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## Latin American Expert Group Meeting in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the International Year of Family, 2024

### Megatrends & Families: Focus on Demographic Changes

México City, 26-27 October 2023

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### Parenting support

Encourage shared care and offer flexible environments that support childcare, promote equitable maternal and paternal leave, flexible return to work schemes after the leaves and other flexibility arrangements that facilitate care throughout early childhood.

Ensure that families have adequate incomes and assets through the promotion of decent jobs and social protection.

Promote positive parenting and domestic violence prevention.

### Life course Approach

Implement policies that address the needs of all generations in a holistic manner and with a gender perspective.

Consider further reorganization and social recognition of care tasks to alleviate the burden on households in general, and on women in particular.

### Youth Transitions

Establish policies to reduce youth unemployment especially in periods of recession and crisis.

Develop measures to reduce care tasks by young women especially in low-income sectors.

### Care

Develop care policies with an intersectoral and interinstitutional approach, which entails coordinating the work of several ministries, agencies and levels of government.

Ensure co-responsibility between the State, the market, households and the community in order to move towards a “care society”.

Promote policies aimed at reducing care work for the proportion of young women (aged 15-24) not in education, employment, or looking for a job, particularly in low-income sectors..

Promote Government and Civil Society engagement in facing the challenge of providing support services to secure cohesion and functionalities of families that experience a birth or death of a member.

Foster strategies on financial education aimed at youth and family formation considering a life cycle approach.

### **Migration**

Focus on supporting the human justice aspect of human trafficking relating to families at source, rather than the criminal aspect which places the victims at a disadvantage and makes little improvement in tackling the overall situation.

Prioritize parenting support and education policies that include all members of family in the informal sector.

Include questions about internal and international migration in the census questionnaire to measure family migration patterns by household type.

Identify the migratory trajectory of individuals and families, as well as the motivations for their movements, through longitudinal studies on family migration, especially to measure the number of short-distance movements and describe residential mobility in the metropolitan peripheries.

### **General**

Strengthen cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, including United Nations entities, civil society, academic institutions and the private sector, in the development and implementation of relevant family-oriented policies and programmes.

Invest in research, including longitudinal studies, as essential for the development, implementation and monitoring of public policies. Carry out periodic surveys on time use, e.g., time spent on domestic tasks and care between men and women to make better comparisons and policy proposals.