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**REPORT OF THE FORTIETH MEETING OF THE PRESIDING OFFICERS  
OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN  
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Santiago, Chile, 3 and 4 October 2006

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## A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

### Place and date of the meeting

1. The Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean held their fortieth meeting on 3 and 4 October 2006 in Santiago, Chile.

### Attendance

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following member countries in their capacity as Presiding Officers: Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles and Paraguay.

3. The representatives of the following countries attended as observers: Antigua and Barbuda, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Panama and Puerto Rico.

4. Also attending as observers were representatives of the following organizations of the United Nations system: United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW).

5. The following United Nations specialized agencies were also represented: International Labour Organization (ILO), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and World Bank.

6. Also attending the meeting were representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) and Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

### Chairperson and rapporteur

7. The Presiding Officers, as elected at the ninth session of the Regional Conference, were the following:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Mexico
<u>Vice-chairpersons:</u>	Argentina
	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
	Brazil
	Chile
	Colombia
	Cuba
	Guatemala
	Honduras
	Netherlands Antilles
	Paraguay
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Ecuador

## **B. AGENDA**

8. The Presiding Officers adopted the following agenda:
  1. Adoption of the agenda
  2. Report on activities carried out since the thirty-ninth meeting of the Presiding Officers (May 2006)
  3. Activities in preparation for the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
  4. Information concerning the International Seminar on Gender Parity and Political Participation in Latin America and the Caribbean
  5. Adoption of agreements
  6. Other matters

## **C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS**

9. At the opening session, statements were made by Patricia Espinosa, Chairperson of the Presiding Officers and President of the National Institute of Women of Mexico, and José Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

10. The Chairperson of the Presiding Officers and President of the National Institute of Women of Mexico welcomed the participants and said that the outcome of the meeting, particularly in relation to women's political participation and their contribution to the economy and to social protection, would be a valuable input for the preparations for the tenth meeting of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. One of the main tasks for the meeting was to consider the annotated outline of the document "The contribution of women to equality in Latin America and the Caribbean." The document reflected the fact that, although progress had been made, there were still obstacles to real equality, compounded by structural adjustment policies which had been implemented in the region.

11. The tenth meeting of the Conference would be a useful opportunity to consider caregiving activities as a public good within social security and the differentiated impact of increased labour flexibility, which had not improved the quality of life for the region's women workers. She emphasized the importance of time-use surveys and the measurement of unpaid work as tools for analysing the way in which inequality was structured, and the need to ratify the relevant ILO conventions and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Demographic changes and the feminization of ageing represented a challenge for Governments in terms of the need to ensure quality of life with dignity for older women. Another issue which should be included in discussions at the Conference was the need to harmonize paid work with family responsibilities. The outcome of deliberations on those subjects would be the basis for formulating new public policies and ways of taking action to promote the necessary changes, and for promoting international cooperation. As the outgoing Chairperson of the Presiding Officers, she expressed gratitude for the contributions of ECLAC and the

Women and Development Unit and her conviction that the Quito Consensus, to be signed by Governments at the Regional Conference, would lead the way to the building of democracy with gender parity in the region.

12. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC emphasized the importance attached by the countries of the region to the current meeting, which acted as a link between Governments and the ECLAC secretariat and among the Governments themselves, and a useful forum for agreeing on areas to which priority should be given. During the last session of ECLAC, held in Montevideo, Governments had requested the Commission to include a gender perspective in its public policy proposals in areas such as international migration, unpaid work, the impact of health and pensions reforms on equity, and the design of plans of action for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). He added that, following the publication in 2005 of a regional inter-agency report, it had been decided that the first annual report on follow-up to the Goals should be dedicated to Goal 3, "Promote gender equality and empower women", and to the recommendation by the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the gender perspective should be included as a cross-cutting issue for the achievement and monitoring of the other goals. Like the first report on the Millennium Development Goals, the regional report on violence was further evidence of the coordination existing among different bodies of the United Nations system.

13. He drew attention to the participatory nature of the preparations for the tenth meeting of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America, which were the main purpose of the current meeting, and for which three subregional meetings and two virtual forums would be held in order to contribute to the drafting of the position paper which would reflect concerns in the region about the status of women. He stressed the importance of the two subjects to be discussed at the Regional Conference: women's contribution to the economy and social protection, particularly in relation to unpaid work, and political participation and gender parity in decision-making processes at all levels. It was for member countries to decide the areas to be dealt with in the parallel events to be organized in the framework of the Conference. Lastly, referring to the international seminar on gender parity and political participation in Latin America and the Caribbean, he thanked the Government of Chile for having promoted that initiative, organized jointly with ECLAC and the National Women's Service (SERNAM) of Chile, with support from all the Governments of the region, and expressed pride that the President of Chile would be attending the inauguration of the seminar. He thanked the outgoing Chairperson of the Presiding Officers, and wished the participants success in their deliberations.

Report on activities carried out since the thirty-ninth meeting of the Presiding Officers (May 2006) (agenda item 2)

14. The Chief of the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC reviewed the agreements adopted since the previous meeting of the Presiding Officers, held in Mexico City, adding that a consolidated report on events between the meetings of the Regional Conference would be prepared for its next meeting. Referring to Agreements 5 and 6, pursuant to which the current meeting was being held, she said that the secretariat had prepared the annotated outline of the position paper for the tenth meeting of the Regional Conference, contributions to which had already been received. She added that pursuant to Agreements 8 and 11, Guatemala would host the preparatory subregional meeting for Central America, and arrangements were being made for the subregional meeting for the Caribbean. Another agreement being implemented was Agreement 12. The international seminar which would take place following the current meeting would provide an in-depth look at the experience of Chile and a regional overview of progress in other countries.

15. Referring to the regional report on violence, she said that despite many years of campaigning and the recognition that violence is a human rights violation, violence against women was still increasing steadily throughout the world. She also stressed that the severity of the problem was due not only to acts of violence but also to the lack of sufficient information and the failure of countries in various parts of the world to act on their commitments. It was not a good sign that for the first time, the General Assembly had rejected a draft resolution on that subject. She hoped that problem would be remedied following the publication of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on violence against women throughout the world. However, commending the commitment of Latin America and the Caribbean and their contribution to worldwide and regional research, she urged the representatives of member countries to contact their delegations at United Nations Headquarters to report on the political will to support resolutions of that type in the General Assembly, which would soon be considering the issue.

16. For the first time, in an effort to integrate gender statistics, data had been standardized and a compendium of surveys on violence had been compiled. Statistical data on violence were available on the Unit's website. She also stressed the progress achieved in the Caribbean in constructing gender indicators and statistics in the processing of census data. An expert meeting would soon be held in the Caribbean in order to examine the status of gender indicators and initiate a process of technical cooperation with the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Rights of Haiti.

17. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico and Paraguay. The speakers undertook to disseminate the worldwide study prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on all forms of violence against women and to maintain a position of unity and support for a draft General Assembly resolution to that effect. They also stressed that the regional document should be disseminated on the occasion of the holding of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and agreed that it reflected the region's real problems and served as a guide for future action.

Activities in preparation for the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 3)

18. The Chief of the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC presented the draft annotated outline of the document "Women's Contribution to Equality in Latin America and the Caribbean" (LC/L.2602(MDM.40)). She said the document reflected a collective approach to accumulating knowledge by sharing experiences in order to draw on them while reinterpreting them in a process of creative exchanges. The document should not be read from the traditional viewpoint of how women were affected by inequality; the question here was how women had contributed to equality in the region.

19. In relation to the first issue discussed in the document, she said that although unpaid domestic work had traditionally been invisible, conceptual advances currently taking place made it possible to recognize its economic and cultural value and also its crucial importance for development and the economic and social fabric. The second subject, political participation and gender parity in decision-making processes, referred to equilibrium not only in the balance of power but also in all areas of public life. The central theme of the document was in fact the link between the public and private spheres; historically, women had been relegated to the latter.

20. Statements were then made by the representatives of Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay.

21. A number of delegations stressed the importance of the International Labour Organization conventions relating to gender equality and family responsibilities, and the need for countries to ratify them. They suggested that the theoretical framework of the document should include the concepts of harmonizing work and family life, on the one hand, and the construction and exercise of full citizenship, on the other. They proposed that examples of best practices recorded in their countries should be added to case studies and that socioeconomic and ethnic variables should be included in the interpretation of reality in respect of the document's two themes; they also noted the great importance of collecting and interpreting statistical data on gender. One representative said that it was important to influence the collective mind of society to ensure that the division between the public and private spheres ceased to be seen as something natural. Another referred to the costs which still had to be borne by women wishing to enter public life.

22. A number of representatives stressed the multiple dimensions of assigning value to domestic work, including aspects relating to its integration into national legal frameworks. They recommended that paid domestic work should also be considered, especially when performed by girls, as should the conditions in which that work was performed. They stressed the reforms made in their national legislation in order to make visible and regularize such work, and drew attention to its links with other women's entry to the labour market. They mentioned the subject of remittances, which reflected the transnationalization of domestic work, and their social consequences in countries of origin. Two delegates referred to the fact that teachers often carried out additional unpaid functions as social workers, and another spoke on the subject of women workers in the maquila sector. A number of speakers agreed that both formal and informal social protection mechanisms should be studied.

23. As for participation in decision-making mechanisms, delegates drew attention to a number of areas for consideration, including political parties, trade unions and business and academic organizations, the cooperative movement and the mass media. They referred to the need to consider not only the existence of legal rules for the integration of women into elective positions, but also their application and their effects, both quantitative (the numbers of women holding public office) and qualitative (promotion of the gender perspective through the actions of women legislators). It was also suggested that an analysis should be made of the careers and motivations of women occupying positions of power.

24. Statements were made by representatives of the following organizations: the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), the World Bank and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO).

25. Referring to the annotated outline, representatives said that a range of information materials could be made available to ECLAC as inputs for the drafting of the position paper, and described activities being conducted in the various specialized areas related to the document's two subject areas. These included migration and remittances, in particular the impact of transnational caregiving networks and the gender distribution of work in transnational households; the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the field of local government, with emphasis on indigenous groups; and participation by women in democratic processes and peace agreements in the region. Some bodies were preparing indexes on compliance with agreements and on progress in mainstreaming gender issues in political parties, studies on the impact of participation by women politicians in legislative processes and decision-making, time-

use surveys on unpaid domestic labour, and studies on drawing public attention to unpaid health care services provided by women in the home.

26. After listening to the participants' remarks, the Chief of the Women and Development Unit stressed that all inputs were welcome and undertook to include them provided that the necessary data were available to maintain a comparative regional approach. She also proposed that the conclusions of the position paper for the tenth session of the Regional Conference should include a research agenda based on the studies and analyses conducted in the preparation of the document. She went on to discuss progress in preparations for the tenth session of the Conference and describe the work schedule proposed by the secretariat.

#### Information concerning the International Seminar on Gender Parity and Political Participation in Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 4)

27. The Chief of the Women and Development Unit described the programme for the seminar and the themes of the four panels, as follows: (i) Mechanisms for public participation and inclusive electoral systems: the case of Chile; (ii) Basis for women's political participation as a component of governance and democracy; (iii) Mechanisms for positive action and inclusive electoral systems; and (iv) Policy impact strategies for citizen consensus. She listed the speakers who would be taking part, including prominent political figures from the host country and legislators and distinguished experts well known in their countries and on the international scene. She added that each panel would be followed by a discussion in which members of delegations would be invited to speak first, followed by the numerous other participants who were expected to attend, including representatives of international organizations, the academic world and civil society.

#### Other matters (agenda item 6)

28. The representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Puerto Rico commented briefly on the progress achieved in their respective countries in areas such as political participation by women at all levels of government, constitutional and legislative reforms, including at the local level, training in political leadership and social programmes oriented towards women. One delegate said that international organizations should allocate more funds to studying gender issues in the Caribbean and give greater attention to the subregion in their studies.

29. A discussion took place regarding the proposal made by a number of ministers that the agreements adopted by the Presiding Officers should include a request or recommendation to ECLAC that the Women and Development Unit should be given the status of a Division or that the possibility of doing so should be considered. Delegates agreed on the need to raise the status of gender mechanisms not only in the area of government, as recommended in guidelines from international bodies, but also in the structures of institutions in general and that of ECLAC in particular. To that end, the participants assessed the relevance and suitability of various proposals, taking into account the functions and authority of the Presiding Officers.



#### D. AGREEMENTS ADOPTED

30. At their fortieth meeting, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean agreed to:

1. Congratulate and thank Patricia Espinosa, Chairperson of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and President of the National Women's Institute of Mexico, for her leadership and success in chairing the meetings of the Presiding Officers.
2. Thank the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations Development Fund for Women for having prepared national studies on the Millennium Development Goals and gender equity and for having conducted dissemination and follow-up activities in the countries concerned.
3. Disseminate the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, entitled "In-depth study on all forms of violence against women"<sup>1</sup> and the regional report entitled "El derecho a vivir una vida libre de violencia. Estado de situación en América Latina y el Caribe. Desafíos y propuestas" [The right to a violence-free existence. The situation in Latin America and the Caribbean: challenges and proposals] through workshops, seminars and training activities for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders.
4. Recommend that all members of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean support the adoption of a resolution by the United Nations General Assembly calling for the eradication of all forms of violence against women.
5. Approve the draft annotated outline<sup>2</sup> for a document to be entitled, "Women's contribution to equality in Latin America and the Caribbean", with the observations made at this meeting of the Presiding Officers as set forth in the corresponding report; this outline is to serve as a basis for the document to be presented at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.
6. Undertake the efforts needed to systematize national statistical information from a gender perspective, with reference, insofar as possible, to the status of indigenous and Afrodescendent women, and make information from national sources and relevant analyses available to the secretariat of the Commission for use in preparing that document.
7. Welcome the contributions of bodies belonging to the United Nations system and the inter-American system to the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, and request that they furnish studies conducted in the region dealing with the analysis of women's contribution to the economy and social protection—especially as it relates to unpaid labour—and of political participation and gender parity in decision-making at all levels, to the secretariat for use in preparing the position paper for the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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<sup>1</sup> A/61/122/Add.1

<sup>2</sup> LC/L.2602(MDM.40).

8. Approve the secretariat's proposal regarding the organization of the preparatory process for the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which calls for three subregional meetings and two virtual forums, and the format for the four-day session, which will include side events and participation by civil society.
9. Request the secretariat to convey the resolve of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean to the competent organs of the United Nations to have a Division of Women and Gender within the Commission.
10. Request the secretariat to include the main findings of the International Seminar on Gender Parity and Political Participation in Latin America and the Caribbean as inputs for the document to be presented at the tenth session of the Regional Conference.
11. Request the Commission to invite regional and subregional networks of nongovernmental women's organizations that are recognized for their work in implementing the Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, with special attention being devoted to indigenous and Afrodescendent women and young women, to participate in the tenth session of the Regional Conference.
12. Incorporate representatives of nongovernmental organizations and civil society, as well as parliamentarians and young women, into the official delegations attending the tenth session of the Regional Conference.

## Annex 1

**LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES  
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS****A. Estados miembros de la Comisión  
Member States of the Commission  
États membres de la Commission****ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA/ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**Representante/Representative:

- Jaqui Quinn-Leandro, Ministry of Labour, Public Administration and Empowerment

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Sheila Roseau, Executive Director, Directorate of Gender Affairs
- Lebrechtta Nan Oye Hesse, Programme officer, Directorate of Gender Affairs

**ARGENTINA**Representante/Representative:

- Magdalena Faillace, Embajadora, Representante especial para temas de la mujer en el ámbito internacional, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- María Lucila Colombo, Presidenta, Consejo Nacional de la Mujer
- María Cristina Castro Anzorena, Consejera, Embajada Argentina en Chile

**BRASIL/BRAZIL**Representante/Representative:

- Sonia Malheiros Miguel, Directora, Secretaría Especial de Políticas para las Mujeres

**CHILE**Representante/Representative:

- Laura Albornoz, Ministra Directora, Servicio Nacional de la Mujer (SERNAM)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Carmen Andrade, Subsecretaria, Servicio Nacional de la Mujer (SERNAM)
- Patricio Reinoso, Jefe de Gabinete, Servicio Nacional de la Mujer (SERNAM)
- María de la Luz Silva, Jefa, Departamento Relaciones Internacionales y Cooperación, Servicio Nacional de la Mujer (SERNAM)

**COLOMBIA**Representante/Representative:

- Martha Lucía Vásquez, Consejera Presidencial, Consejería Presidencial para la Equidad de la Mujer

## **COSTA RICA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Jeannette Carrillo, Presidenta Ejecutiva, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAMU)

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Mayrena Rojas, Miembro de la Junta Directiva, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAMU)
- Margarita Turcios, Segunda Secretaria, Embajada de Costa Rica en Chile

## **CUBA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Nérida Quintero, Diputada al Parlamento y Miembro del Secretariado Nacional, Federación de Mujeres Cubanas

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Rebeca Cutié Cancino, Ministerio para la Inversión y la Colaboración Económica

## **ECUADOR**

### Representante/Representative:

- Nidya Pesantez Calle, Directora Técnica, Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres (CONAMU)

## **EL SALVADOR**

### Representante/Representative:

- Zoila de Innocenti, Directora Ejecutiva, Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (ISDEMU)

## **GUATEMALA**

### Representante/Representative:

- María Gabriela Núñez, Secretaria Ejecutiva, Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer

## **HAITÍ/HAITI**

### Representante/Representative:

- Myriam Merlet, Cheffe de Cabinet, Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes

## **HONDURAS**

### Representante/Representative:

- Leandra Pastora Bonilla Salguero, Directora Técnica, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAM)

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Ana Cristina Cortés Haenez, Equipo Técnico, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAM)

## **MÉXICO/MEXICO**

### Representante/Representative:

- Patricia Espinosa Torres, Presidenta, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Patricia Wohlers Erchiga, Directora General Adjunta de Asuntos Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)

## **PANAMÁ/PANAMA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Nischma Villarreal, Secretaria Técnica del Gabinete Social, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Brenda Becerra, Primera Secretaria, Embajada de Panamá en Chile

## **PARAGUAY**

### Representante/Representative:

- María José Argaña Mateu, Ministra, Secretaría de la Mujer

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Benefrida Espinoza, Directora de Cooperación Externa, Secretaría de la Mujer

## **REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE VENEZUELA/BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Yurbin Aguilar, Directora, Prevención y Atención de las Violencias hacia las Mujeres, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAMUJER)

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Gladys Requena, Coordinadora Red de Mujeres de Vargas, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAMUJER)

## **REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

### Representante/Representative:

- Flavia García, Secretaria de Estado, Secretaría de Estado de la Mujer

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Yildalina Taten Brache, Directora de Políticas Públicas, Secretaría de Estado de la Mujer

### **B. Miembros asociados Associate members États membres associés**

## **ANTILLAS NEERLANDESAS/NETHERLANDS ANTILLES**

### Representante/Representative:

- Keith Carlo, Director, Directorado Desarrollo Social, Ministerio de Salubridad Pública y Desarrollo Social

## **PUERTO RICO**

### Representante/Representative:

- Aileen Navas Auger, Sub-Procuradora, Oficina de la Procuradora de las Mujeres

**C. Organismos de las Naciones Unidas  
United Nations bodies  
Organisations rattachées a l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

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

- Valeria Ambrosio, consultora/Consultant

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

- Carolina Taborga, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales/Social Affairs Officer
- Lily Caravantes, consultora/Consultant

**Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos (ACNUDH)/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)/Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme**

- Carmen Rosa Villa, Representante regional, Oficina Regional de Derechos Humanos para América Latina y el Caribe/Regional representative, Human Rights Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Margarita Uprimny, Oficial de Derechos Humanos/Human Rights Officer

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

- Raquel Herrera, Especialista de Programa, punto focal en el tema de género, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe/Programme Specialist, Gender Focal Point, Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean

**D. Organismos especializados  
Specialized agencies  
Institutions spécialisées**

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

- María Elena Valenzuela, Coordinadora Subregional, Experta en Género del Proyecto Fondo para la Igualdad de Género/Subregional Coordinator, Gender Expert for the gender equality fund project

**Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/Organisation panaméricaine de la santé (OPS)**

- Lilia Jara, Asesora, Unidad de Género, Etnia y Salud/Adviser, Gender, Ethnicity and Health Unit

**Banco Mundial/World Bank**

- Lucía Fort, Especialista Principal, Grupo de Género y Desarrollo/Senior Specialist, Gender and Development Group

**E. Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales  
Other intergovernmental organizations  
Autres organizations intergouvernementales**

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

- Gabriela Vega, Jefa, Unidad para la Igualdad de Género en el Desarrollo/ Chief, Women in Development Unit

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

- Marcela Díaz, Investigadora/Researcher

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

- Melania Portilla Rodríguez, Especialista en desarrollo rural sostenible/Specialist, rural sustainable development

**F. Secretaría  
Secretariat  
Secrétariat**

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

- José Luis Machinea, Secretario Ejecutivo/Executive Secretary
- Marta Maurás, Secretaria de la Comisión/Secretary of the Commission
- Sonia Montaña, Jefa, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Chief, Women and Development Unit
- María Nieves Rico, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Social Affairs Officer, Women and Development Unit
- Diane Alméras, Oficial Asociada de Asuntos Sociales, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Associate Social Affairs Officer, Women and Development Unit
- Luis Fidel Yáñez, Asesor Legal/Legal Adviser
- Vivian Milosavljevic, Asistente de investigación, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Research assistant, Women and Development Unit
- Jessica Cuadros, Investigadora, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Women and Development Unit
- Marta Panera, consultora, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Consultant, Women and Development Unit
- Mariana Sanz, Asistente, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Assistant, Women and Development Unit

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

- Sheila Stuart, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales/Social Affairs Officer