

**The  
International  
Conference  
on Population  
and  
Development  
25 years later**

**Routes for  
advocacy**



Latin American and  
Caribbean Women's Health  
Network - LACWHN



# Feminist School LACWHN

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Document  
created by Latin  
American and the  
Caribbean Women's  
Health Network  
**LACWHN**

# THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT 25 YEARS LATER

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## 1. PRESENTATION

This material gives continuity to the document prepared by the Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network (LACWHN) for its Feminist School and for the course on Political Advocacy.

This text analyses the history of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), in its different versions, as a field of political advocacy for the movement for women's health. On this occasion, the task is to update the status of the debate after 25 years of the approval of the Programme of Action approved at the V International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo, Egypt, in 1994.

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Table 1

## *History of the Population and Development Agenda in the United Nations*

Year	Type of event	Location	Milestone
1954	I International Conference on Population and Development	Rome	Searched into the demographic knowledge.
1965	II International Conference on Population and Development	Belgrade	Emphasised on the fertility analysis as part of a planning of development policy.
1974	III International Conference on Population and Development	Bucharest	The first Conference of inter-governmental nature. The World Population Plan of Action (WPPA.)
1984	IV International Conference on Population and Development	Mexico City	Relevant issues of individual and family human rights, health and well-being conditions, employment, education, the promotion of international cooperation, and the search for greater efficiency in making political decisions on population are incorporated into the WPPA.
1994	V International Conference on Population and Development	Cairo	The Programme of Action is approved, which was a turning point in placing the rights of people and the protection of the environment at the centre of population and development policies.
1999	Cairo+5	New York	Review and update of the ICPD Programme of Action
2004	Cairo+10	New York	Global survey to assess compliance with the ICPD Programme of Action.
2009	Cairo+15	New York	
2010	General Assembly of the United Nations (U.N.)	New York	The decision to hold regional conferences to strengthen the implementation of the ICPD.
2013	Regional Conferences	Egypt, Switzerland, Uruguay, Thailand, Ethiopia	Arabic Countries, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, Pacific, Africa.

2015	Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030	U.N.	World leaders adopt a set of global goals to eradicate poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda. Each objective has specific goals to be achieved in the next fifteen years.
2019	Summit on Population and Development 25 years after the Programme of Action adopted in Cairo	Kenya	Nairobi Statement for the formulation of governments and partners commitments. Since it is not binding, countries and other stakeholders can choose to support the Nairobi Statement in full, in part, or not at all. Support for the Nairobi Statement in no way infringes on national sovereignty.

Note: own drafting

When in 2010, the United Nations General Assembly decided to extend the Programme of Action, adopted at the ICPD in Cairo, due to its relevance and timeliness, one of the agreed measures was to hold Regional Conferences to strengthen the implementation of the commitments. These conferences took place during 2013 in Egypt for the Arab Countries; in

Switzerland, for Europe and Central Asia; in Uruguay, for Latin America and the Caribbean; in Thailand, for Asia-Pacific; in Ethiopia, for Africa.

In addition, the annual sessions of the Commission on Population and Development were held at United Nations headquarters in New York and the monitoring and evaluation processes at the national level were held to account for the level of compliance by the Member States.

It is not easy to account for the richness and complexity that existed in the last five years in international activity given that in 2015: the UN approved the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, embarking on a new path to improve the lives of the entire population, without leaving no one behind. The 2030 Agenda with with seventeen Sustainable Development Goals, includes everything from the elimination of poverty, improvements in education, equality for women, the defence of the environment or the design of cities, to combating the impact of climate change.

Therefore, the population and development agenda, from then on, comes into synergy and coordination with these goals in order to contribute to achieving the measures proposed for 2030.

Particularly in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, the instances of coordinated efforts and actions multiplied in order to follow up on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus, identified as an advanced agreement in the United Nations system, while recognising sexual rights as human rights and sexual and reproductive health as an unquestionable condition for the well-being of the population. Boys, girls, adolescents, young people, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant population and people of a diversity of sexual orientations and gender identities, are recognised as subjects of rights and understood as sectors of the population to which direct the greatest efforts to meet their specific requirements, protect them from the violation of rights, and specifically include them in development projects promoted by the Member States.

The Montevideo Consensus is an advanced regional agreement that has not yet been projected into the commitments of the Member States in the global sphere of the UN due to an unfavourable correlation of forces and adverse political contexts that have not only impeded progress, but they can also mean setbacks. The Global Gag Rule reimposed by the government of the United States of America with the presidency of Donald Trump is an example given that it bans foreign non-governmental organisations, which receive certain categories of foreign aid from the United States, from using their own funds, to provide abortion services, counselling and (medical) referrals, or to advocate for liberalization of abortion laws, except in cases of rape, incest, or danger to the

life of the pregnant woman. The Donald Trump administration has imposed an unprecedented and unjustified expansion of the “global gag rule” as a weapon that seeks to control global sexual and reproductive health and rights programmes<sup>3</sup>.

Nevertheless, the commemoration of the 25 years of the approval of the Plan of Action on Population and Development had an important process of a coordinated effort of actors in which the feminist movement and the one for women’s health continue to play a central role.

From 12 to 14 November 2019, the Summit on Population and Development was held in Nairobi, which had the purpose of asserting the validity and relevance of the measures proposed in Cairo, their five-year reviews, their regional processes and the assessment of the dimensions specific to this proactive platform, as a substantial contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda.

The success and magnitude achieved by the Road to Nairobi and the commitments reached at the Summit are a new tool for political advocacy insofar as its outcomes contain a large part of the demands and proposals of the organisations and social movements involved and impacted by this dimension of human rights such as the sexual and reproductive rights.

<sup>3</sup> For further information, click on the following link: <https://www.gutmacher.org/gpr/2020/04/unprecedented-expansion-global-gag-rule-trampling-rights-health-and-free-speech>



## 2. THE INTERNATIONAL PROCESS

At the United Nations in 2015, the international community reaffirms the commitment to put “people, the planet and prosperity” at the centre of sustainable development and leave no one behind, thus adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in which the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are defined.

On 1 April 2019, during the 52nd session of the United Nations Commission on Population and Development (CPD) in New York, Member States adopt the Statement that reaffirms the importance of the ICPD Programme of Action to guide population and development policies and programmes, within the context of the 2030 Agenda.

Among the purposes of the international community is the empowerment of the eighteen hundred million young people in the world, so that they can unleash their potential and contribute to the economic and social progress of humanity.

The resolution adopted was the product of intense work by a variety of actors involved since 1994 in this agenda and linked to promoting, from the local, regional and international levels, the proposals of organisations of women, young people, sexual diversity, those of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, and the ones for the defence of children and adolescents. The main purpose of this broad coalition of actors is to ensure that the prosperity that is achieved by 2030 is one without exclusions and with guarantees of sustainability for the planet.

It is in this spirit that the 25th anniversary of the V International Conference on Population and Development was celebrated with a Summit in Nairobi in which a vast diversity of actors participated. It was not new within the formal terms of the United Nations System, but it was a high-level event that achieved the impact, and its results aim to accelerate the implementation and investment processes in this important agenda, demonstrating that failure to do so has unacceptable and irreversible impacts.

### 3. THE NAIROBI SUMMIT ON ICPD 25

From 12 to 14 November 2019, the governments of Kenya and Denmark, together with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), organised an important event that featured:

- 8,355 registered delegates from 173 countries.
- Its programme featured more than 150 sessions and 600 speakers.
- Its results recorded 1,285 commitments made by the various actors and a promise of an eight billion dollars investment by the private sector that will contribute to the effort of public budgets to comply with the agreements.

The event brought together heads of the Member States, heads of ministries, parliamentary representatives, opinion leaders, and members of a broad and diverse civil society represented by organisations, professionals, academics, social, community, religious, youth, indigenous and Afro-descendants peoples, women and feminists.

It was a high-level conference with the purpose of mobilising the political will and financial commitments urgently required to accelerate the implementation of the measures. Otherwise, the unmet needs for family planning information and services, preventable maternal death, and to eradicate all forms of sexual or gender-based violence, as well as practices that violate the rights, particularly of girls and women, will not be able to be addressed.

The Summit was organised around five themes that attempted to emphasize the power of gender equality, political and community leadership, the power of young people, the innovation of information and data systems, and

the importance of partnerships to promote progress.

The topics were:

- Universal access to health and sexual and reproductive rights in universal health coverage.
- The financing necessary to fulfil the ICPD Programme of Action and maintain the achievements made.
- Take advantage of demographic diversity to drive economic growth and achieve sustainable development.
- End gender-based violence and harmful practices such as female genital mutilation, forced child unions and marriages.
- Defend the right to sexual and reproductive health care, even in humanitarian and fragile contexts.

“Innovative financial models and much more resources (from governments, international financial institutions and even private sector partners) are required to complete the ICPD programme by 2030” (UNFPA, 2019)

The preparation of the Summit involved an International Steering Committee that provided strategic and political guidance and was responsible for overseeing the programmatic content. From that sphere, the final programmes, speakers and official side events were approved. The Committee facilitated the drafting of global commitments and the building of political support for the event. Mobilising human and financial resources to ensure high-level participation was encouraged, promoting the Summit and ICPD +25 in various forums. The co-chairs of the Committee were the ambassadors to the UN of Kenya and Denmark and the director of the Division of Communications and Strategic Partnerships of UNFPA<sup>4</sup>.

Various governments, including those of Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom, along with the European Commission, pledged around one billion dollars in support. The private sector was also involved: The Ford Foundation, Johnson & Johnson, Philips, World Vision and many other organisations announced that combined, they will move around 8 billion dollars in commitments (UNFPA, 2019b).

Table 2

## *Commitment statistics.*

Of the total of 1,285 commitments made:

- 42% are aimed at accelerating universal access to health and sexual and reproductive rights in universal health coverage.
- 23% to understand demographic diversity as a driver for economic growth and sustainable development.
- 21% to end gender-based violence and harmful practices such as forced child marriage and female genital mutilation.
- 8% for the defence of the right to sexual and reproductive health care even in humanitarian and fragile contexts.
- 6% to achieve the necessary financing to comply with the ICPD Programme of Action and maintain the achievements<sup>5</sup>.

Note: own drafting

The statement Ahead of the promise<sup>6</sup>, with which the Nairobi Summit concludes, captures the essence of the regional processes that constitute the route to reach this. It is based on the commitments of the ICPD Programme of Action, the key actions for its implementation, the results of the regional periodic review conferences and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

<sup>4</sup> For further information, click on the following link: <https://www.nairobisummiticpd.org/content/governance>

<sup>5</sup> For further statistical information, click on the following link: <http://www.nairobisummiticpd.org/content/icpd25-commitments>

<sup>6</sup> To see the complete document, go to the following link: <https://www.nairobisummiticpd.org/sites/default/files/files/Nairobi%20Summit%20SPANISH.pdf>

The bet to accelerate the progress of the commitments proposes:

- Ensure there are zero unmet needs for family planning information and services.
- Zero preventable maternal deaths and morbidities through comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care, access to safe abortions within the limits of the law, measures to prevent and avoid unsafe abortions, as well as post-abortion care.
- Guarantee the access of adolescents and young people, especially girls, to information and comprehensive education to facilitate a safe transition to adult life
- Zero sexual and gender-based violence, as well as harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriages, as well as female genital mutilation.
- Eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls, in order to achieve the full socio-economic potential of all people.
- National budget for these commitments, with gender audits and participatory and innovative processes.
- Increase international funding to strengthen full implementation.
- Invest in generating opportunities for adolescents and young people in order to take full advantage of the potential of the demographic dividend.
- Provide quality and timely disaggregated data to follow-up the implementation of the measures and their results.
- Create peaceful, just and inclusive societies, in which no one is left behind and all people, without distinction of race, colour, religion, sex, age, disability condition, language, ethnic origin, sexual orientation and gender identity or expression; in which they feel valued and capable of shaping their own destiny and contributing to the prosperity of their societies.

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At the Summit, both the actors present and those who did not arrive were also encouraged to intensify their efforts to fully and effectively implement the measures identified, because they are understood as substantial for sustainable development.

For its organisers, the Nairobi Summit:

It will be remembered as a decisive moment that mobilised actions that saved lives, rescued millions of women and girls, their families and communities from exclusion and marginalisation, and enabled nations to harness the demographic dividend to grow their economies. (UNFPA, 2019b)

Its results are powerful and allow to promote future innovative, synergistic actions, and, especially, actions that were aimed at new generations and sectors of the population living in conditions of greater vulnerability. Efforts to accelerate the implementation of policies and programmes are based on assessing what has been achieved so far, but recognising that what has been done is still insufficient.

The final Statement admits that the delays worsen the violation of the rights of broad sectors of the population and, therefore, more political will and investment are needed to achieve the required results. The accumulated experience shows that when the proposed measures are complied with, and the required conditions are guaranteed, improvements in people's quality of life and in the protection of the environment are evident. Consequently, the final paragraph of the Nairobi Statement reads:

UN member states are strongly encouraged to use the reporting ecosystem for the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, i.e., the UN Commission on Population and Development (CPD), the periodic regional review mechanisms, and the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), for stock-taking on and follow-up to the national commitments announced at the Nairobi Summit. Specific commitments by United Nations entities will be made in the context of their respective governing bodies. We recommend that the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) periodically report on progress in meeting the global commitments described above. (UNFPA, 2019b)

One of the most important commitments is to understand and ensure, specially, that nothing should be discussed or decided in the health and well-being of young people without their meaningful participation and intervention. Proposal that is undoubtedly directed at governments, but also challenges social movements; its challenges them to renew efforts to strengthen intergenerational dialogue, exchange of capacities, transfer of accumulated assets and the promotion of new leaderships: “nada sobre nosotr@s sin nosotr@s” (Nothing about us without us.)

### 3.1. A REGIONAL LOOK AT THE NAIROBI SUMMIT.

Of the governments present, 20 from the Americas and the Caribbean<sup>7</sup>, made 178 commitments, of which 61 are directly related to: universal access to health, sexual rights, reproductive rights, comprehensive sexual education, sexual violence, gender-based violence and political parity.

Argentina, Bolivia, Mexico, and Uruguay made seven commitments on access to abortion, with the Americas region, after Europe, having the highest number of commitments on this issue. However, only those presented by Argentina and Mexico have the SMART standard (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and limited in time); that contemplate implementing a multisectoral approach in universal health coverage and updating and reviewing laws to guarantee access to sexual and reproductive health. Similarly, Colombia brought up the need for implementing a multidimensional approach to access to sexual and reproductive health for vulnerable groups.

It is highlighted that eleven of the commitments address the need to promote and prioritise Comprehensive Sexual Education (CSE). Bolivia, Mexico, Honduras and Paraguay included multi-sectoral approaches, specific objectives regarding the prevention of adolescent pregnancy and the integration of comprehensive sexual education, to the national models of formal and informal education.

A meaningful advancement for the youth is that thirty of the commitments are related to guaranteeing the rights of young people, their participation in the construction of strategies for the implementation of comprehensive sexual education, sexual and reproductive rights.

Most of the commitments made by governments in the region focus on addressing sexual violence and gender-based violence, with twenty-one commitments from eight countries, five of which have actions specifically addressing the problems of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex people.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.ippf.org/resource/icpd25-nairobi-summit-commitment-analysis-report-roadmap-fulfilling-promise>

Finally, it is unfortunate that several of the countries that have complex situations that are far from ideal in terms of access to and guarantee of sexual and reproductive rights were not present, among these are: Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Venezuela. Panama and Chile. They made no commitment and most of the Caribbean countries did not participate in the Summit, including: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago. Similarly, it is worrying that only 5% of the region's commitments were related to national financing, considering that it has the strongest regional commitments of the ICPD, presented in the Montevideo Consensus.

#### 4. LACWHN'S COMMITMENT AT THE NAIROBI SUMMIT

In the framework of the Nairobi Summit, organisations, international organisations and the private sector also presented commitments to promote the fulfilment of the agenda, among these, the Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network (LACWHN).

In this regard, the LACWHN publishes its commitment on its website:

**The Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network - RSMLAC, which brings together more than 800 feminist, women's and youth organisations in 24 countries in the region, is committed to generating multiple alliances with**

organisations and networks within the region and abroad, even beyond the women's health movement, with agencies of the United Nations System, International Cooperation Agencies, other NGOs and groups of specialists, to develop monitoring tools for the implementation of international agreements; to empower voices and demands of women in the national and international spheres and to support government advances materialised in laws, decrees and institutions for the promotion and protection of women's rights, with emphasis on sexual and reproductive rights and unrestricted, legal, safe and free-of-charge abortion.

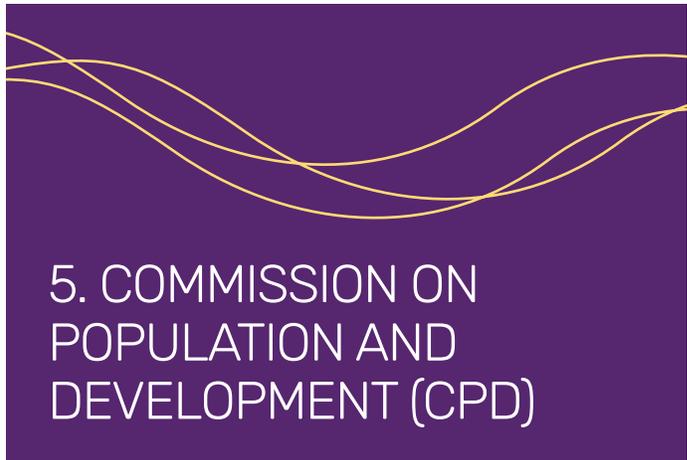
We are committed to generating processes of intergenerational and intercultural dialogue to strengthen multi-level advocacy on abortion, connecting the various women's movements in Latin America and the Caribbean, which allow the generation of international, regional and national advocacy strategies in favour of abortion. Mobilising campaigns and innovative expectations that promote cultural changes regarding the Right to Decide. Generating advocacy in the public powers for the defence and enforceability of compliance with international recommendations, such as the Montevideo Consensus. Systematising the lessons learned and good practices of the defenders of the right to abortion and the organisations, to replicate these lessons and practices at the level of other countries, adapting them

to the different contexts and specific conditions of each territory, from an intersectional, intercultural and intergenerational approach.

The defenders of sexual and reproductive health and rights constitute a group of special consideration in matters of defence of human rights. Despite being in a high-risk situation and being victims of different types of violations of their fundamental rights, they are not yet subject to formal and legal protection, which makes it difficult to know their situation thoroughly, to propose adequate protection methods and provide concrete support from international organisations and national governments

to those who defend this body of rights, therefore we are committed to generating spaces for self-care, self-determination and self-protection of defenders of sexual and reproductive rights, similarly, we will continue to generate advocacy for the construction of regulatory frameworks that guarantee their human rights.

Finally, we will continue to attend and support politically the organisations of women and social leaders who are in contexts of political crisis such as Chile, Honduras, Haiti, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, Nicaragua and Peru, in which the fundamental human rights of women, indigenous, social leaders, feminists and LGBTI people, are being systematically violated. We are committed to continuing the demands for the protection of democracy, the Rule of Law and the secularism of the states, as a basis for guaranteeing all human rights for all people. (RSMLAC, s.f.) (LACWHN, n.d.)



## 5. COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (CPD)

The CPD generally meets in April of each year, for a week, at the United Nations headquarters in New York. Its work is oriented each year towards a specific topic, which is voted on in advance of the sessions so that preparatory work can be done at the national, regional and international levels <sup>8</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> Go on to the following link to see one of the reports of this period of sessions (2014-2015): <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/pdf/48/N1513810Spanish.pdf>

These sessions have been a space for advocacy of social organisations participating through the accreditation of those that have consultative status in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (Ecosoc) or by integrating the official delegations of each country.

Some versions and their topics were:

**CPD 48 (2015):** Realizing the Future We Want: Integrating Population Issues into Sustainable Development, Including in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

**CPD 49 (2016):** Strengthening the demographic evidence base for the post-2015 development agenda. .

**CPD 50 (2017):** Changing population age structures and sustainable development.

**CPD 51 (2018):** Sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration.

**CPD 52 (2019):** Review and appraisal of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This was a session with special significance, since it was a first instance, after Cairo + 20, to review the 2030 Sustainable Development Programme<sup>9</sup>.

**CPD 53 (2020):** Population, food security, nutrition and sustainable development<sup>10</sup>.

Negotiations in the CPD have been complex in recent years due to the conservative positions of many countries and on several occasions, a

resolution could not be reached due to lack of consensus.

In 2020, due to the sanitary isolation measures due to the COVID19 pandemic, the operation of the CPD was reduced to two days with an official session on Monday 30 March, and Tuesday 31 March, all side events were cancelled and it was allowed the attendance of delegations from capital cities.

<sup>9</sup> Check on the following link for further information: <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/sessions/2019/index.asp>

<sup>10</sup> Check on the following link for further information about this version: <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/commission/sessions/2020/index.asp>

## 6. REGIONAL PROCESS: FROM THE MONTEVIDEO CONSENSUS TO THE PUEBLA COMMITMENTS, TO THE NAIROBI SUMMIT

In the regional space, the one that supports intergovernmental action in the Population and Development Agenda is the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean - (ECLAC). Its mission in the area of Population and Development is to expand and strengthen the capacity of the countries of the region to describe, analyse, understand, and address demographic dynamics and their inter-relationships with economic and social development, incorporating population factors into policies and public programmes, especially those aimed at reducing poverty and inequality.

In 2012, through Resolution 670 (XXXIV), ECLAC decided that its Special Committee on Population and Development should be renamed the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, endorsing all the other mandates expressed in Agreement 1 adopted by the Special Committee at its meeting held in Quito from 4 to 6 July 2012<sup>11</sup>.

The Special Committee on Population and Development was created by virtue of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 536 (XXV) of ECLAC. Its final responsibility was the regional follow-up and review of issues related to population and development. Later, it acquired more responsibilities such as regional follow-up of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, examining issues related to international migration, as well as those of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant populations. This increase in responsibilities resulted in the regular sessions of the Special Committee held in 2010 and 2012 being held independently of the 33rd<sup>12</sup> and 34th sessions period<sup>13</sup> of the Commission<sup>14</sup>.

**The Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean adopts all the functions of the Special Committee and acts on the basis, and in full respect of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. It holds its meetings every two years**

<sup>11</sup> Click on the following link to expand on the information about the Special Committee: <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/comite-especial-la-cepal-poblacion-desarrollo-ecuador-2012>

<sup>12</sup> Check on the following link for further information about this topic: <https://www.cepal.org/es/eventos/xxiii-periodo-de-sesiones>

<sup>13</sup> Check on the following link for further information about this topic: <https://www.cepal.org/es/organos-subsidiarios/conferencia-regional-sobre-poblacion-y-desarrollo-de-america-latina-y-el-caribe/antecedentes>

<sup>14</sup> Abrir el siguiente enlace para más información sobre este tema: <https://www.cepal.org/es/organos-subsidiarios/conferencia-regional-sobre-poblacion-y-desarrollo-de-america-latina-y-el-caribe/antecedentes>

and its Presiding Officers at least once in between ordinary sessions. The Regional Conference also recognises the importance of the civil society participation in its meetings<sup>15</sup>.

## 6.1. THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT, AND ITS MEETING INSTANCES

Table 3

### *Regional meetings and actions*

2013	The first meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development	Uruguay	It adopts the Montevideo Consensus
2014	The first meeting of the RCPD Presiding Officers	Chile	The exchange of national experiences about the dissemination and implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, including the institutional organisation for these purposes: Interventions of the countries.
2015	The Second Meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development	México	The Operational Guide to the follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus.
2016	The Second Meeting of the Board of Directors of the RCPD	Chile	Regional follow-up of the topics: ageing, international migration, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant populations of Latin America.
2016	The third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the RCPD	Chile	Approval of the proposed format for the national progress report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.  Review of the progress report of the ad hoc Working Group in charge of preparing a proposal of indicators for the follow-up.

<sup>15</sup> Click on the following link to know more about the Regional Conference: <https://www.cepal.org/es/organos-subsidiarios/conferencia-regional-poblacion-desarrollo-america-latina-caribe>

2017	Extraordinary Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	Chile	Examination and approval of the final report of the ad hoc Working Group with the proposal on indicators for the regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus.
2018	Third session of the Regional Conference	Peru	Examine the draft of the first regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development; present the national progress of the governments in the implementation of this Consensus; consider a proposal for a virtual platform for its follow-up.
2019	Fourth meeting of the Regional Conference	Chile	Review of the working group on indicators. Presentation of the virtual platform prototype for the follow-up of the MC (Montevideo Consensus.)

Note: Own drafting

Alicia Bárcena, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), in a speech at the first meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, stated that: “Ours is an equality agenda, a citizenship agenda, an agenda for deepening democracy, an agenda of the rights for citizens” (ECLAC, 2013). Continuing, in addition, that it is an agenda for people, for women, that leads them to a society of well-being and happiness.

**The first meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development** was held from 12 to 15 August **2013 in Montevideo**, organised by the government of Uruguay and ECLAC and with the support of UNPFA. Representatives from over 30 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean participated with an attendance of more than 800 people.

In her opening speech, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, Alicia Bárcena, indicated that the holding of this conference completes a long process of integrating the rights approach into development policies:

we arrived here in better condition than we had as a region 20 years ago. Today we have the possibility of having a single voice that combines the demands of all social groups that have made the ICPD and its regional Program of Action part of their agenda. A voice of its own in the global concert. (ECLAC, 2013)

The Conference adopts the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development<sup>16</sup>, recognised as the most important intergovernmental agreement approved in the region on this matter. It constitutes a fundamental tool in the follow-up process of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development after 2014 and the review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Its implementation and follow-up must also be complemented with the mechanisms provided in other international instruments, such as the regional conferences on women and on social

<sup>16</sup> Check on the following link for further information about the Consensus: <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/21835-consenso-montevideo-poblacion-desarrollo>

development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**The second meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development** was held from 6 to 9 October 2015 in **Mexico City** with the attendance of representatives of governments, international organisations and the civil society. It was organised by the Government of Mexico through its National Population Commission (CONAPO, by its Spanish Acronym) in conjunction with ECLAC and with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

At the end of the meeting, the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean agreed to adopt an Operational Guide for the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus as a voluntary technical instrument to help comply with the priority measures contained in that document adopted in 2013.

The delegates also agreed that, based on the operational guide, the countries should define lines of action, goals, deadlines and indicators in their national reports on the implementation of the Consensus to present and be reviewed during the third meeting of the Regional Conference, which was agreed to be held in El Salvador in 2017, although later the venue was Peru and was held in 2018.

To prepare a proposal for the revision of the Operational Guide, a Working Group was created to define a set of precise, comparable, measurable, bounded and aligned indicators with those linked to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development process and follow-up of the ICPD Programme of Action. In this sense, the Conference called for the use of

official national data in the generation, elaboration and analysis of the indicators to be able to follow up on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus and urged the countries to make the necessary efforts to improve the sources of data and promote national statistical capacity, among other means, through technical assistance<sup>17</sup>.

**The Third Meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean** was held in the city of **Lima, Peru**, from 7 to 9 August 2018. The meeting had among its objectives: to examine the draft of the first regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus; present the national progress of the governments in the implementation of this Consensus; consider a proposal for a virtual platform to its follow-up.

The meeting was attended by 192 delegates from 32 ECLAC member countries and an associate member, in addition to 82 representatives of the United Nations and intergovernmental organisations, and 320 people from the civil society.

Within this framework, ECLAC presented the draft of the first regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, which reports on the progress achieved in this implementation and the heterogeneous aspects that exist among the countries in this process<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>17</sup> Check on the following link for further information about this topic: <https://crpd.cepal.org/2/es/documentos/guia-operacional-para-la-implementacion-y-el-seguimiento-del-consenso-de-montevideo-sobre.html>

<sup>18</sup> Check on the following link for further information about this topic: <https://crpd.cepal.org/3/es/documentos/proyecto-primer-informe-regional-la-implementacion-consenso-montevideo-poblacion>

At the event, the progress made was identified and rated, but different actors pointed out the multiple challenges pending in the implementation of the agreements. In particular, the situation of boys, girls, adolescents and young people, the ageing of the population, attention to sexual and reproductive health, and the persistence of gender gaps.

## 6.2. THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE PRESIDING OFFICERS AND ITS MEETINGS.

Since 2014, and alternated with the meetings of the Regional Conference, five meetings of the Presiding Officers were held, following up on the resolutions adopted in each of the versions of the Regional Conference.

At each instance, country reports, the proposed indicators of the Operational Guide, and the preparation of the implementation report on the Montevideo Consensus were submitted.

At the Extraordinary Meeting of the Presiding Officers in November 2017, the countries of the region requested the Secretariat, in collaboration with UNFPA, to prepare the draft of the first regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus, to be examined by countries at the Third Meeting of the Regional Conference that was held in Lima, Peru, in August 2018. There, the countries examined and accepted the draft

of the first regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus. Similarly, it was requested that the observations and suggestions sent by the countries be taken into account, as well as the national reports that would not have been considered in the preparation of the draft of the first regional report; to review and update this for the purposes of its conversion into the first regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.

This document was prepared by the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE, Spanish Acronym), Population Division of ECLAC, in its capacity as Technical Secretariat of the RCPD. For its preparation, the Technical Secretariat had the collaboration of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC and the support of UNFPA.

18 Abrir el siguiente enlace para ampliar información sobre este informe: <https://crpd.cepal.org/3/es/documentos/proyecto-primer-informe-regional-la-implementacion-consenso-montevideo-poblacion>

The purpose of the First regional report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development is to report on the progress made in the implementation of the priority measures, also observing the heterogeneous aspects that exist among the countries of the region in terms of the degree of implementation. The task of including and highlighting relevant national experiences in the report is to facilitate the exchange of good practices so that they can benefit each other in their efforts to advance in compliance with the measures of the Montevideo Consensus<sup>19</sup>.

The **Fourth Meeting of the Presiding Officers** held at ECLAC headquarters, in Santiago de Chile, from 9 to 10 October 2019 had among its objectives to examine the report of the Working Group on indicators for regional

follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus. The virtual platform prototype was also presented to contribute to its regional follow-up; the national advancements of the governments in the implementation of the Consensus were announced; Good practices and pending challenges in their implementation were discussed, taking into account the synergies with other related agendas within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

24 delegations of ministers and authorities from the member countries of the Regional Conference on Population and Development participated in the meeting, as well as representatives of the United Nations system and the civil society. The countries of the region renewed their commitment to the welfare of the sectors of the population most violated in their rights.

The document of Agreements<sup>20</sup> emanating from the 4th meeting of the Presiding Officers in its article 18 recognises and values the importance of the high-level conference to promote the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, convened by the United Nations Population Fund and the governments of Kenya and Denmark, from 12 to 14 November 2019 in Nairobi, and ratifies the commitment of Latin America and the Caribbean to continue with the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus as a roadmap of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, twenty-five years after its approval.

The Presiding Officers also takes note of the document A pending issue: the defence of the rights and freedom to decide of all people. The Puebla commitments, the result of the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Nairobi Summit held in Puebla, Mexico, on 26 September 2019.

<sup>19</sup> Click on the following link to read the full report: <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/44457-primer-informe-regional-la-implementacion-consenso-montevideo-poblacion>

<sup>20</sup> Ingresar al siguiente enlace para leer los Acuerdos completos: [https://crpd.cepal.org/4m/sites/crpd4m/files/19-00935\\_mdp.4\\_acuerdos.pdf](https://crpd.cepal.org/4m/sites/crpd4m/files/19-00935_mdp.4_acuerdos.pdf)

Pablo Salazar, Regional Advisor on Population and Development of the UNFPA Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, at the opening table of the 4th Meeting of the Presiding Officers, emphasised that after twenty-five years, the Population Conference finds the region at a time of tension and contradictions:

On the one hand, there is legal progress in the design and implementation of policies that allow some progress in complying with the 2030 Agenda, as well as reducing inequalities among the groups. On the other hand, strong opposition from anti-human rights movements is undermining state support for population and development agendas. (ECLAC, 2019)

The UNFPA advisor emphasised that the global and regional commitment of the United Nations Population Fund to support the countries of the region and the civil society in promoting the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development.

## 7. ON THE ROAD TO NAIROBI WITH THE PUEBLA COMMITMENTS. A PENDING ISSUE: THE DEFENCE OF THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOM TO DECIDE OF ALL PEOPLE

From 24 to 26 September 2019, the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Nairobi Summit was held in the City of Puebla, Mexico. Its main goal was to unite the voices of Latin America and the Caribbean and facilitate their integration into the global conversation to be held at the summit, as well as the commitments to accelerate the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus<sup>21</sup>.

<sup>21</sup> Check on the following link for further information: <https://grupofusa.org/2019/09/26/rumbo-a-la-cumbre-de-nairobi-cipd25-fusa-ac-en-la-reunion-regional-preparatoria-de-america-latina-y-el-caribe/>

The Montevideo Consensus (CM, Spanish Acronym) is a comprehensive agenda based on solid principles such as democracy, secularism, inclusion, portability of rights, and comprehensiveness. Its measures emphasise the needs of adolescents and young people, girls and boys, Afro-descendants, indigenous people, rural women, people with disabilities, migrants, the elderly, sex workers and the LGBTIQ+ population, recognising their rights in full, including sexual and reproductive rights and establishing high standards of population and development. In this context of solid agreements and clear aspirations, Latin America joins, from Puebla with a broad set of commitments that institutions, organisations, networks and individuals have already begun to assume, and with the Montevideo Consensus as a compass, to the commemoration of the 25 years of the 1994 Conference on Population and Development and the global imperative to expedite the promises contained in the Cairo agenda, in order to leave no one behind. Fulfilling these commitments also requires an urgent call to address the environmental crisis and the

differential impact it has on women and young people. (UN, 2019)

Multiple spaces and initiatives, sponsored by UNFPA and other partners, have been carried out in this period with the aim of accelerating the implementation of the agreements and preparing their own commitments. Among these: 165 million reasons: a call to action for investment in adolescents and young people, the Forum and high-level meeting Accelerating global action for the fulfilment of the rights of people of African descent in Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, the Conversation with the Juventud Caribeña (Caribbean Youth), the civil society partners and parliamentarians (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago; 27-29 August 2019) and the Regional Camp ¡Juventudes Ya! (Puebla, Mexico, 21-23 September 2019.)



## 8. THE ADVOCACY OF SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS

The document with the Puebla commitments is an excellent synthesis of the contribution of the different aspects, realities, institutions and actors committed to the Population and Development agenda in the region. In the 25 commitments, which this contains are the core demands and proposals that are promoted by the different social movements and the populations directly involved.

The Montevideo Consensus would be the main accelerator to ensure progress and commitments for the achievement of the commitments, which include topics such as:

- Guarantee the rule of law and financial resources.
- Eliminate restrictive frameworks.
- Fight against impunity.
- Protect equality as the sake of humanity; defend the secularism of the states; respect, protect and guarantee human rights.
- Invest in teenagers and young people.
- Address migration comprehensively.
- Eliminate all forms of gender violence and its harmful practices.
- Eradicate child pregnancy and forced marriages and unions.
- Guarantees for reproductive self-determination; comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services.
- The effective implementation of comprehensive sexuality education.
- Reconfiguration of the gender-based distribution of labour; safe abortion, contraception.
- Coverage and quality of care for LGBTIQ + people, sex workers, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, people with disabilities.

A section of the Puebla Commitment of the United Nations (UN) says:

We are aware that the region and the world are going through a time of cultural change that is marked, on the one hand, by the strength of the movements of youth, women, feminists and other social actors who have been contesting their rights and demonstrating against the criminalization of abortion, sexual harassment, sexual violence, femicide, hate crimes, among others, and in favour of the rights of LGBTIQ + populations, parity in political participation or the transformation of the sexual division of labour. This strength is supported by the great advances that the region has made in terms of policies and regulatory frameworks in many of the central issues of the Montevideo Consensus and also by the progress in the terms of indicators and, above all, in terms of legitimacy. On the other hand, this moment of cultural change is crossed by an intense counter-mobilisation of fundamentalist, conservative and anti-rights groups that promote setbacks or stagnation in terms of equity and rights, equality

policies, sexual and reproductive health and rights, comprehensive sexuality education, o abortion; also promote messages, actions or incitement to hatred, fear and discrimination or violence, including institutional violence, xenophobia, homophobia and transphobia. The leadership of Latin America and the Caribbean has been and still is central to the defence of the Cairo Programme of Action worldwide. It is essential that the international community pay attention and prioritise the work in this region in order to strengthen the civil society organisations and other actors committed to this agenda to ensure the full implementation of the Montevideo Consensus. (UN, 2019).



## 9. MIRA QUE TE MIRO:

After the adoption of the Montevideo Consensus, LACWHN together with seven regional networks (International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association for Latin America And The Caribbean [ILGA-LAC], the Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights (CLADEM), International Community of Women Living with HIV [ICW Latina], International Planned Parenthood Federation Western Hemisphere Region [IPPF / WHR], International Plan, Latin American and Caribbean CDD Network [Catholics for the Right to Decide, CDD for its Spanish acronym] and Vecinas Feministas por la Justicia Sexual en América Latina [Feminist Neighbours for Sexual and Reproductive Justice in Latin America]) promoted a process of social monitoring to follow up on the implementation of the commitments on health, and sexual and reproductive rights raised in the Montevideo Consensus. This project was founded under the name of Mira que te Miro (Look, I am watching you, MQTM, Spanish acronym).

The objectives of Mira que te Miro are:

- Strengthen accountability through monitoring compliance with the commitments assumed by governments in the Montevideo Consensus, directly related to sexual and reproductive health and rights.
- Strengthen the transparency and access to information, with its role as a repository of data (laws, policies, programmes, protocols) related to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR).
- Consolidate the capacities of the civil society for advocacy in favour of the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus.
- Consolidate the spaces for dialogue between the civil society organisations and the government, with a propositional framework for organisations and collaboration, to make progress in terms of compliance with the Consensus.

En 2015 se presentó la iniciativa MQTM

en In 2015, the MQTM initiative was presented in Mexico City, during the second meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development. Between 2016 and 2017, two universities and over 120 organisations in 23 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean joined the initiative; with these organisations government information on the commitments established in the Montevideo Consensus was collected, analysed and compared; this information on eleven topics:

- Sexual and Reproductive Rights.
- Secularism.
- Comprehensive Sexual Education.
- Sexual and Reproductive Health.
- Youth-friendly Services.
- Abortion (Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy.)
- Maternal mortality prevention.
- Humanised care in Childbirth.
- HIV/AIDS.
- Specialised Care for Victim of Gender-based Violence.
- Accountability.

The first report report (Report on social monitoring of the commitments on sexual and reproductive rights of the Montevideo Consensus - 2017<sup>22</sup>) of outcomes was presented at the third Regional Conference on Population and Development held in Lima, Peru in 2018.

In 2019, the information survey was expanded in two thematic axes: Child, early and forced marriage (and Unions) - CEFM, and sexual orientation and Gender Identity. Brief situation analysis reports on abortion<sup>23</sup> and the rights of adolescent were prepared<sup>24</sup>.

The information from the Mira que te Miro (MQTM)<sup>25</sup> has been used for research, training courses and advocacy actions, both by representatives of their responsible networks and the organisations that participate at the national level.

In 2020, the updating of the information and the assessment of the national coalitions on the recommendations to the Member States to accelerate the fulfilment of the commitments and the preparation of a second report for the follow-up of the Population and Development Agenda in the context of the commitments of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Mira que te Miro platform and its publications are useful tools for national advocacy work in priority areas of sexual and reproductive health and rights. The repository includes information on legal and regulatory frameworks, as well as an analysis of their content, identifying strengths and gaps in regard of international standards and guidelines committed to in the Montevideo Consensus. Although the project does not intend and does not have the capacity to monitor the effective implementation of all the instruments of the states in each space of their territories, it does lay the foundations for subsequent analysis of implementation and impact. It constitutes an important step for both the government and the civil society to work to promote the actions necessary to comply with the commitments of the Montevideo Consensus.

22 Click on the following link to read the full report:

[https://www.miraquetemiro.org/downloads/mira\\_que\\_te\\_miro\\_resumen\\_global.pdf?v=oct18-3](https://www.miraquetemiro.org/downloads/mira_que_te_miro_resumen_global.pdf?v=oct18-3)

23 Click on the following link to read the full report on abortion: [https://www.miraquetemiro.org/downloads/Policy\\_Brief\\_Aborto.pdf](https://www.miraquetemiro.org/downloads/Policy_Brief_Aborto.pdf)

24 Click on the following link to read the complete report on Rights of Adolescents: [https://www.miraquetemiro.org/downloads/Policy\\_Brief\\_Adolescentes.pdf](https://www.miraquetemiro.org/downloads/Policy_Brief_Adolescentes.pdf)

25 Click on the following link to navigate the platform: [www.miraquetemiro.org](http://www.miraquetemiro.org)



## 10. LACWHN AND THE CAIRO AGENDA (2015-2019)

Table 4

### *LACWHN and Cairo Agenda (2015-2019)*

2015	II Regional Conference on Population and Development, Mexico	The LACWHN provides elements for the impact on the consolidation of the Operational Guide to follow up on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus.
	CPD 48	It participates in the women’s caucuses and the feminist movement, providing a regional perspective, and from the perspective of comprehensive health for sustainable development.
2016	CPD 49	Participate in the women’s caucuses and support the membership organisations in advocacy with their countries.
2017	CPD 50	Co-ordination together with the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) of the caucuses of women’s and feminist organisations. Support in the <i>advocacy</i> trajectory of various organisations from Bolivia, Honduras and the Caribbean, members of the Platform of <i>Rights Here and Now</i> , before and during the sessions. Contributes to the UN Zero Draft programme.

2018	III Regional Conference on Population and Development – Peru	<p>Carries out the training and preparation process for over 70 women, young people and LGBTI people from the Latin American and Caribbean region to participate in the Conference. Co-coordinates the side event “Youth and Cairo” to share the experiences of national advocacy of the Rights Here and Now platforms of Bolivia, Honduras and the Caribbean.</p> <p>Summon a side event to discuss the Cairo+25 process with feminist and women’s organisations.</p>
	CPD 51	<p>Co-Coordination with IPPF of the caucuses of women’s and feminist organisations</p> <p>Supports the advocacy trajectory of various organisations in Bolivia, Honduras and the Caribbean, prior to and during the sessions.</p> <p>Makes contributions to the Zero Draft programme.</p>
2019	CPD 52	<p>Co-coordination together with IPPF of the caucuses of women’s and feminist organisations.</p> <p>Holds a meeting with various young people from the region with the representative for the United Nations Youths.</p> <p>Supports the advocacy trajectory of various Latin American organisations of youth, women and LGBTI people.</p>
	<p>Preparatory meeting for the Nairobi Summit. A pending issue: The defence of the rights and freedom to decide of all people.</p>	<p>It presents the Viva Historia Platform, which seeks to recover the history of the social and feminist movement, the United Nations organisations and the LACWHN, in the consolidation of the Cairo Agenda.</p> <p>It holds a second dialogue on abortion from an intercultural and intergenerational perspective in conjunction with the Network of Afro-Latin American and Afro-Caribbean Women of the Diaspora.</p> <p>It was part of the drafting groups for the Puebla Commitments in terms of Sustainable Development and Demographic Diversity, and Sexual and Reproductive Health, which included four and eight commitments correspondingly.</p> <p>accompanied the process of various young people from Colombia, Uruguay and Argentina for their participation in the camp prior to and during the regional meeting.</p>
	Nairobi Summit	<p>It supported the advocacy process and trajectory of the Rights Here and Now platform and the LACWHN membership organisations.</p> <p>It participated in the Boot Camp prior to the summit.</p> <p>Together with the Global Right Here and Now Consortium held the session: Localisation of the ICPD PoA to make changes real for young people.</p> <p>It convened and led, together with various regional networks, a meeting with the newly arrived general director of the UNFPA Regional Office (LACRO), Harold Robinson Davis, to discuss the participation of the region’s organisations in the summit.</p>



## 11. CHALLENGES FOR THE LACWHN 25 YEARS AFTER THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (ICPD)

With this new baseline of the international and regional context in the commitments obtained in the Population and Development agenda, it is undeniable the importance of strengthening the actions of social organisations and networks of women and feminists, deepening alliances and the impact of the social and political advocacy. It is essential to secure comprehensive health, sexual and reproductive rights, abortion, the rights of youth and LGBTI people, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, and people with disabilities. For this reason, LACWHN presents the following challenges:

- To reveal the importance of including access and attention to sexual and reproductive health services in universal health coverage, and promote them by connecting the Cairo agenda with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goal, with universal health coverage being, one of the most neglected topics at the Nairobi Summit.

- Promote the connection of the Montevideo Consensus with the various regional agendas, including the Regional Conference on Women, and the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development.

- Support and connect the participation of young people in national, regional and global advocacy processes, through organisations led by young people that belong to the LACWHN membership.

- Generate knowledge that allows the strengthening of women's, youth and LGBTI organisations for political advocacy and application of regional and international instruments, especially those related to sexual rights, reproductive rights, abortion and universal health coverage.

- Build and strengthen alliances between social networks and organisations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- Generate and strengthen strategic alliances with academic sectors and the various agencies of the United Nations (UNFPA), the World Health Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, UN Women, among others.

- Demand the application of the Nairobi Commitments in the various spaces of intergovernmental advocacy, such as: The Commission on Population and Development (CPD), the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and The Beijing Platform for Action concerning Gender Equality.

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RIGHT HERE  
RIGHT NOW



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