and practical guidelines for Governments and non-governmental organizations on population policies and programmes in the coming decade. He stressed his country's new orientation with respect to international population issues. President Clinton was interested in the relationship between population and environmental concerns, in view of the shared destiny of all of the world's peoples, and had announced his intention of signing the treaty on biodiversity. Since the planet's capacity was insufficient to support the growing population, the President firmly endorsed family planning programmes that allowed people the freedom to decide on the number and spacing of their children.

93. The policies of previous administrations had fallen behind in terms of financial contributions to non-governmental organizations involved in activities relating to abortion; support for UNFPA was currently

under review. The previous restriction on medical advice in federally-funded clinics regarding all reproductive health methods had been lifted.

94. The international leadership of the United States in the population field would be guided by three principles: i) promoting the right of individuals and couples to freely determine the size of their families; ii) improving individual reproductive health, with attention to women and teenagers; and iii) reaching population growth rates compatible with sustained development.

95. The United States supported cooperation between public and private organizations in the planning and provision of reproductive health services, including family planning. The participation of women was essential for the success of any voluntary family planning programme. For the benefit of individuals, families and nations, Governments should effectively comply with their commitments under Agenda 21 to ensure that women were full and equal partners in all aspects of society.

96. The Minister of Education of Nicaragua said he endorsed the appeal launched by the President of Mexico to give priority to primary education for girls, and agreed that there was a complex interrelationship between development and demographic variables, as indicated in the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development. In addition, he felt that special attention should be given to the link between poverty and the disintegration of the family, and to the moral background of many population problems.

97. In general, he agreed with the ideas expressed in the Consensus. Referring in particular to section II.5, paragraph 6, he said that instead of urging Governments to re-examine access to contraceptives among adolescents, the document ought to have asked Governments to inculcate values that promoted self-control and discipline in that population sector.

98. The representative of Italy said that the Consensus served as a valuable point of reference for countries as they pursued their own policies and activities. It also accommodated concerns that were shared by his Government and were reflected in Italy's international cooperation, which took into consideration both population and poverty in a global context of efforts to combat poverty and promote sustainable development. He then outlined his country's main cooperation activities in the region, highlighting activities that involved participatory methodologies, were concentrated in specific geographical areas and had linkages to the policies of individual countries and international organizations. Italy's cooperation activities attached great importance to the role of women, who were the protagonists in the field of population.

99. The representative of Colombia said that no topic was more important for Latin America and the Caribbean than population, and that the defence of social well-being must be the objective of all development policies. For the past 25 years, his country, which had a long institutional tradition in the area of planning and development, had consistently incorporated into its development plans population policy considerations in areas such as growth, fertility and health, which were related to social and economic development in general and to demographic growth.

100. After praising the work of the technical secretariat, he said that the document submitted overcame the distinction between market economies and planned economies, and that he shared the views of the President of Mexico regarding the "social liberalism" option. Lastly, he said that the Consensus contained ideas that would allow the region to present a suitable and unified proposal to the International Conference at Cairo.

101. The Minister of Planning of El Salvador said that after the 1984 International Conference on Population, which had been held in Mexico City, her country had reviewed its demographic policies and had formulated specific policies on population. As a result of those measures, progress had been made in the areas of maternal and child health and family planning. However, owing to circumstances arising from the armed conflict in her country, the Population Commission had been obliged to conduct another review of national population policies, which had been integrated into the economic and social development plan, and a national population action plan had recently entered into force.

102. She stressed that education was one of the most important aspects of population policies, and said she supported the adoption of a regional plan of action at the Regional Conference.

103. The representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) called attention to the basic differences among refugees, returnees and migrants with regard to the need for a stable political context that did not generate refugees and in which civil and human rights were respected. She also referred to the importance of the knowledge acquired by refugee women, which could be placed in the service of their countries of origin upon their repatriation, and to the desire of refugees who opted not to be repatriated to achieve the status of legal residents. In that connection, she said she appreciated the recent step taken by Costa Rica.

104. The representative of the Netherlands Antilles said that two opposing migratory trends reflecting employment opportunities coexisted in the five islands comprising the Territory. She emphasized that the lack of information and studies made it difficult to determine the economic and social impact of such migration and to formulate population policies. The Netherlands Antilles was taking steps to create a population committee and a population unit, for which it sought the assistance of ECLAC, CELADE and UNFPA, and would prepare an action plan in accordance with the Consensus. The Netherlands Antilles was interested in participating as an observer in the preparatory meetings for the International Conference at Cairo and in the Conference itself.

105. The representative of Costa Rica said he considered the sustainable use of natural resources to be the fundamental path to development. He cited recent demographic indicators to demonstrate the progress of human development in Costa Rica, but noted that significant income inequalities continued to exist. Concern for human development implied that population policy was an essential part of social policy, and its success depended on support for families, with respect for ethical concerns and individual rights.

106. In Costa Rica social policy was above all directed towards improving the welfare of populations, and human resource investments were focused on health, education, rural investment, attention to small businesses, and nutrition.

107. Lastly, he recognized the existence of a significant sequential correlation, from trade liberalization to changing production patterns to education to development, as a key component for ensuring the success of Costa Rica's socio-economic model and enhancing the levels of human development achieved to date.

108. The Minister of Labour, Human Resources and Social Security of Guyana said that the crucial factor in the development concerns of planners and specialists in developed and developing countries must be the well-being of people. Even basic necessities were not being met worldwide, and each nation's natural wealth must be harnessed for economic growth. Those goals were made more difficult by demographic pressure. High growth rates must be brought down, but, given national and cultural differences, "realistic" growth rates must be expected.

109. She called attention to the debt burden as a major obstacle to meeting basic demands for services; extending those services was nearly impossible. Since countries needed relief from the debt burden, she called upon lending countries to reassess their stringent measures.

110. She considered that the social and demographic problems of small countries required special attention. Net emigration from Guyana had led to negative growth rates over the last decade, and immigration —especially of university-trained technicians— was encouraged. She concluded by noting that it was important for technical demographic support to remain within the Caribbean region.

111. The Observer for the Holy See noted that the Holy See's participation in all the regional preparatory conferences helped to underline the common points and the differences in situations throughout the world, which must be addressed through a new effort of international solidarity. The relationship between development and population was complex, and population policies alone did not ensure economic growth. Both population and development were for people and must aim at true human development, which also involved culture, values and religious convictions. That was also important for future generations. Adolescents must be educated on the true significance of human sexuality, which involved responsibility for mature and lasting human relations. Values must also come into play to avoid transmitting a mechanical vision of human sexuality. The family must be strengthened to perform that educational role. Modern natural family planning methods were important in that they fostered a change in men's behaviour. They strengthened the union of spouses and the family unit. Such methods were not contraceptive, as they did not require surgical or chemical intervention but behavioural change. The Holy See supported intensified education for women, not just as part of population policy, and drew special attention to the needs of refugee populations.

112. The representative of Ecuador said that it was important to focus on population in structural adjustment plans. To that end, a regional action plan must be elaborated as soon as possible. The identification of social strategies which reflected a regional consensus was of particular importance. Such strategies must have practical, operational plans and take women and other vulnerable populations, such as youth and indigenous groups, into consideration. Regional geographical distribution and the carrying capacities of specific ecosystems must be planned for.

113. A special regional meeting should be held in 1993 to address the integration of population variables into development planning. Ecuador would be pleased to host such a meeting.

114. The representative of Portugal outlined the general demographic situation in his country, drawing attention to declines in the 0-14 age group and increases in the population over age 65. During the 1980s, Portugal's international migration balance had gone from a net negative to a positive one. He noted that the questions of slow population growth, international migration, fertility and the family, health and mortality, and ageing of the population had been discussed at the European Population Conference, at which it had been concluded that ethnic differences in the region were important, complex factors in population change.

115. His country considered international cooperation in the population field to be very important and was active in that field, primarily in Portuguese-speaking Africa, where it provided demographic and statistical technical assistance. The common concern for environmental protection underscored such cooperation. Finally, he stressed that individual countries had the option of adapting the main theme of the Consensus to their own situations. That document, which constituted a broad and useful framework for population policies and programmes, emphasized the following basic elements: education, economic

growth combined with a good quality of life, environment, mobility, interdependence among countries and organization of resources.

116. The representative of Spain said that as a member of ECLAC and of the Ibero-American community, Spain was especially interested in the topic of population, which took on particular relevance in the current socio-economic circumstances. The Consensus was the outcome of calm, realistic thinking on the part of the Latin American and Caribbean community, and it was to be hoped that other regional commissions would make contributions of similar quality to the Cairo Conference in September 1994. The participants at the meetings of Ibero-American presidents held at Guadalajara in 1991 and Madrid in 1992 had adopted a common position on population and development. The speaker then cited some demographic indicators for Spain, which appeared in a document submitted to the participants. Notable in that regard were changes in migratory flows in Spain, which had traditionally been a source and was currently a destination of migrants, and its problems concerning the elderly population. Also noteworthy was Spain's cooperation with UNFPA.

117. The representative of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) said that the issue of international migration and its link with development sparked widespread interest not only in the context of the Cairo Conference, but also in relation to the population programmes of Governments and of international and non-governmental organizations. He was pleased that the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus supported the establishment of an information system on migration, to be prepared by IOM in cooperation with ECLAC, CELADE and UNFPA under various joint programmes. His organization was also willing to help design and implement a viable system of appropriate, neutral and timely information on patterns, prospects and trends of international migration in the region. That initiative was especially pertinent in light of changes in the international and regional context and in demographic processes and migratory flows.

118. The proposal of ECLAC and CELADE to draw up a general agreement on migratory policies, along the lines of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), would have to be studied primarily by States, but also by international organizations. Movements of people, like those of capital, technology and services, were part of an overall "package" that defined the international order, which should be based on solidarity.

119. The representative of Cuba said that his country had always supported the convening of an international conference on population and development in 1994, as a follow-up to the conferences held at Bucharest in 1974 and Mexico City in 1984, in order to evaluate the results achieved and analyse the obstacles faced by the World Population Plan of Action adopted in 1974. The necessary updating of that Plan would require the adoption of recommendations for the coming decade and the mobilization of the resources needed to respond to profound changes in the international context and their effects on the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean.

120. Although Cuba had no explicit population policy, it had carried out policies to benefit its people, with satisfactory results, ever since the triumph of the 1959 revolution. Thus, the application of an independent, autonomous social development policy had eliminated poverty, raised the people's standard of living and improved the country's demographic and social indicators.

121. Cuba felt that the widening of the gap between developed and developing countries was attributable not to the population explosion, but to economic and social problems (particularly structural adjustments, which aggravated the unequal distribution of wealth) and the irrational use of resources. In its view, the

elimination of asymmetrical terms of trade and of trade barriers, the solution of the external debt problem and the inflow of resources to developing countries would help create a new world order of peace, stability, democracy and respect for human rights.

122. Cuba was at a very advanced stage of demographic transition. The drastic global changes of the last five years had had adverse effects, particularly on the supply of fuel, food and other basic goods. Those effects were compounded by the economic, commercial and financial embargo. However, the scant resources available for social projects had been used more effectively, and significant progress had been made in addressing the needs of children and the elderly, integrating women into development projects, and achieving more balanced social and territorial distribution.

123. The representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines said he supported the Consensus as a fitting response to the issue of population in the region and a solid foundation for actions to deal with it, and mentioned the interrelation between the problems of population and development. He described the features of his country, a small Caribbean island whose economy, which depended on agro-exports, faced an uncertain future. Limited economic growth and a population increase that put strong pressure on the supply of social services had plunged a vast proportion of its inhabitants, especially women, into a struggle for survival.

124. The three greatest problems in that area were unemployment (especially among women), lack of education and high fertility rates. The Government had begun in 1987 to make strenuous institutional efforts to remedy them, but had run into obstacles such as the lack of statistical data and of widespread awareness of population issues. In 1992, nearly 31% of the country's US\$70 million budget had been earmarked for social programmes. However, since those resources were insufficient, he appealed to the international community for assistance in actions on four fronts that would ensure greater efficiency in social spending.

125. The representative of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) emphasized women's role in population policies and economic development. In relation to the former, she noted the importance of training women to control their fertility and the need for Governments to impose safety standards on contraceptive drugs and to formulate non-coercive policies to enable individuals to decide on the number and spacing of their children, which was the responsibility of couples, not only of women.

126. After referring to her organization's concern about migration, she focused on the topic of statistical indicators on women's migration and participation in economic activity and development; information was sorely lacking in the latter areas. Training in the management of gender-related statistics was extremely important.

127. The representative of Chile said that his country's expectations that progress would be made in recommending concrete actions to achieve greater social justice and equity had been met by the Consensus drawn up by Latin American and Caribbean experts, which demonstrated a strong spirit of regional unity. Various demographic factors influenced national development and the fight against poverty. Since the inauguration of the democratic Government three years earlier, Chile had made great strides in that area by greatly increasing social expenditure, which had a strong redistributive component. As a result, the number of poor people had dropped and would continue to decline in 1994. Progress had also been recorded in other social indicators.

128. The current administration's goal was to change production patterns with social equity in the legal framework of a stable democracy. Of particular importance in that strategy were investment in human resources and actions to stop the inter-generational transmission of poverty.

129. The representative of Haiti spoke of the singular situation of his country's constitutional Government, which had been based outside the country for the last 18 months, and of the enormous demographic, social and economic problems it faced. In Haiti, where the population's life expectancy was very short, efforts were focused on 15-to-34-year-olds, who would shape the future, and on 1-to-14-year-olds, who would consolidate development. After mentioning the formidable challenges faced by his country, he summarized the effects of the coup d'état of 30 September 1991, which had resulted in over 3,000 deaths, between 400,000 and 600,000 displacements and over 50,000 refugees, in addition to disrupting the economy and worsening poverty in general.

130. He expressed Haiti's gratitude to the countries that had received refugees during that particularly painful ordeal, and called for universal solidarity with the legitimate Government, which would soon take up an arduous task when democracy was restored to the Haitian people.

131. The observer for Egypt said that her Government, which would host the 1994 International Conference, attached great importance to the preparatory process for that event. The two-way relationship between population and development, on which the Conference would focus, was important for developing and developed countries alike, as it cut across different disciplines and territorial boundaries. The achievement of a consensus on that issue, which must take due account of the interests of developing countries, would depend on the political will of all the participants. Also important was the participation of non-governmental organizations representing population, environmental or business concerns. Her Government would do its part to ensure the success of the Conference.

132. The Secretary-General of the Mexican Demographic Society and coordinator of the participation of non-governmental organizations in the Regional Conference said that such organizations had accumulated a wealth of experience and knowledge in recent decades. Their growing involvement in project design, execution and evaluation, not only in the field of population but also in those of development and the environment, had justified their presence and validated their contribution to the Regional Conference.

133. He summarized the main recommendations formulated at the meeting: a) that population policies should consider all dimensions of demographic dynamics and should be integrated into other sectoral and national policies; b) that policies to ensure gender equity should enlist the active participation of organizations representing the women's movement; c) that Governments, in addition to guaranteeing universal access to family planning services, should fulfil their obligation to ensure the freedom of women and men to use and choose contraceptive methods through which they could enjoy their reproductive rights and their sexuality; d) that policies should be designed to address the issue of spatial distribution and migration by rationalizing urban development, reforming regulations concerning the tenancy and use of rural land and ensuring respect for the human and social rights of migrants of both sexes; and e) that Governments should identify priority topics relating to the environment, the causes of pressure on the environment, the latter's effects on the use of natural resources and the actors responsible in that regard.

134. Lastly, he said that non-governmental organizations wanted a more open and ongoing relationship with Governments and recognition of their contributions to the solution of problems concerning population, the environment and development.

135. The representative of Antigua and Barbuda said that 60% of that country's population of about 65,000 lived in urban areas. Since 1970, the economy had been structured around the tourist industry, which accounted for 60% of the nation's gross domestic product. However, given the country's small size, the world economic crisis had dealt that industry a severe blow. The continuing emigration of skilled workers was a matter of great concern. Other problems included substance abuse among teenagers, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), violence against women and the problems associated with adolescent health and the ageing of the population. To deal with those situations, Antigua and Barbuda had instituted, *inter alia*, an adolescent health programme that would also provide family life education and career guidance; a national economic commission to chart a course for development; a citizens' welfare department to address the problems of elderly and young people; an AIDS secretariat; and a population unit to reactivate population policy.

136. The representative of Mexico said that changes in that country's birth rates would lead to an increase in the economically active population in the coming years, which would give rise to unprecedented economic and social situations. The number of women of childbearing age would grow, as would the demand for reproductive health services.

137. The basic principle of Mexico's population policy was respect for individuals' freedom to decide on the number and spacing of their children and to move within the national territory and establish residency wherever they wished. In that regard, much remained to be done to improve the population's spatial distribution.

138. Another priority goal was to improve women's social status and encourage their active participation in society. Family planning was an agent of change and a fundamental right, which could help to improve maternal and child health and change fertility levels. Mexico's efforts in that area were focused on promoting research on new family planning methods and improving the quality of the services offered.

139. The Consensus reached by the Latin American and Caribbean countries with a view to the formulation of a regional plan of action would lend continuity to the efforts begun at Bucharest. The Mexican Government was convinced that the Regional Conference had infused new life into Latin America's thinking on demographic issues, in so far as the political will manifested by the region's Governments translated into actions leading to the greater well-being of their peoples.

140. The representative of Uruguay said that demographic trends in Latin America and the Caribbean were very heterogeneous, as witnessed by Uruguay's departure from the regional pattern by beginning its demographic transition early. Uruguay had a small rural population, and nearly half of its people lived in the nation's capital. This change, however, did not result from direct government action, but reflected the social and cultural consequences of development. Although the country's population growth was not a problem, ageing (which placed a heavier burden on welfare and health programmes), uneven population distribution and international emigration were matters of concern. The relationship between population and development was complex and could not be described with universally applicable formulas. The sensitive issues it involved demanded respect for the responsible choices of individuals and families. Other important considerations were the role of women, the environment and the need for development with social equity. He called for additional support for the work of CELADE on regional demographic analysis.

141. The representative of Paraguay said that his country's population had grown faster in recent years after several decades of declining growth. High fertility was coupled with one of the highest maternal

mortality rates in the region, attributable mainly to women's low levels of education and inadequate rural health services. Paraguay currently had no population policy or precise demographic baseline study. More in-depth analysis was needed to integrate population into development plans. Since the 1950s, Paraguay had received international cooperation in population analysis and activities; he called upon UNFPA and CELADE to continue their support. With regard to the Consensus, he said that although it did not prescribe formulas for specific countries, it would be a useful framework for population policies. Paraguay would need international support in that regard.

142. The representative of Belize said that his newly independent country, whose history and culture bridged the gap between Latin America and the Caribbean subregion, had a demographic growth rate that would double its population in just over 25 years. However, the total fertility rate had decreased. More than half the population lived in rural areas. The country's gross domestic product was growing at a healthy 5% a year, and output grew faster than the population. The resulting high per capita income made international funding for population activities less available.

143. Although Belize was not among the poorest countries, it was not without difficulties. It received large inflows of immigrants and faced socio-economic problems, including high rates of unemployment (especially among women), crime, teenage pregnancy, drug abuse (especially among the young), large numbers of street children and children without secondary education, increased pressure on social services owing to the inflow of migrants and refugees, and marginalization of segments of the population. It had addressed those problems by setting up a special ministry for youth, skill training programmes for youth (in which gender issues would be considered), broader family planning services, and expanded health care in more remote areas. However, its population policy was still being drafted; the draft would be updated and reintroduced for adoption. Belize also hoped to collaborate with non-governmental organizations in implementing programmes.

144. The representative of the United Nations World Food Programme said that his organization wished to collaborate with the countries of the region in solving population problems. The Programme's work in the region included assistance to refugees and populations displaced by violence, and support for health services to families in the poorest communities (especially pregnant and nursing women and undernourished children). In view of the critical situation of vulnerable groups, whose problems were aggravated by the adverse effects of structural adjustment, the Programme was currently determining the best ways of continuing its assistance. It had also designed projects to promote the organization of rural women and to improve soil conservation. He hoped that the Regional Conference would develop guidelines on addressing population problems. The Programme would continue its support for the search for effective and lasting solutions to ensure sustained development among the lowest-income populations.

145. The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) said that the participants' common objective of sustainable development in a context of social equity was crucial for his organization's work in the region. In a framework of shared responsibility, policies should promote respect for citizens' rights—including reproductive rights—and seek a more harmonious interaction between mankind and nature and the transfer of information, knowledge and resources to the region's inhabitants.

146. He mentioned some of the inter-sectoral projects currently being executed by UNESCO. One project concerned the definition of subject areas, production of teaching materials and development of basic research on population and the environment. Under another project on population education, materials had already been designed and could be tested, validated and used in the region. A third project,

centred on the relationship between socio-cultural factors and demographic changes, offered the prospect of innovative publications and research on various facets of the cultural dimension, with a view to their integration into population and development policies.

147. The representative of the World Health Organization's Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) said that the Consensus would further the region's progress in the area of population and development. The proposal to design regional and national action plans, which would hasten progress towards sustained development, was very important. Health and reproductive health care were essential for changing production patterns and sustaining development. Sex education and fertility regulation, which were basic components of maternal and child health care programmes, were the operative tools of population policies and helped to reduce maternal and child mortality and improve the quality of life. PAHO would continue to collaborate with the countries of the region in health (especially reproductive health) programmes, and would work with them and with ECLAC and UNFPA in elaborating action plans that ensured everyone's right to fertility regulation, high-quality services and strict respect for ethical concerns and individual decisions.

148. The representative of Canada described the main provisions of the population policy framework that identified appropriate areas and laid down basic principles and conditions for Canadian assistance to other countries in population activities. Canada provided ongoing support for family planning activities in a reproductive health context; basic data collection and analysis; and institution-building in the areas of demography, population and development interactions, and population policy formulation. Most of the recommendations contained in the Consensus could be accommodated under Canada's current policy framework; the policy revision under way probably would not change that situation. The Consensus provided a solid foundation for preparations for the 1994 International Conference. He outlined Canada's view of the linkage between international migration and development, and said that the 1994 Conference would provide an opportunity for greater recognition of the need to consider migration in designing general economic, social and development policies.

149. The representative of the Russian Federation said that in 1992, deaths had outnumbered births in Russia for the first time, and the worsening economic conditions caused by the difficulties of transition might lead to a dangerous and ongoing natural decline in population. Adverse demographic phenomena in Russia also included increased mortality and migration and more refugees. The Russian Parliament had supported demographic research, and recognized that population problems called for a scientifically based population policy. He said he hoped that the International Conference would promote the necessary international action, technical and financial cooperation and exchange of information, and called upon United Nations agencies and non-governmental and scientific organizations to cooperate in designing a generalized approach to population programmes, with a view to sustainable development. Russia supported established forms of international cooperation and intended to participate more actively in Latin America under bilateral and multilateral programmes.

150. The representative of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) said that many of the recommendations and activities enumerated in the Consensus, such as those on census-taking, health, women in development and education programmes, were high priorities for the Community. The preparatory activities for the 1994 Conference were important for improving social well-being in the countries. CARICOM endorsed the Consensus, and intended to work with agencies in the Caribbean in developing a plan of action.

151. The representative of the Inter-American Indian Institute said that indigenous populations had an important role to play in the development of pluri-cultural States and in all government policies on population and development. Currently, Latin America's indigenous or native population was larger than it had been in 1492, and was demographically, economically and socially heterogeneous. In seeking to steer their own development, native peoples had formed increasingly powerful organizations and promoted ambitious movements.

152. After describing the geographical distribution of those populations in the region, he noted that the indigenous presence in the cities was growing because of migration and urbanization. Especially notable in that regard were the cities of La Paz and Lima.

153. The groups with the region's highest rates of fertility and infant mortality were found among native populations. In that context, he reported that the Institute was preparing a data bank on the region's indigenous people.

154. The representative of Brazil said he endorsed the Consensus and the preparation of a plan of action to complement it. The two documents would be an important contribution to the Cairo Conference. In Brazil, fertility rates were falling in all social groups, and were currently among the lowest in the region. That change had resulted solely from individual or family decisions, since the State did not intervene in that area. Other demographic features included declining mortality, accelerated urbanization with stabilized metropolitanization, and internal migration. At the moment, Brazil's greatest challenges were to control inflation and to recover economically in order to remedy social problems such as unemployment. The Government had created institutional mechanisms for environmental education and protection, in collaboration with private initiatives and non-governmental organizations. Changes had been noted in family organization, women's status and levels of education, and action had been taken in the areas of nutrition, housing and income policy, despite the economic problems of the 1980s. With respect to family planning, Brazil considered that individuals or couples had the right to decide on the number and spacing of their children; that general health programmes were the appropriate context for family planning services; and that the State was responsible for providing the necessary information.

155. A representative of the meeting of non-governmental women's organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean, sponsored by UNFPA and ECLAC, said that 32 representatives from 12 countries had participated in the meeting and shared their diverse experiences in the areas of women's advancement, population and development. Women had made progress in participating more actively both in the preparation of documents and resolutions and in representing their interests at meetings and conferences. It was important to form new types of relationships between the public and private sectors and between development cooperation organizations and non-governmental organizations, and the participants had expressed the hope that Governments would favour those relationships.

156. The participants had pointed out the need to emphasize the building of a conceptual framework with a gender perspective in order to ensure that women shared the fruits of development; that goal required innovative policies and actions that would alleviate women's double workload, redefine masculine and feminine roles in society and redistribute responsibility for domestic chores and child care among all family members, with support from State services.

157. Other topics considered at that meeting included the need to respect ethnic characteristics, to involve men in family planning and to guarantee the population's right to sexuality and to risk-free reproduction. Programmes for teenagers, which were considered a priority, should take into account the

specific needs and interests of that age group. The subject of abortion should continue to be discussed in seeking realistic solutions to public health problems in the countries of the region.

158. Lastly, she stressed the need for research on various population-related topics, and said she supported the consolidation of a network to follow up on the recommendations of the Regional Conference, of the International Conference at Cairo and of other meetings that dealt with the topic of population and development.

159. At the ministerial-level plenary meeting of the Conference, two resolutions were adopted, the texts of which are reproduced in section C of this report.

C. RESOLUTIONS

160. The following resolutions were adopted at the plenary meeting of the ministerial stage of the Conference.

RESOLUTION 1

Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development

The members and associate members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, meeting at the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development,

Having considered the items contained in the agenda of the meeting,

Bearing in mind the proposals and recommendations contained in the document known as the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development,

Considering that the existence of a systematic mechanism having concrete objectives, policies and instruments would facilitate the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Consensus,

Taking into account the specific and diverse characteristics of Latin America and the Caribbean,

1. Decide to promote the formulation of a regional plan of action on population and development which contains goals in this field;

2. Propose that the plan of action be guided by the concepts and proposals set out in the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development and in the statements made by the members and associate members of the Commission in the technical and plenary meetings and that, to this end, the plan should emphasize measures, be they policies, programmes or projects, for the implementation of population activities, taking into account the role of the social and private sectors, and of non-governmental organizations in particular;

3. Request the secretariat of the Commission to prepare, under the guidelines of and in permanent consultation with the Latin American and Caribbean members and associate members, and in collaboration with the other countries members of the Commission, a preliminary draft regional plan of action, and further request the Commission to solicit the collaboration of the United Nations Population Fund to this end, noting that this preliminary draft plan should be completed two months prior to the third session of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Population and Development, and that, at a later stage, the draft plan will be enriched with the inputs of that International Conference;

4. Request the various international bodies to provide the financial and technical support necessary for the realization of this task;

5. Take into account the operative suggestions for guidance and follow-up of the preparatory process by the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean, as contained in section II.8., paragraph 7, of the Consensus.

RESOLUTION 2

Observer status for associate members of regional commission at the International Conference on Population and Development

The members and associate members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, meeting at the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development,

Bearing in mind Section II.8., paragraph 10, of the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development,

Decide to request the Chairman, on behalf of the Conference, to introduce at the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development the following draft rule for inclusion in the rules of procedure of the International Conference on Population and Development:

Associate members of regional commissions

"Representatives designated by associate members of regional commissions may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Conference, the preparatory process and, as appropriate, any other committee or working group."

D. LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN CONSENSUS ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

I. THE SITUATION OF POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN IN THE EARLY 1990s

1. The United Nations World Population Conference, held at Bucharest in 1974, and the World Population Plan of Action adopted by it represent historical milestones in the consideration of the population issue at the world level. They stipulated that population policies should help to harmonize demographic trends with development and they formulated important recommendations. At the Latin American and Caribbean level, these ideas began to gain recognition at the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference (San José, 1974) which was followed by other meetings (Mexico City, 1975; Havana, 1983; International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 1984) and meetings such as those of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN). It was in this context that country-based institutional frameworks were created to put into practice the recommendations of these meetings, which took the form of population councils or population units in ministries of planning. The 1993 Regional Conference on Population and Development at Mexico City and the 1994 International Conference at Cairo offer new opportunities for assessing the progress made and for furthering the debate and organizing future actions.
2. The 1980s represented a period of contrasting economic and social features for most Latin American and Caribbean countries. On the one hand, the region took a giant step backward in terms of real per capita output—which dropped, by the end of 1989, to its lowest level in 13 years—and experienced heavy macroeconomic imbalances and a deterioration of the social context as well. On the other hand, there were also some positive factors: in the realm of politics and institutions, the near-total prevalence of democratic and participatory systems; and in the social and demographic sphere, advances on various fronts, such as improved educational coverage, a decline in infant mortality and changes in reproductive patterns, which brought benefits in terms of maternal and child health. It is noteworthy that, in spite of the economic setbacks experienced, there was a more widespread awareness of the need to change production patterns and labour relations to incorporate the region into the new international context. There was also a new sense that false dichotomies, such as those that would pit growth against equity, industry against agriculture, the domestic market against the external market, the State against private agents, or central planning against market forces, could be overcome.
3. Faced with the challenges presented by the crisis of the 1980s, and the difficulty of finding adequate solutions, the Governments have identified actions to promote the well-being of all segments of the population, while at the same time ensuring environmental sustainability in a democratic and participatory framework. The present goal is to change production patterns as a linchpin for the region to achieve a growing and genuine competitive advantage, with a view to progressively raising productivity and creating prospects for effective equality of opportunity for the whole population. Genuine competitiveness requires social equity, together with increased investment in physical capital and a significant investment in human resources.

4. In this framework, the population issue can be seen from two angles: as a beneficiary of development and as a fundamental agent of the production process. This means that the key component, in addition to the training of human resources, is the latter's quality of life, and hence priority should be given to education, health and job training. The availability of more highly trained human resources is also a contributing factor in reducing the incidence of poverty, by virtue of favouring greater economic growth and offering better opportunities for entry into the workforce for all segments of the population, provided that social policies are strengthened as well in order to reduce prevailing societal inequalities. From this angle, the fast demographic growth rate and high poverty levels make it more difficult for the countries to improve the training and productivity of their labour force.
5. Looking at population as a beneficiary of development strategies, the subject of equity becomes even more relevant as one of the pillars of the relationship between population and development, taking into account the inequalities that exist within countries. The crisis of the 1980s, which exacerbated inequality of access to the fruits of development, has led to a rise in poverty, immersing vast segments of the Latin American and Caribbean population; from the demographic standpoint, this is expressed in differences in morbidity and mortality, particularly among mothers and children, and in territorial mobility and fertility patterns, according to social sectors and ethnic groups. In particular, it has been observed that there is a shortage of family planning programmes adapted to the principles of comprehensive assistance to mothers and children. The meeting of these demands together with others of a social nature (such as health or education), would not only fulfil the requirement of equity, but would have positive effects on human resources development.
6. One of the most outstanding demographic changes in Latin America and the Caribbean in the past 25 years is the pronounced decline in fertility, from 6 to 3.5 children per woman, which reduced the annual average population growth rate to 2% by the second half of the 1980s. This rate is projected to fall to 1.7% annually in the 1990s. At the same time, advances have been made with respect to mortality, as witnessed by the fact that life expectancy at birth has increased from 57 to 69 years. These trends have also modified the age structure of the population, accentuating the demographic ageing process, whose effects will be felt in the medium term, in the first phase leading to an increase—in both absolute and relative terms—in the number of people of productive and childbearing age. Currently, the number of people entering the workforce is growing markedly, creating a situation rendered problematic by the prevalence of high unemployment rates among young people. Changes in age structure in many countries pose growing challenges in the areas of health and social security, largely as a result of high growth rates among the elderly population.
7. Added to these trends is the strong urbanization and metropolitanization process that has brought the region—which was predominantly rural in 1950—to its present situation, with 71% of its inhabitants living in urban areas, largely owing to heavy internal migratory flows. Latin America, with less than 10% of the world's population, has four out of its 10 biggest cities. This situation is not identical in all countries of the region, however, as some of them still have rural populations that account for more than 60% of the total.
8. It has been observed that development models thus far have promoted the territorial concentration of economic activities and of the population, with the consequent negative implications for comprehensive economic development and for social and regional equity. The Governments of the

region are therefore called upon to ensure that their development strategies take into consideration their effects on territorial distribution, and to adopt measures to correct imbalances in this regard.

9. There is a growing trend towards international population mobility, mainly between the countries of the hemisphere, which is a product of the adjustment process the region is undergoing and of growing disparities between developing and developed countries. This mobility includes, besides the traditional movements of persons at all skill levels seeking better economic conditions, a large contingent of displaced persons and refugees from socio-political conflicts, and others who are returning to their countries of origin, basically motivated by ongoing democratization and pacification processes. However, variations may be observed in these patterns of territorial population mobility, as in the case of the Caribbean countries.
10. Moreover, the full demographic transition occurring in the region does not affect all countries equally. There are sharp contrasts between those whose women have an average of nearly six children and others where the figure is less than two children; similarly, in some countries, life expectancy at birth is less than 60 years, while in others it is nearly 75. These differences mean that there are countries whose population is growing at a rate of nearly 3% annually, and others where this rate is less than 1%. Similar and even greater differences are seen in comparing geographic areas or social groups within countries; these disparities are the result of a lack of social equity which prevents the population from having full, non-discriminatory access to essential services such as education, health care, housing and social security.
11. Another sign of the lack of equity in the region is discrimination directed against women. From a demographic standpoint, this discrimination is reflected primarily in women's difficulty in exercising their reproductive rights—in other words, in the above-mentioned lack of access or options regarding contraceptive methods; the fact that women have to assume the sole responsibility for family planning; and the risk of high morbidity and mortality rates associated with pregnancy and childbirth. Special efforts must be made to prevent any lack of equity with respect to women's education and employment status. Consideration must also be given to the specific problems of displaced and refugee women and to violence against women in general.
12. The region is experiencing problems in the linkages between demographic trends, development and the environment in ecosystems in both urban and rural areas. These conflicts manifest themselves with differing degrees of intensity in different countries. Of particular importance is the urban situation, especially in the large metropolises, which are affected by the lack of basic services (water, sewerage, garbage collection) and by water and air pollution resulting from, *inter alia*, inadequate technologies for their control and insufficient investment in infrastructure, compounded by high urban population growth rates. Rural areas, in turn, suffer from deforestation and soil degradation in areas recently placed under cultivation and also in minifundio areas, where small farmers are forced to overexploit their land.
13. Sustainable development entails sustained economic growth, based on a change in production patterns combined with social policies—such as employment, population, education and health policies—which ensure social equity and place special emphasis on protecting the environment, all in a framework of democracy and respect for individual rights.
14. The formulation of population policies that are integrated with development strategies has been and will continue to be a particularly relevant factor. Despite the achievements in this area, some

shortcomings can still be detected: a need for a more accurate framework to deal with the form and meaning of the interaction between demographic variables and those of socio-economic development; a lack, on the one hand, of technical capacity in those responsible for economic and social planning, and, on the other, of firm political will to regard population as an endogenous variable in development policies, plans and programmes; and a lack of congruence, in some cases, between the objectives of socio-demographic policies and the effect of economic policies, strategies and programmes. In this sense, the State has an important role to play in coordinating the linkages between population and development.

15. External debt and its servicing place a heavy burden on Latin American and Caribbean countries that prevents resources from being allocated for development; specifically, it prevents those countries from giving priority to social programmes aimed at raising the population's standard of living. Consequently, regional consensus-building mechanisms must be created to release resources now used to repay and service debt and devote them to the implementation of social development programmes, including those relating to population and development.
16. International cooperation, both financial and technical, has played an important role in the promotion, study, discussion and implementation of population policies and programmes. However, there exists a notable disproportion between the needs and the resources available. Intraregional cooperation, for its part, is an effective instrument for meeting the common needs of different countries and complementing and strengthening country activities.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

II.1 Population growth and structure

1. Considering that the size, growth and composition of the population have a major impact on development with equity in the countries of the region, Governments are urged to reiterate and put into practice more fully their political commitment to incorporate demographic variables and, in particular, population growth and structure, at their various levels of policy-making and implementation.
2. Recognizing that recent decreases in fertility in most countries of the region will lead to an increase, in the next few decades, in the proportion of persons of working age, and that this will offer new opportunities by reducing the dependency ratio, but at the same time will present challenges with respect to the demand for job creation, Governments are asked to formulate, with the active support of non-governmental organizations and the private sector, training and employment programmes giving primary importance to young people and to persons affected by technological modernization, with a view to using these human resources to meet development targets.
3. Observing that many countries will continue to experience high rates of increase in the number of women of child-bearing age, together with high rates of adolescent fertility and low incidence of contraceptive use, Governments are urged to anticipate growing demands, particularly with regard to reproductive health care.

4. Taking into account the demographic changes expected in most of the countries of the region, including a significant increase in the number of elderly persons, it is recommended that policies be adopted to achieve more equity in the distribution of resources among the various age groups in the fields of health care, education, social security and social participation and integration. The demographic ageing process and the consequent strong expansion of the elderly population, together with the negative effects on this population of adjustment policies and the decline in public spending on social services, it is imperative that steps be taken to develop the institutional mechanisms needed in order to provide social security and health services to this segment of the population, taking into consideration the specific needs of its various age subgroups.
5. Considering that in the short and medium term the population of Latin America and the Caribbean will continue to be relatively young, Governments are urged to strengthen their efforts to provide care for their child and adolescent populations.
6. Considering the inequality which exists in access to health services, Governments are called upon to assign higher political priority and devote more resources to the quest for a more equitable distribution of these services between urban and rural areas and among regions within countries and social and ethnic groups, together with ensuring their equitable distribution by gender and age, thereby attempting to reduce the sharp differences that exist in terms of morbidity, infant and maternal mortality and access to reproductive health services.
7. Recognizing also that national global indicators on population growth and demographic structures are important but often insufficient tools for formulating and implementing policies and programmes, it is recommended that the countries redouble their efforts to take due account of the specific features of various social, ethnic, age and subnational groups, in order to reveal the vast demographic heterogeneity underlying national aggregates and thus be able to apply policies that are appropriate to those realities.

II.2 Population distribution, development and the environment

1. Recognizing the negative aspects of the process of urban concentration, particularly in large metropolitan areas, it is recommended that decentralization of government decision-making be promoted through the participation of regional and local agents.
2. Considering the strong impact of productive development strategies on migratory flows, Governments are called upon, in designing such strategies, to increase the weight of migration-related considerations, in line with national targets for spatial distribution of the population.
3. Considering the depressed situation prevailing in many rural areas, and the consequent lack of employment opportunities and failure to meet basic needs in those areas, which hamper their ability to retain their population, it is recommended that Governments adopt measures to promote rural development in terms of both the location of production structures and the well-being of the population.
4. Noting that socio-political violence has triggered various forms of enforced territorial mobility of the population, Governments are requested to implement measures to protect the affected population, in particular the most vulnerable groups, such as women, the elderly, children,

indigenous populations and ethnic minorities. The international community is also called upon to redouble its financial and technical cooperation efforts with a view to ensuring that repatriation and resettlement programmes are not reduced to merely humanitarian aid, but that they contribute to an effective integration of the displaced population into the economic and social development process.

5. Considering that policies and actions related to the environment have an impact on the population's health and spatial distribution, and that, in turn, population policies are linked in various ways with resource management and environmental conservation, Governments are urged to give priority attention to the quest for programmatic congruence between the two types of policies. In particular, with regard to the seriousness of the environmental problems being faced by a significant proportion of the region's urban population, the relevant levels of government are called upon to give priority attention to the extension and improvement of basic infrastructures for the provision of essential services such as drinking water and the disposal or treatment of waste, including household and industrial waste, because of the implications of such services for the state of health and, more generally, the well-being of the population.
6. Considering the risks of environmental degradation entailed by the rapid expansion of human settlements in fragile ecosystems, particularly in rural areas, in both continental and island countries, Governments, together with private agents, are urged to ensure the consideration of long-term factors that may lead to irreversible environmental damage. Measures to this end should be conceived as part of a process that includes the opening up of alternative options, an adequate set of infrastructure conditions and stimuli to guide the expansion towards preferable zones, and environmentally sound modalities of settlement.
7. Considering that environmental deterioration results from the irrationality of current development patterns, as manifested in the prevalence of inappropriate technologies and consumption patterns, mainly among industrialized countries and privileged minorities in developing countries, and in the worsening standards of living of vast sectors of the population, and that demographic growth is not the main cause of such deterioration, Governments are urged to adopt environmentally sustainable development strategies and, in that context, to give due priority to social programmes and policies, including those on population and education.
8. Considering that the various social actors share responsibility for preserving the environment, Governments are urged to reinforce and expand elements which promote awareness and knowledge about linkages between population variables and environmental variables in education and communication programmes, whether public or private, formal or non-formal. Actions should therefore be grounded on the community, organized groups and families, which play a crucial role, and should also take into account the important role played by women. What should be created is an ecological awareness of the need to preserve the environment and a clear understanding of the consequences of practices that might be harmful to resources and to the environment, especially those practices that are directly related to health, education, social well-being and patterns of human settlement.

II.3 Women and population dynamics

1. Considering that stereotypes, prejudices and negative attitudes regarding women and their role in contemporary society persist in the countries of the region and that these attitudes may limit the

effective exercise of women's reproductive rights, Governments are urged to take effective measures designed to eliminate such attitudes by promoting changes in forms of socialization, in the mass media and in formal and non-formal education.

2. Considering that fuller integration into the educational system and raising women's level of education are crucial factors in upgrading their social status, that they are decisive elements in reducing maternal and infant mortality and that they influence reproductive behaviour by affecting the age at which unions first form and the number of children they have, Governments are urged to allocate more resources for the development of programmes that encourage the integration and uninterrupted attendance of women in the educational system, both inside and outside the classroom, particularly through population education and communication programmes, which should incorporate the gender perspective.
3. Considering that, in general, women have a low rate of participation in the labour market and are in an unfavourable position within it, in terms of earning lower wages, having less access to social security benefits, representing a larger share of the informal sector and having higher unemployment rates; that certain activities carried out by the female population are undervalued; and that this situation is aggravated by the existence of a high percentage of female heads of household and the fact that many elderly women live alone, Governments and the private sector are urged to facilitate the incorporation of women into the working world on an equal footing with the rest of the population and, in particular, to ensure their access to existing social security programmes.
4. Recognizing that most national and international efforts to lower fertility are aimed almost exclusively at women's reproductive behaviour, Governments are urged to adopt and promote approaches that seek to introduce a gender equity criterion in this area.
5. Taking into account that reproductive rights include that of non-life-threatening maternity, it is recommended that Governments provide universal access to sex education, health programmes, family planning and pre-natal, obstetrical and post-natal care, according priority to the most vulnerable groups of women and, in particular, to the care and prevention of teenage pregnancy, and incorporating the gender perspective, particularly in the case of teenage mothers.
6. Considering that abortion is a major public health issue in the countries of the region and that, while various views are held in this regard, none of them accepts abortion as a method of regulating fertility, generally speaking, it is recommended that Governments devote greater attention to the study and follow-up of this issue, with a view to evaluating how prevalent abortion really is and its impact on the health of women and their families; Governments should also promote universal access to proper guidance on how to prevent unwanted pregnancies.
7. Considering that the family is the environment which defines the various types of organization of daily life and is, in large part, at the root of gender inequalities, which can lead to forms of violence, Governments are urged to incorporate this aspect into population policies and programmes.
8. Considering that the effectiveness of programmes to achieve gender equity invariably requires strong political will that promotes the solid participation of all sectors of society, it is recommended

that, to this end, Governments seek to involve in these activities not only the public sector but also non-governmental groups active in the social sphere and the private sector.

9. Considering that sweeping legislative changes have been introduced in the region with a view to eliminating inequalities and discrimination against women in the exercise of their rights, it is recommended that Governments promote the dissemination of such rights and establish appropriate mechanisms for their exercise, ensuring compliance, in the workplace with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, designing legal mechanisms to guarantee the equality of pregnant women in the job market and prohibiting the discriminatory work restrictions which exist in some countries.
10. Considering the region's experience in the development of women's programmes and the importance of gender-conscious population education and research in formulating further proposals for action, Governments are urged to evaluate the achievements made and to promote the training of qualified personnel in the integration of the gender perspective, incorporating this dimension into population curricula and encouraging research into the influence of gender inequality on the processes of development and demographic change.

II.4 Population policies and programmes

1. Considering the essential role of population variables in the task of changing production patterns with social equity in pluralistic, democratic societies, consistent with the basic criteria of environmental sustainability, as well as the right to national sovereignty, Governments are urged, when adopting and implementing population policies, to faithfully reflect the true situation of each country and its various social strata with a view to formulating objectives and targets that, in keeping with the recommendations of Agenda 21, promote the preservation of the ecosystems constituting their national geography and the sound exploitation of their resources.
2. Taking into account that the existing institutional order in the countries of the region is based on respect for individual rights, it is recommended that, beyond basic rights such as education and health care, the effective and equitable exercise of individual rights in areas of demographic concern, especially reproductive behaviour, be promoted in accordance with individual convictions, principles or beliefs.
3. Considering the desirability of having an institutional body responsible for the formulation and implementation of population policy, and considering the multisectoral nature of such policy and the experience of the countries of the region in this area, it is recommended that Governments establish or strengthen the institutional and legal frameworks necessary to ensure the genuine integration of these policies into development strategies. To that end, the experience of each country should be evaluated.
4. Bearing in mind respect for the principle of individual freedom of choice, population education and communication programmes are basic tools for providing guidance and information on this principle. It is therefore recommended that Governments continue implementing such programmes, while respecting the population's cultural diversity and making the necessary changes in order to gear their programmes accordingly. To this end, the evaluation component of these programmes and the exchange of experiences among the countries of the region must be strengthened.

5. Reiterating the need to take an integrated approach in formulating development strategies, and considering that efforts to integrate demographic variables into development planning have been only partially successful, Governments are urged to weigh their experiences and redouble their efforts to give express consideration to demographic variables in their development programmes, in particular at regional and local levels, and to study the impact these development programmes are expected to have on population dynamics.
6. Reaffirming that national Governments are primarily responsible for designing, implementing and evaluating population policies and programmes, it is recommended that these be designed with a view to active participation by legislatures, local governments, social groups, community organizations and non-governmental organizations, which will bolster the viability and effectiveness of such policies and programmes and, at the same time, help to consolidate democratic systems. To this end, population policies must clearly indicate that the community and non-governmental organizations are equal participants, along with politicians and experts, in policy design, implementation and follow-up. Broad national consensus on population policies is required if they are to have the legitimacy needed for their effective implementation.
7. Bearing in mind the diversity of socio-economic situations of various groups according to age and gender —such as children, youth, women and men of reproductive age and the elderly—, specific policies and programmes must be identified for each of these groups which emphasize efforts to facilitate their integration in society.
8. Considering that a large and, in many cases, growing part of Latin American and Caribbean society is living in poverty or indigence, Governments are requested to increase government spending on social sectors, including population programmes.
9. Taking into account that in the region various indigenous peoples exist in precarious, marginal living conditions and, in many cases, run the risk of extinction, Governments are urged to adopt, in the short term, population policies and programmes for these groups which consider the need to safeguard and protect the specific cultural traits of peoples, while recognizing and respecting their space, land, language, and systems of values and beliefs. Governments are also invited to incorporate into their sustainable development strategies the indigenous knowledge accumulated over generations about the conservation of land, natural resources and the environment.

II.5 Development, health, family planning and well-being

1. Considering that the family plays a fundamental role in the reproduction and socialization of future generations, Governments are requested to support the family as an institution through specific policies that take into account changes in its form, its organization and its size and structure. In this connection, family life education, for both men and women, should be promoted through all available means, in particular through population education.
2. Recognizing that the opportunity to regulate fertility is a universally recognized human right, it is recommended that Governments ensure the full exercise of this right as one of their prime objectives and provide the accurate, complete information necessary for that purpose. Accordingly, they should provide access to family planning services, expand their coverage and improve their quality, providing care without restriction to all men and women who want it, in a framework of full respect for individual freedoms and for the diversity of socio-cultural and religious beliefs and values.

3. Recognizing that family planning programmes, because they help to reduce high-risk pregnancy, cannot be detached from social policies and, in particular, health and education programmes, it is recommended that they be designed as tools for providing health care throughout the reproductive cycle. In this regard, family planning objectives should include reducing maternal and infant morbidity and mortality, lowering the risks of teenage pregnancy and abortion, and preventing sexually transmitted diseases.
4. Bearing in mind that acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a source of growing concern in the countries of the region and that existing projections suggest a significant increase in its incidence in the coming years, and considering also that this syndrome is related to sexual and reproductive behaviour, Governments are urged to incorporate measures into reproductive health, population education and family planning programmes as a matter of priority with the aim of preventing its spread and ensuring that patients receive adequate medical care and non-discriminatory treatment.
5. Taking into account that there are still very pronounced social disparities in most countries as regards, *inter alia*, income, health, education and place of residence, it is recommended that Governments, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations and the private sector, undertake family planning initiatives, and take action, on a priority basis, to make this service accessible to the most disadvantaged groups, thereby helping to bring about greater social equity.
6. Considering that teenage pregnancy gives cause for concern because of its impact on maternal and child health, especially in view of the high incidence of maternal morbidity and mortality, and because of its psychological and social repercussions, such as the disruption of schooling, its interference with the mother's training to enter the labour market and the difficulties it entails for the maintenance of unions, Governments are urged to devote their efforts, on a priority basis, to designing and adopting global reproductive health care models for teenagers, focusing particular attention on population education, and within that field, family life education, comprehensive sex education and family planning. The design of these models should be tailored to the socio-cultural context in which they are applied. Governments are also urged to reconsider regulations restricting teenagers' access to birth control methods. The launching of programmes to address the psychological and social consequences of teenage pregnancy, making every effort to avoid disrupting the mother's schooling and to facilitate her incorporation into the labour market, is also recommended.
7. Considering the right of individuals, couples and unions to have access to a broad range of methods for regulating their fertility, which, together with the help of professional counseling in the selection of the method most suited to the user's socio-cultural and personal situation, largely determines the quality and effectiveness of family planning services, Governments are urged to devote special attention to ensuring the genuine availability of a wide variety of contraceptive options and providing information about what those options involve. It is also necessary to improve the technical skills of service providers, their interpersonal relationship with users and the structure and organization of follow-up services and mechanisms.
8. Considering that tubal ligation is very common in certain countries of the region and the fact that this has aroused concern because it involves an irreversible decision and should therefore be taken voluntarily, since it might be regretted at a different stage in life, it is recommended that Governments encourage, at all levels at which such services are provided, the strengthening of

advisory mechanisms to inform potential users of sterilization about the existence of alternative contraceptive methods and the consequences of choosing a permanent method. Governments should establish criteria in this regard and clear regulations for their application, and should ensure effective compliance with them.

9. Considering the above-mentioned desirability that there should be a broad range of available contraceptive methods to choose from, and that access to them should be provided without interruption, it is recommended that support be given to bio-medical research for the development of contraceptives that are not hazardous to human health, and that local production thereof be promoted. These actions should be carried out in a manner that also reflects the perspective of the social sciences and human behavioural sciences. International assistance, subject to the approval of the competent national bodies, is an important means of strengthening these efforts.
10. Taking into account that some population groups show a preference for methods based on periodic abstinence, it is recommended that research be extended to cover such methods, seeking to develop more effective procedures for, for example, detecting the time of ovulation, so as to enhance the accuracy and simplicity of such methods and facilitate the transmission of knowledge about them to the population.
11. Taking into account current trends towards the decentralization of decision-making about social policy and of its management, and recognizing that maternal and child health and family planning programmes are a part of such social policy, Governments are urged to implement a thoroughgoing policy in this regard, designed to provide for ever greater participation of provincial, departmental and municipal governments, and to ensure sufficient availability of resources. It will also be extremely important to open up channels of communication and to share leadership responsibilities with community organizations, women's associations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.
12. Recognizing that, although for purposes of implementing programmes it may be desirable to set targets as to either the number of users or fertility rates, this should not interfere with the exercise of individual freedoms, it is recommended that Governments refrain from establishing quotas for the number of persons that may use the services provided in this field.
13. Considering that, in vast segments of the region's population, men's active involvement in decisions about family planning and in the use of contraceptive methods is still low and that there is even opposition to contraceptive use by women, it is recommended that specific information, education and communication strategies be introduced in order to rectify this situation. In addition, efforts must be made to promote the education of men in responsible fatherhood and the development and use of contraceptive methods that can be used by men.
14. Considering that information, communication and education on population issues play a decisive role in decision-making concerning reproductive behaviour, Governments are urged to launch programmes in these areas or strengthen those already in place. In particular, it is recommended that population education programmes emphasizing preparation for family life and sex education be more rapidly institutionalized in the educational system.
15. Considering that one of the goals of family planning should be to support couples in their efforts to maintain the family size they desire, and recognizing the significant progress made in the

development of biotechnologies for the treatment of infertility and for assisted fertility, Governments are urged, within their means and their realistic health infrastructure capacities, to provide such services to individuals and support research in this field, within the framework of internationally accepted ethical principles and standards.

16. Considering that future progress in family planning will depend largely on an improved understanding of reality, it is recommended that research in the field be promoted, in particular research on the socio-cultural factors that influence fertility and the dynamics of contraceptive use. It is further recommended that operational research be stepped up with a view to improving the quality of services and of population education and communication programmes.

II.6 International migration and development

1. Considering that international migration is a phenomenon that has existed throughout history and will continue to exist owing to political, economic and social disparities between countries, and recognizing that those who migrate are, in large part, undocumented persons who have little formal education and are subjected to discriminatory treatment in the places of transit and destination, Governments of the countries of origin and destination are urged to promote the establishment of international agreements that set forth the necessary norms to oversee the situation of migrant workers and their families and ensure respect for their rights as recognized in various international instruments and conventions.
2. Considering also that some countries receiving immigrants are very small in size, and that uncontrolled immigration has an enormous impact on their demographic and socio-economic structure, particularly in the case of small island developing countries, it is recommended that international organizations recognize the need for, and give support to, activities for measuring and analysing the continuing impact of migrations on demographic and economic trends. This could enable Governments to better plan and structure programmes to meet basic needs, provide essential services and enhance the quality of life of the population.
3. Also considering the importance of emigration of professionals and technicians and the problems which this type of reverse transfer of technology poses for developing countries, it is recommended that the Governments of developed and developing countries cooperate in establishing suitable infrastructures and in programming development and training human resources in accordance with the needs and priorities of economic and social development, which would generate a suitable national framework for reducing structural and social imbalances and favouring economic and social development, which, in turn, would undoubtedly encourage professionals and technicians to remain in their home countries.
4. Taking into account that qualified human resources are indispensable for furthering development in the region, there is an urgent need for the international community —and international organizations— to seek ways of promoting scientific and technical cooperation between developed and developing countries, with a view to intensifying the transfer of technology to the latter, under just and favourable conditions, and to facilitating its dissemination and use in those countries. It is recommended that Governments, in accordance with their national situations and legislation, establish programmes to promote the return and reintegration of qualified human resources, for the sake of transferring the knowledge and information needed by their countries of origin.

5. Considering the importance, in some countries of the region, of remittances from abroad for the household economies of groups living in poverty, it is recommended that Governments devise ways of providing guidance to the beneficiary families in the use of savings plans, strengthening their capacity for project management and execution, on a basis of respect for the relevant national legislation.
6. Considering the economic and social integration schemes being consolidated at the regional and subregional levels and their consequences for the future mobility of individuals within these new spatial configurations and for the implementation of national migration policies, it is recommended that Governments move forward in cooperating and exchanging information with regard to the norms regulating the entry and length of stay of individuals in their territories, and on their migration policies.
7. Taking into account that these integration schemes make it possible to form socio-economic areas which are broader than those of a single, isolated country, and increase the mobility of resources, Governments are urged to design and implement innovative ways of training, recovering and efficiently using the region's human resources.
8. Considering the frequency of the migration of refugees and of repatriation processes among the countries of the region, Governments are urged to formulate and implement economic and social programmes to guarantee the appropriate reabsorption of these populations; in addition, the international community is invited to continue to develop humanitarian aid and economic and social integration programmes.
9. In view of the serious lack of information and knowledge on trends and policies regarding international migration, it is recommended that the relevant international bodies collaborate with the countries in improving their sources of information, facilitating the exchange of data and research results, and elaborating periodic national and regional reports on international migration, which provide adequate information for the formulation of policies and programmes in this field.

II.7 Training, data production and research

1. Recognizing the diversity of demographic situations in the region and the need for qualified professionals to address the problems that arise from these different situations, and at the same time taking into account the worsening conditions in which the very small number of regional and national demographic training centres and institutions currently operate, it is recommended that Governments and the international community increase their contributions for the training of demographers and population experts.
2. Considering the importance of demographic issues in many disciplines in the social and biological sciences, Governments are requested, within the existing university structure, to promote the inclusion of courses on demographic variables into the curricula of these disciplines. At the same time, publications and textbooks containing up-to-date demographic knowledge that is relevant to the region should be disseminated.
3. Taking into account that the Caribbean countries and the Central American countries have both expressed an urgent need to increase the availability of population experts, Governments and

cooperation agencies are urged to strengthen national and subregional educational infrastructures in demography and population studies.

4. Considering that the availability of adequate socio-demographic information is crucial for sectoral and local development programmes and projects, the Governments of the region are urged to make efforts to strengthen national and regional statistical offices as a precondition for improving their sources and systems of demographic information, with special emphasis on vital statistics and other existing administrative records, with a view to substantiating socio-demographic research and regular follow-up and study of demographic characteristics and trends, particularly in the areas of health, fertility and contraception. Likewise, it is recommended that technical cooperation, both horizontal and with international organizations specializing in demographic research and statistics, be developed in order to contribute to diagnostic studies and action programmes targeting vulnerable population groups.
5. Considering that in order to further integrate population policies into development plans and programmes, information must be more readily available and knowledge of the relationships between demographic and socio-economic variables must be enhanced, it is recommended that Governments establish an information and data collection and analysis network that takes current development strategies into account in formulating policy and implementing population programmes; Governments should also foster closer interaction between policy makers and researchers in the population field.
6. Recognizing that demographic research and population studies have been —with very few exceptions— dependent on the availability of supplementary financial resources, which have almost always come from the outside, or that they have been treated as a chapter or an extension of international research programmes, countries are urged to undertake, notwithstanding the continuation of current arrangements, regional and subregional efforts to expand and deepen their knowledge geared to a better understanding of key aspects of population dynamics and their variables and socio-economic and cultural contextual determinants, and of the relationship between population, the environment and poverty. Existing national and regional networks of institutions and ad hoc inter-agency agreements or such other mechanisms as are deemed appropriate can be used to this end.
7. Considering that it is necessary to further integrate population policies in development plans and programmes, and recognizing the significant role of political will in facilitating the achievement of these objectives, Governments are urged to explore, with the assistance of international intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies, innovative ways of sensitizing political leaders, planners and policy makers and creating awareness of the interrelationship between population and development and of the need to incorporate population issues in social and economic programmes.
8. Taking into account that new internal migration patterns are emerging in the region which have not yet been looked into sufficiently, and that the policies applied thus far to influence the spatial distribution of the population have not been adequately assessed, Governments are called upon to promote research and studies on this matter, in collaboration with universities, academic centres and other non-governmental organizations.
9. Noting that the problems of the environment transcend conventional political and administrative boundaries, Governments are requested to recognize ecosystems, in conducting studies on

demographic trends and territorial mobility of the population, as units of analysis, incorporating them into the pertinent chapters of the statistical system. This approach is particularly relevant in those subregions where regional or border integration initiatives are being taken.

10. Considering that the international community has stressed the importance of sustainable development, as set out in Agenda 21, and that the sustainability of development simultaneously depends on production and consumption patterns, demographic trends and the dynamic linkages between the two; and bearing in mind that the accumulated knowledge on these matters is still insufficient, it is considered essential to promote interdisciplinary studies, at national and subnational levels, to incorporate these linkages into the design of development policies and programmes.

II.8 International cooperation in the population field

1. Recognizing that the mobilization of international financial and technical resources is essential to ensure the implementation of the recommendations contained in this Consensus, Governments of the developed countries members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), other bilateral donors and global and regional multilateral organizations are urged to substantially increase their allocations of resources for population assistance.
2. Considering that cooperation needs in the population sector are growing, dynamic and require ongoing attention, it is recommended that official development assistance include specific, increasing appropriations for population activities to the year 2000. Given the nature of this topic, the criteria for the use of such appropriations should be flexible, to allow for their adaptation to the numerous problems in this sector.
3. Taking into account the experience acquired by a number of Latin American and Caribbean countries in the design and implementation of policies and programmes in the various areas covered by this Consensus, it is recommended that Governments increase technical cooperation activities between countries of the region, and international organizations are urged to support such activities.
4. Bearing in mind that there has been a real decrease in the resources of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and that this seriously limits the attention that can be given to current and future training and research needs in the field of population and development, primarily in Central America and the Caribbean, it is recommended that the Presiding Officers of the Meeting of Government Experts from Developing Countries (CEGAN), in consultation with the ECLAC secretariat, explore and investigate new forms and sources of financing to strengthen CELADE in order to benefit countries and meet their needs.
5. Taking into account the national, regional, interregional and global dimensions of the recommendations adopted, member countries call upon the relevant national and multilateral institutions to implement them according to their capacity and to adopt the legislation required for their implementation.
6. Take into account also the role of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present Consensus and reiterating their support for mechanisms

to ensure democratic participation in the identification, preparation and implementation of policies, programmes and projects, with a view to involving the beneficiaries thereof directly.

7. Considering the importance of this Consensus, the member States decide to promote the adoption of a regional plan of action based on the recommendations contained herein, request the ECLAC secretariat to elaborate a draft thereof, and invite ECLAC to seek the collaboration of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The member States also ask the Presiding Officers of CEGAN and all interested countries to take measures to establish communication mechanisms and to provide the ECLAC secretariat with appropriate guidelines. This plan will be presented at the twenty-fifth session of ECLAC, to be held at Cartagena, Colombia, and will be submitted as a contribution to the preparatory process for the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo in September 1994.
8. Taking into account the forthcoming International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo in September 1994, the Governments of the region pledge to participate actively in it by contributing to the discussion of policies from their national viewpoints and from a regional perspective, and working to ensure that the updated World Population Plan of Action reflects the specific characteristics of Latin America and the Caribbean, in harmony with those of other developing regions and with the general interests of the rest of the world.
9. In view of the new dimension that will infuse the population and development issue following the Cairo International Conference, the States Members of the United Nations are urged to take the necessary institutional steps to endow UNFPA with the instruments it needs to apply the World Population Plan of Action, and ECLAC and CELADE with similar instruments for action at the regional level.
10. Mindful that international population and development issues, including environmental concerns, have an impact on all member and associate member countries of ECLAC, and further mindful that the contributions in particular of associate member countries to international cooperation in population and development enhance the international process in addressing these issues while also assisting these countries in their socio-economic development, the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Population and Development is urged to include in its rules of procedure provisions for extending observer status in the preparatory process and at the International Conference on Population and Development to associate members of regional economic commissions, consistent with the extension of such a status to these countries at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.
11. By adopting this Consensus, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean express their commitment to apply their recommendations and, in this context, to take the necessary steps to that end, at the institutional level and in the domestic mobilization of resources within the framework of the prioritization of social development and comprehensive assistance to women and children.

Annex 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

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ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA
ANTIGUA-ET-BARBUDA

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**C. Member States of the United Nations not members of the Commission
and participating in a consultative capacity**

**Estados miembros de las Naciones Unidas que no lo son de la
Comisión y participan con carácter consultivo**

**Etats membres des Nations Unies qui ne sont pas membres
de la Commission et y participant à titre consultatif**

GERMANY
ALEMANIA
ALLEMAGNE

Representante/Representative/Représentant: Martina Klumpp, Segunda Secretaria de Economía y Comercio, Embajada en México

BELGIUM
BELGICA
BELGIQUE

Representante/Representative/Représentant: Gilles Heyvaert, Segundo Secretario, Embajada en México

EGYPT
EGIPTO
EGYPTE

Representante/Representative/Représentant: Somaya Saad, Primer Secretario, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
FEDERACION DE RUSIA
FEDERATION DE RUSSIE

Representante/Representative/Représentant: Nikolai N. Bespalov, Encargado de Negocios

FINLAND
FINLANDIA
FINLANDE

Representante/Representative/Représentant: Ann-Marie Nyroos, Primera Secretaria, Embajada en México

GREECE
GRECIA
GRECE

Representante/Representative/Représentant: Aphrodite Papadopolou-Radulesiv, Agregada, Embajada en México

HUNGARY
HUNGRIA
HONGRIE

Representante/Representative/Représentant: Polyi Csaba, Embajada en México

INDIA
INDE

Representante/Representative/Représentant: Amarendra Khatua, Consejero, Embajada en México

IRAN

Representante/Representative/Représentant: Majid Hamedani, Agregado Económico, Embajada en México

POLAND
POLONIA
POLOGNE

Representante/Representative/Représentant: Andrzes Stachurski, Primer Secretario, Embajada en México

CZECH REPUBLIC
REPUBLICA CHECA
REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

Representante/Representative/Représentant: Radomir Jungbauer, Embajador

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
REPUBLICA DE COREA
REPUBLIQUE DE COREE

Representante/Representative/Représentant: Chou-Uck Kim, Consejero de la Embajada en México

**D. States not members of the United Nations and participating
in a consultative capacity
Estados que no son miembros de las Naciones Unidas
y que participan con carácter consultivo
Etats non membres des Nations Unies et participant
à titre consultatif**

HOLY SEE
SANTA SEDE
SAINT-SIEGE

Representante/Representative/Représentant: Diarmuid Martin

Representante alterno/Alternate representative/Représentant alternatif: Andrés Carrascosa Coso

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members/Membres de la délégation: Eduardo Bonnin Barcelo;
Manuel Chavez Asencio; Cristina de Marcellus de Vollmer

SWITZERLAND
SUIZA
SUISSE

Representante/Representative/Représentant: Norbert Barlocher, Agregado diplomático, Embajada
en México

**E. United Nations bodies
Organismos de las Naciones Unidas
Organizations rattachées à l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

Fondo de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer/United Nations Development Fund for Women/Fonds de développement des Nations Unies pour la femme (UNIFEM)

Marlene Alejos, Regional Programme Officer

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia/United Nations Children's Fund/Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF/FISE)

**Ranjit K. Attapattu, Special Adviser, New York Headquarters
Crisóstomo Pizarro, Asesor Regional de Política Social y Planeación
Jorge Jara, Representante de UNICEF en México
Alejandro Aguirre, UNICEF, México**

Instituto Internacional de Investigaciones y Capacitación para la Promoción de la Mujer/International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women/Institut international de recherche et de formation pour la promotion de la femme (INSTRAW)

Emb. Aída González Martínez, Junta de Consejeros del INSTRAW (México)

Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees/Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés (OACNUR/UNHCR/HCR)

**Hope Hanlan, Representante Regional Adjunto para América Central y Panamá
Fabienne Venet, Oficial de Programas**

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo/United Nations Development Programme/Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD/UNDP)

**Anton Kruiderink, Administrador Auxiliar Adjunto
Frederick Lyons, Representante Residente en México
Gabriel Bidegain, Experto en Desarrollo Humano**

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente/United Nations Environment Programme/Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement (PNUMA/UNEP/PNUE)

Lesly Puyol, Oficial de Programas, México

Programa Mundial de Alimentos/World Food Programme/Programme alimentaire mondial (PMA/WFP/PAM)

Alberto R. Fioravanti, Director de Area para América Central y Panamá

Universidad de las Naciones Unidas/United Nations University/Université des Nations Unies (UNU)

Jacques Fomerand, Head of the UNU Office in North America

**F. United Nations specialized agencies
Organismos especializados de las Naciones Unidas
Institutions spécialisées des Nations Unies**

Organización Internacional del Trabajo/International Labour Office/Organisation internationale du travail (OIT/ILO)

**Eric de Vries, Director, Oficina para Cuba, Haití, México y República Dominicana
Emilio Vasquez, Director Adjunto OIT en México**

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO)

**E.S. Funes, Representante en México
Juan José Salaya Avila
Benito Roitman, FAO/Secretaría de Pesca, México**

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura/United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO)

**María Helena Henriques Mueller, Human Habitat and Development Studies Division
Ricardo Torrealba, Director, Programa Regional de Educación en Población**

Organización Mundial de la Salud-Organización Panamericana de la Salud/World Health Organization-Pan American Health Organization/Organisation mondiale de la santé-Organisation panaméricaine de la santé (OMS-OPS/WHO-PAHO)

**Joao Yunes, Chief, Special Program on Maternal Child Health and Population
José A. Solis, Regional Adviser on Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning
Isaias Daniel Gutiérrez Trucios, Consultor Materno-Infantil y Planificación Familiar**

Germán Mora, Regional Adviser on Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning
Juan Manuel Sotelo, Representante en México

Banco Mundial-Banco Internacional de Reconstrucción y Fomento/World Bank-International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/Banque mondiale-Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement (BIRF/IBRD/BIRD)

Thomas W. Merrik, Senior Adviser, Population

Organización de Aviación Civil Internacional/International Civil Aviation Organization/Organisation de l'aviation civile internationale (OACI/ICAO)

Enrique Pérez-Castro, ICAO Representative, North American, Central American and Caribbean Office

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial/United Nations Industrial Development Organization/Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel (ONUDI/UNIDO)

Jan Van Den Akker
Andrea Schlehuber

G. Other intergovernmental organizations
Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales
Autres organisations intergouvernementales

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo/Inter-American Development Bank/Banque interaméricaine de développement (BID)

Rodolfo Silva, Representante en México
José Rente Nascimento

Comisión de las Comunidades Europeas/Commission of the European Communities/Commission des Communautés européennes (CCE/CEC)

Eric Galvin

Comunidad del Caribe/Caribbean Community/Communauté des Caraïbes (CARICOM)

Osmond Gordon, Chief Statistician

Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales/Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences/Faculté latino-américaine des sciences sociales (FLACSO)

Cecilia Rabell Romero, Coordinadora de la Maestría en Población, FLACSO México

Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura/Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture/Institut interaméricain de coopération pour l'agriculture (IICA)

Juan José Salazar, Representante del IICA en México

Organización de los Estados Americanos/Organization of American States/Organisation des Etats américains (OEA/OAS)

Italo Mirkov, Especialista Principal, Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones/International Organization for Migration/Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM/IOM)

Ambassador Héctor Charry-Samper, Deputy Director General

Roberto Kozak, Jefe de Misión en Chile y Coordinador Regional para América Latina y el Caribe

**H. Governmental agencies for international development
Organizaciones gubernamentales de asistencia internacional
Organisations gouvernementales d'aide internationale**

Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional/U.S. Agency for International Development/Agence pour le développement international des Etats-Unis (USAID)

**Magdalena Cantu
Bonnie Osegueda**

Organismo Canadiense de Desarrollo Internacional/Canadian International Development Agency/Agence Canadienne de développement international (CIDA/ACDI)

Henri Knoop

I. Non-Governmental organizations recognized by the Economic and Social Council as having consultative status
Organizaciones no gubernamentales reconocidas como entidades consultivas por el Consejo Económico y Social
Organisations non gouvernementales auxquelles le Conseil économique et social reconnaît le status consultatif

CATEGORY I/CATEGORIA I/CATEGORIE I

Confederación Internacional de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres/International Confederation of Free Trade Unions/Confédération internationale des syndicats libres (CIOSL/ICFTU/CISL)

Manuel Nique, Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores de la CIOSL (ORIT)

Federación Mundial de la Juventud Democrática/World Federation of Democratic Youth/Fédération mondiale de la jeunesse démocratique (FMJD/WFDY)

**José Luis López G.
Nabor Rubio Millán**

Federación Internacional de Mujeres Profesionales y de Negocios/International Federation of Business and Professional Women/Fédération internationale des femmes de carrières libérales et commerciales (IFBPW/FIFCLC)

**Sachl Villaseñor
Mireya Parán
Ana Mendigochea**

Federación Internacional de Planificación de la Familia/International Planned Parenthood Federation/Fédération internationale pour le planning familial (IPPF)

**Magaly Marques
Francisco Di Blasi
Alvaro Monroy**

Federación Mundial de Asociaciones pro Naciones Unidas/World Federation of United Nations Associations/Fédération mondiale des associations pour les Nations Unies (WFUNA/FMANU)

José Sotelo, Vicepresidente, Relaciones Internacionales

Federación Sindical Mundial/World Federation of Trade Unions/Fédération syndicale mondiale (FSM/WFTU)

**René Peñalver Valdés, Adviser, Regional Office for America
Francisco Valle, Adviser, Regional Office for America**

Organización Internacional de Empleadores/International Organization of Employers/Organisation internationale des employeurs (IOE/OIE)

Antonio Sánchez de Rivera, Presidente, Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana (COPARMEX)

Unión Internacional de Organismos Familiares/International Union of Family Organizations/Union internationale des organismes familiaux (IUFO/UIOF)

**Dra. Deisi Noelli Weber Kusztra, General Council Member and Responsible for Latin America;
Permanent Representative of IUFO at ECLAC and UNFPA**

CATEGORY II/CATEGORIA II/CATEGORIE II

Asociación Latinoamericana de Instituciones Financieras de Desarrollo/Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions/Association latino-américaine d'institutions pour le financement du développement (ALIDE)

Rafael Saucedo Loya, Asesor de la Dirección General

Asociación Latinoamericana de Organizaciones de Promoción/Latin American Association of Development Organizations (ALOP)

**Mario Roberto Silvestre
Ruth Marcenaro
Sergio Reuben**

Caritas Internationalis

Dolly Montaña, Bolivia

Comité Mundial de la Consulta de los Amigos/Friends World Committee for Consultation/Comité consultatif mondial des amis (CMCA/FWCC/CCMA)

Martha Fort

Consejo de Población/Population Council/Conseil de population

Margaret McEvoy, Senior Associate

John Townsend, Council's Senior Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean

Oficina Cuáquera ante las Naciones Unidas/Quaker United Nations Office/Bureau Quaker auprès des Nations Unies

Martha Fort

Servicio, Paz y Justicia en América Latina/Service, Justice and Peace in Latin America/Service, paix et justice en Amérique latine

Rafael Landarache

Unión Internacional para el Estudio Científico de la Población/International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (UIECP/IUSSP)

Susana Lerner, Representante de la UIECP

Gustavo Cabrera, El Colegio de México

Manuel Urbina

José Gómez de León

José Alberto M. de Carvalho

Dong Yongmao, Investigador

Unión Panamericana de Asociaciones de Ingenieros/Pan-American Federation of Engineering Societies/Fédération panaméricaine des associations d'ingénieurs (UPADI)

Ricardo Dávila López

ROSTER/LISTA/INSCRITS SUR LA LISTE

Consejo de Educación de Adultos de América Latina/Latin American Council for Adult Education/Conseil de l'éducation des adultes de l'Amérique latine

Jaime Sebastián M., Cooperación Internacional

J. Other non-governmental organizations
Otras organizaciones no gubernamentales
Autres organisations non gouvernementales

Academia Nacional de Ecología, México

Héctor Zurita Brito

Agência Brasileira de Cooperação

Duval Fernandes

Alberto Vollmer Foundation, Inc.

Alberto J. Vollmer
Christine de Vollmer
Teudis Cardozo

Asociación Chilena de Protección a la Familia (APROFA)

Luis Augusto Carrillo Reeves
Carlos Rafael Echeverría Quintana
René Augusto Flores Reyes

Asociación Demográfica Costarricense

Ricardo García Torres

Asociación de Mujeres de Guatemala

Leticia Josefa Velásquez

Asociación Mexicana de Educación Sexual

Esther Corona
Morina García Bravo

Asociación Multidisciplinaria de Investigación y Docencia en Población (AMIDEP), Perú

Andrés Cardó Franco, Presidente
Martín Guerra-García Campos, Licenciado en Comunicación Social

Asociación Paraguaya de Estudios de Población

Oscar Barrios

Asociación Probienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA), República Dominicana

Magaly Caram de Alvarez, Directora

Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir/Catholics for a Free Choice

Frances Kissling, Presidente
Sylvia Marcos, Representante en México
Karen Lombardi, International Program Director
Sarita Hudson, Program Coordinator

Centro de Apoyo al Desarrollo Local (CEADEL), Argentina

Olga Nirenberg

Centro de Comunicación e Información de la Mujer (CIMAC), México

Sara Lovera, Coordinadora General y Representante de la Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas de México
Yoloxochitl Casas Chousal, Coordinadora de Difusión

Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES), Bolivia

Patricia Escobar

Centro de Estudios de Población (CENEP), Argentina

Martín Moreno

Centro de Estudios de Población y Paternidad Responsable (CEPAR), Ecuador

José Ordoñez Sotomayor

Centro de la Mujer Peruana "Flora Tristán"

Nancy Palomino Ramírez

Centro de Orientación para Adolescentes (CORA), México

Anameli Monroy, Presidenta

Marcos Velasco Monroy, Director General

Centro Ecuatoriano para la Promoción y Acción de la Mujer (CEPAM)

Lily Rodríguez

Centro Internacional de Investigaciones sobre la Mujer/International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

Sally Yudelman

Centro Regional de Población, Colombia

Rodolfo Heredia

Colectivo Mujer y Salud, República Dominicana

Jenny García

Colegio de México

Brígida García

Comité de Ayuda a Inmigrantes Fronterizos (CODAIF), Chiapas

David Halperin

Comisión de Población y Desarrollo, Cámara de Diputados de México

Gloria Brasdefer Hernández

Comité de Defensa de los Derechos Reproductivos, Bolivia

Susanna Rance

Consejo de Planificación Familiar para la Juventud, México

Raquel Schlosser

Conservación Internacional/Conservation International

Kathryn Cameron Porter

Development Alternative with Women for a New Era (DAWN)

Audrey Roberts

Federación de Mujeres del Distrito Federal, Brasil

Regina Coeli'Viola

Federación Latinoamericana de Salud Adolescentes

Anameli Monroy, Presidenta

Federación Latinoamericana de Sociedades de Sexología y Educación Sexual (FLASSES)

Ricardo C. Cavalcanti, Presidente, Brasil

Federación Mexicana de Asociación Privada de Salud y Desarrollo Comunitario

Enrique Suárez

Fondo Pathfinder

Carlos Aramburu, Vicepresidente Regional para América Latina

José de Codes, Representante en Brasil

Carlos Cárdenas, Director Médico Regional

Fundación La Era Agrícola, Venezuela

Carina Eunice Salazar Guerrero, Coordinadora

Fundación Mac Arthur

Stuart Burden

Linda King

Fundación Mexicana para la Planeación Familiar (MEXFAM)

Alfonso López Juárez

Gabriela Rodríguez

Ilse Salas

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

Mabel Bianco, Presidente

Grupo de Educación Popular con Mujeres (GEM), México

María Guadalupe López

Grupo de Investigación y Capacitación en Medicina Social (GICAMS)

María Isabel Matamala

Independent Commission on Population and the Quality of Human Life

María de Lourdes Pintasilgo, Francia

Instituto Indigenista Interamericano/Inter-American Indian Institute

José Matos Mar, Director

Carolina Vasi

Instituto Mexicano de Estudios Sociales (IMES)

María del Carmen Elu de Leñero

International Project Assistant Services (IPAS)

**Andrea Saldaña
Mary Virginia Chambers**

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP)

Kiyoko Ikegami, Programme Officer, International Department

Oficina de Referencias Demográficas/Population Reference Bureau, Estados Unidos

Alene Gelbard

Mexicanos vs. el SIDA

Ana María Hernández

Movimiento Manuela Ramos

**Susana Moscoso Cavallini, Coordinadora del Area de Salud
Frescia Carrasco Gutiérrez, Investigadora del Area de Salud**

Pacto de Grupos Ecologistas (Red Nacional)

Guillermo Antonio Pérez García, Coordinador General

Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX)

Mary Julia Meschiani de Roitman, Asesora, Subdirección Distribución

PEW Charitable Trusts, Estados Unidos

**Erika Christakis
Susan Gubbs**

POBLADES, México

Rolando Collado

Programa Latinoamericano de Actividades en Población/Latin American Programme on Population Activities (PROLAP)

Raúl Benítez Zenteno, Coordinador General
Tomás Palau, Representante de los Centros
Eva Ramírez Rodríguez, Secretaria

Proyecto Nuevo Paraíso, Honduras

Sor María Rosa

Red Colombiana de Mujeres por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos

Olga Amparo Sánchez, Directora de la "Casa de la Mujer"

Red de Mujeres Latinoamericanas por la Salud, Nicaragua

Ana María Pizarro

Red Nacional por la Salud de la Mujer, Argentina

Zulema Palma

Salud Integral para la Mujer (SIPAM)

Pilar Muriedas

Sociedad Civil Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil (BEMFAM)

Haroldo Sanford
Neida Mirna Dalcolmo

Sociedad Mexicana de Demografía (SOMEDE)

José Gómez de León, Presidente
Rodolfo Tuiran
María de la Paz López
Carolina Martínez
Brígida García
Vania Salles
Patricia Fernández
Guadalupe Salas

The Futures Group

Barbara O'Hanlon
Juan Manuel Urrutia

Women's Centres Foundation, Jamaica

Pamela McNeil

Women's Environment and Development Organization

Thais Corral, Brasil

**K. Individual guests
Invitados a título personal
Invités à titre personnel**

Delia del Rfo, Estados Unidos
Marcela del Rfo, Estados Unidos

**L. Special guests
Invitados especiales
Invités spéciaux**

Carmen Miró, Experto, Panamá
Daniel Hogan, Experto, Brasil
Rolando Sánchez, Experto, Chile

**M. United Nations Secretariat
Secretaría de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas
Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

División de Población/Population Division/Division de la population

Joseph Chamie, Director a.i. and Deputy Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development
Germán Bravo-Casas, Coordinator, World Population Conference Implementation, and Deputy Executive Coordinator of the International Conference on Population and Development

**N. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (FNUAP)
Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population (FNUAP)**

Nafis Sadik, Executive Director
 Jyoti Singh, Director, Technical and Evaluation Division
 Hirofumi Ando, Director, Information and External Relations Division
 Graciela Duce, Directora, FNUAP México
 Catherine Pierce, Chief, Women, Population and Development Section, Technical and Evaluation Division
 Liliana Frieiro, Officer-in-charge, Division for Latin America and the Caribbean
 Alex Marshall, Chief, Editorial Services, Publications and Media Section
 David Payton, Senior Consultant, International Conference on Population and Development
 Kyo-Ichi Nakamura, Special Assistant to the Deputy Executive Director
 Michael Vlassoff, Programme Officer, Technical and Evaluation Division
 Ana Angarita, Programme Officer, Division for Latin America and the Caribbean
 Joop Alberts, Team Leader, Santiago, Chile
 Rainer Rosenbaum, Director, FNUAP Bolivia
 Pedro Pablo Villanueva, Director, FNUAP Brasil
 Heidi Swindells, Directora, FNUAP Haití
 Martha Carrera-Halim, Directora, FNUAP Honduras
 K.V.R. Moorthy, Director, UNFPA Jamaica
 Einar Sandved, Director, FNUAP Perú
 Mercedes Borrero, Oficial de Programas, FNUAP Colombia
 Jairo Palacio, Director, FNUAP Costa Rica

Ñ. Secretariat
 Secretaría
 Secrétariat

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)
Commission économique pour l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes (CEPALC)

Gert Rosenthal, Secretario Ejecutivo
 Daniel S. Blanchard, Secretario de la Comisión
 Alfredo Gastal, Director, División de Medio Ambiente y Asentamientos Humanos
 Ernesto Ottone, Secretario Adjunto de la Comisión
 Miriam Krawczyk, Jefa, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo
 Volker Petzoldt, Jefe, Unidad de Servicios de Información
 Adriana Valdés, Directora, División de Documentos y Publicaciones

ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico
Sede Subregional de la CEPAL en México
Bureau sous-régional de la CEPALC au Mexique

Horacio Santamaría, Director
Rómulo Caballeros

ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean
Sede Subregional de la CEPAL para el Caribe
Bureau sous-régional de la CEPALC pour les Caraïbes

Clyde Applewhite, Director
Barbara Boland, Joint ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit

Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)
Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía
Centre latino-américain de démographie

Reynaldo Bajraj, Director
Juan Chackiel, Demógrafo
Dirk Jaspers, Oficial en Asuntos de Población
Miguel Villa, Experto

Anexo 2

LIST OF DOCUMENTS
LISTA DE DOCUMENTOS
LISTE DES DOCUMENTS

- | | |
|---|--|
| LC/L.729(CONF.83/1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temario provisional - Provisional agenda - Ordre du jour provisoire |
| LC/L.730(CONF.83/2)/Rev.1
sólo en español e inglés | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anotaciones al temario provisional - Annotated provisional agenda - Ordre du jour provisoire annoté |
| LC/G.1758(CONF.83/3)
LC/DEM/G.131 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Libro "Población, equidad y transformación productiva" - "Population, social equity and changing production patterns" |
| DDR/1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - América Latina y el Caribe: dinámica de la población y desarrollo (Juan Chackiel y Miguel Villa) - Latin America and the Caribbean: the dynamics of population and growth |
| DDR/2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population dynamics and development in the Caribbean (With special emphasis on adolescent fertility, international migration and population policy and development planning) (Barbara Boland) - Dinámica de la población y desarrollo en el Caribe (Con énfasis en la fecundidad de adolescentes, la migración internacional, las políticas de población y la planificación del desarrollo) |
| DDR/3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Políticas de población: reflexiones sobre el pasado y perspectivas futuras (Carmen Miró) - Population policies: reflections on the past and future perspectives |
| DDR/4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Factibilidad y oportunidad de políticas de población en América Latina (Guillermo Maccio) - Population policies in Latin America: feasibility and opportunity |
| DDR/5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population growth and distribution: their relations to development and the environment (Daniel Hogan) - Crecimiento y distribución de la población: su relación con el desarrollo y el medio ambiente |
| DDR/6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Las mujeres en América Latina y el Caribe: un protagonismo posible en el tema de población (Miriam Krawczyk) - Women in Latin America and the Caribbean: potential leadership in the area of population |

DDR/7

- La planificación familiar en América Latina (**Elena Prada**)
- Family planning in Latin America

LC/G.1756(CONF.81/3)

- Informe final de la reunión de Expertos Gubernamentales de América Latina y el Caribe preparatoria de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo de 1994
- Report of the Meeting of Government Experts on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, preparatory to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development

NSE 542

NSI 542

- Notas sobre la economía y el desarrollo de América Latina

Annex 3¹

In accordance with the commitments made by countries in international forums, such as the World Summit for Children, the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century (Amsterdam) and other regional agreements on maternal and child health, and recalling that family planning programmes are closely linked to comprehensive maternal and child health care programmes,

It is recommended:

1. That, to reduce maternal and child mortality and abortion rates and to meet the unmet demand of women who wish to space or limit their pregnancies, efforts be made, in the context of the cultural values of families and full respect for individual freedom, to increase the availability of all types of contraceptive practices approved by the competent bodies, including natural methods, to at least 70% of women of childbearing age by the year 2000, with the growing use of modern and diversified methods.
2. That maternal and child mortality rates be reduced, by the year 2000, to 50% of the values recorded for 1992, through programmes emphasizing family planning services and reproductive and sexual health for women and men living in poverty in rural and marginalized urban areas, and health care programmes for poor children living in those areas.
3. That information, comprehensive education and communication programmes, and reproductive and sexual health services, be expanded to cover rural and marginalized urban sectors and groups difficult to reach, mainly adolescents and young people.
4. That the fertility gap between different social strata be significantly narrowed, in order to improve the social equity of women living in poverty and to facilitate access to the means of maintaining desired family size.
5. That indicators of the quality of the provision and effectiveness of family planning services be identified, to ensure respect for human rights and the quality of health services.
6. That the rate of complications from abortions treated in hospitals, as an index of the effectiveness of family planning and other programmes aimed at reducing maternal and child mortality, be decreased by 50% by the year 2000.
7. That teenage pregnancies, especially those which are unwanted and/or unplanned, be reduced by 50% by the year 2000.
8. That family planning services be extended, with the objective of reducing unmet demand by at least 50% by the year 2000.

¹ This is the original text as submitted by a number of delegations, referred to in paragraph 68.