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**REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Brasilia, 13-16 July 2010

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## I. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

### Place and date of meeting

1. The eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean was convened by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in compliance with ECLAC resolution 658(XXXIII) and was held in Brasilia, from 13 to 16 July 2010.

### Attendance<sup>1</sup>

2. Representatives of the following States members of the Commission participated in the meeting: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Spain, Suriname, United States and Uruguay.

3. Representatives of the following States Members of the United Nations but non-members of the Commission participated in a consultative capacity: Cyprus and Norway.

4. The session was attended by the following officials from the United Nations Secretariat: the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, the Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women.

5. Also present were representatives of the following United Nations funds, programmes and bodies: United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

6. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) and World Bank.

7. Representatives of intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and other non-governmental organizations also attended the session.

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<sup>1</sup> See Annex 7.

### **Election of Presiding Officers**

8. The Conference elected the following Presiding Officers:

- Chair: Brazil
- Vice-Chairs: Antigua and Barbuda  
 Argentina  
 Barbados  
 Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela  
 Costa Rica  
 Chile  
 Cuba  
 Dominican Republic  
 Ecuador  
 El Salvador  
 Guatemala  
 Jamaica  
 Panama  
 Paraguay  
 Peru  
 Spain  
 Trinidad and Tobago  
 Uruguay
- Rapporteur: Mexico

### **Documentation**

9. The list of working documents presented by the secretariat at the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean is attached as annex 8.

### **Agenda**

10. At its first plenary meeting, the Conference adopted the following agenda:
1. Election of officers
  2. Adoption of the agenda
  3. Activities carried out by the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, the ECLAC secretariat and specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations System since the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
  4. Presentation of the position paper "What kind of State? What kind of equality?"

5. Consideration and adoption of agreements by the Conference
6. Other matters

## II. PROCEEDINGS<sup>2</sup>

### Opening session

11. At the opening session, statements were made by Celso Amorim, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC, Rachel Mayanja, Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, Serys Slhessarenko, Senator and Coordinator of the Women's Caucus of the Federal Senate of Brazil, and Analba Brazão, Executive Secretary of the Brazilian Women's Coalition, which had organized the Forum of Feminist Organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean, and Nilcéa Freire, Minister of the Secretariat on Policies for Women of Brazil. Janete Rocha Pietá, Deputy and Coordinator of the Women's Caucus of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil was invited to join the other dignitaries at the head table for the opening session.

12. Speaking on behalf of the President of Brazil, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil welcomed participants to the Conference and reaffirmed his country's determination to strengthen the role of women both nationally and internationally. He said that equality could not be achieved without addressing gender issues and issues of racial equality. The promotion of women's rights depended on the joint action of the Government and civil society. The State had the responsibility to promote policies for equal opportunities. His country had fostered public policies geared to strengthening the role of women in society. The laws against gender violence were the outcome of one such policy, and the mainstreaming of the gender perspective into the public policies and social programmes of the Federal Government was another example. Guaranteeing women's human rights, promoting their social, political and economic participation and increasing their presence in decision-making spheres were indispensable for promoting development, strengthening democracy and combating hunger and poverty. The path to parity was long, but significant strides had been made in promoting women's human rights, in accordance with the objectives set forth in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals. The Government of Brazil welcomed enthusiastically the establishment of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and was convinced that it would help to focus international attention on gender issues. Notwithstanding the election of individual women to presidential positions in the region, much remained to be done in order to achieve the full participation of women in decision-making bodies, especially in the region's parliaments. The Commission's vision for development would play a decisive role in promoting capacity-building and the autonomy of women and the Brasilia Consensus, which would be adopted at the meeting, was expected to make a strong contribution to gender equality in the region.

13. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC greeted the women participants of different origins who had joined the women's movement in Latin America and the Caribbean and were working actively in pursuit of justice and equality. She recalled that at its thirty-third session, ECLAC had presented the document *Time for equality: closing gaps, opening trails*, which linked equality with ownership of rights and

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<sup>2</sup> The papers and presentations are available online at <http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/conference/default.asp>.

affirmed that there could be no substitute for the State, which had a crucial part to play in achieving minimum levels of well-being; the document being presented at the current session, *What kind of State? What kind of equality?* urged the State to perform a central role and to ensure that advances in the public sphere were projected into the private sphere and that achievements in the labour market were reflected in the sphere of caregiving, given the nexus between productive work and reproductive work and between care work and productive economic performance. She said that equality for women implied their attaining and maintaining physical autonomy, autonomy in decision-making as well as economic autonomy. That equality would not be possible unless the total work burden, including care work, was redistributed between men and women. The countries in the region had advanced in mainstreaming the gender perspective and had also made progress in recent years in giving a legal, constitutional and political form to commitments set out in the Quito Consensus, the most notable outcome of which was the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean. In closing, she said that the Commission welcomed the adoption of the resolution establishing UN Women, the new entity which would focus priority attention on the issues of equality and the empowerment of women within the United Nations.

14. The Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women said that the issue outlined in the ECLAC document was central for the United Nations. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action continued to be fundamental instruments for achieving the objectives of the United Nations. The challenge now was to move from commitment to action, to close the gap between legislation and policy and the realities of women's and girls' lives. A new, strong sense of urgency was now emerging across regions for accelerated and effective action to address gender issues, such as women's empowerment, the persistent wage gaps and the still low percentage of women in the legislative branch, the absence of women in decision-making positions, whether in the private or the public sector, violence against women and maternal mortality. She recalled the Economic and Social Council's recent declaration that the equality of women was a prerequisite for development. The United Nations stood ready to support Governments, civil society and other stakeholders in Latin America and the Caribbean in implementing all global commitments on gender equality. She trusted that the newly established UN Women would play an important role in the achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security. Lastly, she commended women's groups for holding their Governments accountable for delivering concrete results and urged participants to work together to bring about change in the lives of the girls and women of the region and, indeed, of the world as a whole.

15. In her presentation, the Senator and Coordinator of the Women's Caucus of the Federal Senate of Brazil pointed out that gender equality could not be achieved unless women enjoyed equal opportunities and recognition. As regards participation, she said that women faced numerous difficulties in securing positions of power. Gender equity implied the same opportunities for women in terms of access to jobs, vocational training, career development and a professional environment where they were treated equally. In Brazil, the Secretariat on Policies for Women of Brazil had been upgraded to the status of a ministry; a bill relating to wage equality and protection of domestic work had been tabled and an unrelenting combat to end violence against women was being waged. Those measures were important steps towards achieving gender equality in the country.

16. The Minister in the Secretariat on Policies for Women of Brazil, the entity which had recently been elevated to the status of a ministry, welcomed participants to the Conference and to Brasília, which was celebrating its fiftieth anniversary in 2010. Thanks to a government strategy which gave priority to social justice, significant advances had been made in Brazil for women and girls, especially in education, combating violence, the establishment of a specialized care network for women, reducing maternal mortality and combating the feminization of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. However,

there were still a number of challenges and the gaps were even wider for poor, indigenous and black women. Notwithstanding their diversity, Latin American and Caribbean women had many similarities and shared the same desire for justice and equity. They wanted to know more about each other and they wanted the world to know more about them. Their ability to organize enabled them to build a supportive alliance. Thanks to their conquests, they had reinvented the present, had shaped public policy to meet their demands, they no longer accepted socially imposed roles and were seeking an identity and a place of their own. In that quest, women were striving to make good the absence of their own reflection in the mirror of history. Lastly, she urged participants to adopt a strong consensus which would enable them to continue to advance towards equality in the countries of the region.

17. The representative of the organizing committee of the Forum of Feminist Organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean added her compliments to the Conference and commended it for its democratic and participatory character, which was the outcome of a prolonged struggle. She said that Governments must be prevailed upon to fulfil the commitments they had adopted and that, together with civil society, they must address the challenges posed by the questions that formed the title of the ECLAC document *What kind of State? What kind of equality?*, which would be examined at the Conference.

Activities carried out by the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, the ECLAC secretariat and specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations System since the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 3)

18. The Chair of the Presiding Officers reported on the forty-fourth meeting of that body, held on the day before the inauguration of the Regional Conference. She reviewed the main achievements of the member countries of the Conference since adoption of the Quito Consensus, including the rising importance of gender issues on the government agenda, the growing political participation by women, the broader recognition of the economic value of the unpaid work done by women, the increased emphasis placed on the elimination of gender violence and the establishment of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean [online] <http://www.eclac.cl/org/>.

Presentation of the position paper “What kind of State? What kind of equality?” (agenda item 4)

19. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC presented the document *What kind of State? What kind of equality?*, and recalled that Latin America and the Caribbean was the region with the most unequal pattern of income distribution and the widest gaps in social protection. Nevertheless, the region had made great strides towards gender equality, although many challenges remained in all three dimensions of autonomy: in political autonomy, the “empty box” of women’s representation at the upper levels of decision-making; in physical autonomy the high rate of adolescent maternity and slow progress in reducing maternal mortality; and in economic autonomy, labour-market segmentation and entry barriers, the gender-differentiated burden of paid and unpaid work and the persisting gender-income gap. The focus of the document was on the issue of economic equality and equality in the way total work was shared out between men and women. It was essential to establish a fiscal covenant that was favourable to gender equity and to eliminate labour-market biases and promote policies to create productive and stable employment for women, in the framework of a new equation between the State, the market and the family. Such a covenant must be capable, among other things, of improving the distribution of time and economic resources and promoting equitable participation of men and women in caregiving, based on active participation by the State in the labour market and in the family sphere and on the universal provision of care as a right and a shared social responsibility.

Lecture delivered by Michelle Bachelet, former President of Chile

20. The former President of Chile, Michelle Bachelet, recognized that the path to equality had been widening in the region but that it was still strewn with formidable hurdles. While maintaining that a virtuous circle must be created in which the State, the market and the family were actors in building more just societies, in which care work was distributed equitably and motherhood was a responsibility to be shared by all, she stressed that a State policy was essential for ending gender inequality and that such a policy could not remain neutral but must guarantee equal opportunities through implementation of measures for eliminating discrimination. In that regard, she recalled that the Millennium Development Goal, in respect of which the least progress had been made was that of reducing maternal mortality. She also placed special emphasis on the link between democracy and gender equality and said that it was necessary to strengthen the culture of democracy in the region, by building societies which represented their men and women more faithfully. The democracies in the region should be based on gender parity in the power structures, so as to make women's capabilities more visible. Lastly, she offered some advice to Latin American women who participated, or were interested in participating, in political life: resist pressure, be patient and tenacious, seek dialogue and agreement, and fulfil the mandate received.

Reading of document prepared by civil society 1

21. As the representative of civil society, Lise-Marie Déjean read out the Declaration of the Forum of Feminist Organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean. The Forum recognized the indispensable groundwork laid down by many different women in placing equality on the public agenda and advancing to achieve it along with social justice and democracy, although overcoming inequalities was still not an inherent dimension of social justice in the region. The Declaration stated that the sexual division of labour was one of the principal obstacles to women's autonomy and equality. Violence against women and girls was as intolerable as the institutional violence suffered by black and indigenous women. Domestic violence and femicide were evidence of the patriarchal domination that still weighed heavily on women. In situations of conflict, women's bodies became a battlefield and they were forced to flee and uproot themselves. The predatory logic of a model of development based on mercantilism must be changed, since it led to a climate crisis which threatened the quality of life of all, in particular women. Natural disasters, such as had occurred in Haiti, highlighted the existing gender inequalities. The growing criminalization of the social struggle movements was an alarming phenomenon and stronger protection was needed for male and female defenders of human rights in places such as Colombia, Mexico and Central America. The participation of women, especially indigenous and Afro-descendent women, in senior political posts was limited. Although machineries for the advancement of women had been set up in the respective countries. Governments had still not fulfilled their international commitments, in particular those of the Quito Consensus. Guaranteed access by women to quality paid work with full respect for labour rights was a goal that still had not been met and the social and economic value of housework must be recognized and given the same legal status as other types of work under the labour legislations of the different countries of the region. Women still lacked the right to land and natural resources and it was vital that safety and universal public social security should be guaranteed within the framework of a new model for redistribution of wealth. In order to foster equality, it was essential to promote quality State education as well as democratic policies for communication with non-discriminatory or stereotypical contents. The right to universal health care through the public health-care systems must also be guaranteed, in particular for maternity, which continued to be a risk in the lives of many women. In that regard it was important to adopt a cross-cultural approach so as to recognize the medicines of indigenous and Afro-descendants; another fundamental requirement was the development of an integrated strategy for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and the protection of the rights of HIV-positive



women. Lastly, the Declaration called for the establishment of an inter-American convention on sexual and reproductive rights, which would be crucial for achieving equality in the region.

High-level panel: “What kind of State? What kind of equality?”

22. The high-level panel on the above-mentioned topic was moderated by Nilcéa Freire, Minister in the Secretariat on Policies for Women of Brazil, and the panellists were Rocío Villanueva, Director of the Institute for Democracy and Human Rights of the Catholic University of Peru, Delfina Mux Caná, Researcher from Guatemala, Carlos Gaviria, former President of the Constitutional Court of Colombia and Virginia Vargas, member of the Flora Tristán Women’s Centre of Peru.

23. The Director of the Institute for Democracy and Human Rights of the Catholic University of Peru gave a presentation on the tensions between the collective rights of indigenous communities and individual rights within the same groups during conflict resolution. In many Latin American and Caribbean countries the State recognized the right of indigenous people to resolve internal conflicts in accordance with community justice, although in some cases there were cultural practices that weakened fundamental rights and women had a very limited participation in decision-making bodies, such as the community assembly. Some studies drew attention to practices that fostered gender inequality in indigenous communities and the lack of information on the place that the issue of gender violence occupied in community justice. However, research carried out in Ecuador and Peru had revealed that women, instead of resorting to State justice, sought to have disputes settled under the community justice system, even though they were not part of the community assembly except when they were widowed. Lastly, she stated that while gender violence existed in all communities, indigenous women had less access to justice as they were also victims of conflicts between community and State law.

24. The Researcher from Guatemala read out a petition on indigenous rights sent to the authorities 116 years earlier and expressed the hope that it was not just time for equality but also time for diversity. She pointed out that the recent global crises underscored the need to review and reform State models and the economic and development models that had been implemented in the region. Major efforts were needed to build alternatives that would make it possible to halt social, political and environmental deterioration, which would have adverse effects on future generations. There were multiple examples of State failures including the monoethnic hegemony, the exclusion induced by the principles and values underlying liberal democracy regarding ways of governing peoples, the existence of States that did not correspond to the nation and the scant capacity of different social and corporate groups to exert any influence. What was needed was a plural State that would move towards fully guaranteeing the exercise of women’s individual and collective rights as citizens, and it was necessary to reflect on the weight of policies in support of women and indigenous groups.

25. The former President of the Constitutional Court of Colombia expressed his full support for the just struggles of women and said that his sector was among the most vocal in calling for egalitarian treatment. He pointed out that the rights of women were enshrined more explicitly in the new constitutions in Latin America and said that recognition of those rights meant combating a deeply entrenched mindset, philosophy and ideology. Every type of power, starting with power within the family, had been wielded to keep women in a subordinate position. The difficulties inherent in being a woman, which meant being exposed to certain prejudices and the need to overcome various obstacles, were compounded when the person was black, poor or indigenous. In conclusion, he said that much remained to be done in the region to ensure that their democracies were egalitarian and that macho stereotypes must be uprooted.

26. The representative of the Flora Tristán Women's Centre of Peru emphasized that the significant achievements made by Latin American and Caribbean women were the result, above all, of the power, inclusiveness and insistence of the women's movement, which had given voice to the pluri-ethnic and multicultural diversity of the countries of the region. Advances in political participation had not been accompanied by equivalent progress in social equity, however. The pursuit of equality required a brand of democracy different from that found in Latin America, which tended to reproduce, stratify and polarize inequality. More than a political system, democracy was a way of organizing social life in all its dimensions, recognizing different stakeholders and their subjectivities. This approach was already woven into the proposals of many social movements in the region, including indigenous, Afro-descendent and ecological movements and those that defended sexual diversity. In order to develop a new kind of State it was essential to recoup its power in economic, political and cultural dimensions, with parity at all levels and to promote inclusiveness.

27. Participants described their countries' experiences in achieving gender equality, stressed the need to continue working to eliminate all forms of discrimination and made the following comments: The region needed to be truly integrated and although a new phase in the integrationist process could be perceived, there were still adverse situations to be overcome. The State to which they aspired must have strong democratic credentials, respect cultural diversity and promote social and redistributive policies. It should redeem its role as advocate for development and equality; it was indispensable to ensure transparency of its finances and to mainstream the gender perspective. Civil society should present clear demands to Governments and States, which should live up to their international commitments. Lastly, non-governmental organizations must be allowed to participate fully in dialogues on equality.

28. Panel 1, entitled Employment, family responsibilities and sociocultural obstacles to gender equality in the economy, was moderated by Yolanda Ferrer, Secretary-General of the Federation of Cuban Women. The panellists were Isolda Espinosa, ECLAC consultant from Nicaragua, Helena Hirata, Research Director at the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) of France, Carmen Beramendi, Teacher of the Gender and Culture Programme, Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) of Uruguay, and Barbara Bailey, Director of the Centre for Gender and Development Studies of the University of the West Indies.

29. The panel moderator said that access to work was a fundamental right for women and was vital for their livelihood and that of their family as well as for their own fulfilment as individuals; however, women in the region still suffered from the wage gap; they were often obliged to settle for more precarious jobs in the informal sector, where they did not enjoy any rights. Women suffered gender and colour discrimination and their capabilities were underestimated; they often worked a double shift and their situation was exacerbated by the crisis. The State, she said, should put into practice programmes and strategies with a gender perspective; unpaid housework should be valued and effective mechanisms should be implemented in order to deal with sociocultural barriers to women's participation and the full exercise of their rights. Within the family, duties and rights must be shared and civil society should play a much more active role at the time of ensuring equality.

30. The ECLAC consultant presented the most significant findings from a study carried out in Nicaragua as part of the research on the political and social aspects of the care economy being conducted in eight countries since 2006 by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). The main sociodemographic characteristics of the persons that provided paid care were determined on the basis of five selected occupations, namely, domestic workers, nannies, teachers in childcare and preschool centres, nurses and nursing assistants; there was ample evidence to prove that the wages paid to female caregivers were punitively low, that is, they were not commensurate with the

characteristics of the work, the skills required and the necessary qualifications. The main findings for public policy purposes were that the burden of private and family strategies should be reduced and a greater degree of responsibility shifted to the public and institutional sphere and that decent jobs should be created in care services.

31. The Research Director at the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) of France said that there were few sex-differentiated analyses of the consequences of the economic and financial crises and of globalization in employment and labour, although it was evident that there was an increase in precarious employment and in unemployment. Female employment was being polarized as a result of the existence of clearly different groups of women in terms of their training. Politically, that bipolarization meant that there were growing differences within and outside women's groups. The new model for reconciling professional and family life consisted in delegating the work to other women (a traditional practice in Latin America) especially migrant women in the case of Europe and the United States; the workplace was the scene of the sexual division of labour and women benefited from fewer opportunities for vocational and technological training. Care work received scant recognition, it had little social prestige and the pay was low; moreover, there were sociocultural barriers to participation on an egalitarian basis in tasks that should be carried out by all, and therefore public policy and social movements, in particular feminist and labour union movements, played an important part in overcoming those difficulties.

32. The teacher of the Gender and Culture Programme, Latin American Faculty of Social Science (FLACSO) said that women faced numerous obstacles in the economic sphere. One of the fundamental inequalities that they suffered arose from the sexual division of domestic work, on which the dominant economic system relied. She also referred to the cultural representations, the components of the imaginary and normative concepts which consolidated gender-based hierarchies. The elimination of all forms of discrimination, whether direct, indirect or systemic, required processes that affected accrued discriminations, those aggravated by ethnicity and race and structural barriers, as well as affirmative action. While public policies for women originated with the State, they could not be successfully implemented unless civil society was involved and new gender relationships were coordinated with its assistance. Sexual harassment was a form of gender violence and made it difficult for women to remain in the working world. Further research should be carried out into informal employment arrangements and the differential impact they had on men and women. It was also important to understand the factors that determined job quality and the existence of "female" occupations, which were concentrated in the low-paid, unskilled and unstable segments of the labour market, but also those that had a bearing on social recognition and prospects for development. At the same time, it was necessary to examine horizontal and vertical labour-market segmentation, which adversely affected women, and to analyse the legal barriers to the economic empowerment of women. Gender equality clauses as guidelines for labour bargaining and gender-equity seals were examples of instruments conducive to the proper implementation and evaluation of public policies geared to the achievement of equality.

33. The Director of the Centre for Gender and Development Studies of the University of the West Indies said that economic autonomy was one of the pillars of gender equality, and could be conceived as the capacity to generate one's own income and control assets and resources. The study of economic autonomy should include consideration of the skills created through education and the way in which they were used to hold a job. In the past two decades, patterns of labour-market participation had changed in the Caribbean and more women participated in higher education programmes and in traditionally male occupations, although work in the formal market was limited, something which was exacerbated by the crisis. Women lacked social protection and were more exposed to poor working conditions and physical and sexual exploitation. Although they were often better educated, the unemployment rate was higher for them than for men and they remained unemployed for longer periods than men, were underrepresented in

senior executive positions and earned less than men for the same work. Despite legislative reforms, many women who worked whether in the formal or the informal market and those who participated in the care economy were at a greater risk of falling into poverty. It was vital to bring about a change in cultural gender patterns and in socialization practices in the home and at school, which reinforced the sexual division of labour; new policy positions and the review of existing measures to boost the economic empowerment of women were also necessary. Time-use surveys were a very important tool and, in the Caribbean, they could serve to establish co-responsibility guidelines in the private sphere.

34. In the discussion that ensued, the following points were made: the issue of paid and unpaid domestic work was related to the political economy and to the labour rights that existed in each country. Domestic work was work done behind the scenes and with a high degree of mobility, so that it was not easy to bring it under a formal contract or subject it to tax control; moreover, it was not always possible to establish the identity of the workers. The participants pointed out also that it was important to move from a policy of social protection for paid and unpaid domestic work to an economic policy with an integrated vision which recognized the social value of this work and which provided wage equality. In 2011, ILO was expected to adopt a convention on decent work for domestic workers. This would apply to a very significant percentage of the female labour force in the region, especially migrants and women belonging to groups that were discriminated against, and who carried out poorly regulated and undervalued work. The main points of the proposed agreement would be the definition of domestic work and the scope of the convention, the minimum age for admission to employment, protection against all forms of abuse, working conditions and social security, including maternity protection, the minimum wage, the percentage of work that could be paid in kind and regular wage intervals.

35. Panel 2, entitled Development policies and women's time, was moderated by Sonia Escobedo, Presidential Secretary in the Presidential Secretariat for Women of Guatemala. Participating as panellists were María-Ángeles Durán, Research Professor at the Institute for Economics, Geography and Demography of the Centre for Human and Social Sciences of Spain, Juan Carlos Feres, Chief of the Social Statistics Unit in the Statistics and Economic Projections Division of ECLAC, Blanca Munster, Researcher at the Centre for World Economy Studies (CIEM) of Cuba, Flavia Marco, independent consultant, Plurinational State of Bolivia, and Antonella Picchio, Professor, Department of Political Economy of the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Italy.

36. The Research Professor at the Institute for Economics, Geography and Demography of the Centre for Human and Social Sciences of Spain stated that the usual way of defining development made women invisible. Some economic indicators, such as GDP, were unable to capture informal work or to account for dimensions linked to well-being. It was not just important to know how wealth was accrued but also to know which part of wealth reached people and which sectors benefited. Time also had an economic dimension, since it was a scarce resource, and caregiving was the most time-consuming activity. Lastly, she said that a new social contract needed to be established for dividing up work and time between men and women and between generations.

37. The Chief of the Social Statistics Unit in the Statistics and Economic Projections Division of ECLAC reviewed the advances in the literature with respect to time poverty. He said that time was a scarce resource and that freedom to allocate time use was a dimension of well-being. Unpaid work and time allocation within the home must be recognized and set out explicitly in order to give greater depth to the study of poverty and help to find policies for addressing it. He explained how the measurement of time poverty could be approached in the same way and using the same strategies as for monetary poverty. Time poverty was now well-established as an item on the agenda of different forums for reflection and must be addressed in order to deepen the development analysis, in particular in relation to poverty. He

added that apart from incorporating time from a cross-cutting gender perspective, it should be considered as a criterion for evaluating public policy.

38. The Researcher at the Centre for World Economy Studies (CIEM) of Cuba discussed local development and said that since the 1990s studies on gender and development had gained momentum in her country. Much had been achieved to date in this area. In particular, research had been carried out into human development and a territorial human development and equity index had been constructed, which contemplated eight important dimensions of human development. In addition, the National Statistical Office had conducted research into time use and wage gaps at the national level. She mentioned in particular the time-use survey conducted by the Office in 2002 and drew attention to differences between paid and unpaid work carried out by men and women in urban and rural areas.

39. The independent consultant from the Plurinational State of Bolivia discussed time use and the possibility of harmonizing employment and family in labour legislations. She described the reforms proposed to the labour laws in the different countries of the region, which should make it possible to harmonize employment and family responsibilities and encourage men to get involved in care tasks, although that was not happening. She listed the different leave arrangements available for both female and male workers, explaining that certain categories, notably the paradigmatic case of domestic workers, had traditionally been excluded from labour legislation and, therefore, from maternity protection rights. In completing her presentation, she described various proposals relating to legal reforms and social policies.

40. The Professor of the Department of Political Economy of the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia of Italy drew attention to the differences between the total paid and unpaid work of men and women. She said that it was not sufficient to note that unpaid work existed: it had to be measured. The challenge was to explain the functions of unpaid work by constructing a theoretical framework relating in part to classic nineteenth century economics, which encompassed the reproductive sphere of female workers. Time-use surveys were important as they were considered to be closest to reality and social policies were needed as they were the only means of changing that reality. With respect to gender economics, women should be observed within a given theoretical system and the reality should be considered in the light of their living experiences, that is, reality should be viewed through women's eyes. Lastly, she referred to the well-being of men and women, their respective use of time, and the financial crisis.

41. In the subsequent discussion, some participants agreed that the issue was already well established in discussion forums, but that it was not visible in the countries; it should be discussed more fully owing to the consequences that it had on gender issues and on birth rates, the quality of life and ageing. Concern was raised regarding the increasing divorce between employment and income and the need to take into account the difference between the productive economy and the speculative economy, bearing in mind that the latter led to intensive time use and to a sense of competition among people. Those participating in the panel agreed that not all policies worked well in all countries and that it was indispensable to continue fostering access by women to time for paid work and by men to time for unpaid work. Reference was made to the pending "empty boxes" on the agenda and said that the existing analytical framework lacked a series of dimensions, such as those of race and ethnicity, which could shed more light on the analysis. Lastly, they reflected on the strong resistance to incorporating those issues in the debate and stressed that only by mobilizing women at the international level would it be possible to change the situation.

42. Panel 3, entitled Women's economic empowerment: access to technologies and to productive and financial assets was moderated by Icilda Humes, Director of the Women's Department in the Ministry of Human Development and Social Transformation of Belize. The panellists were Magdalena León, Full Professor, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, National University, Colombia; Carmen Diana

Deere, Professor of Food and Resource Economics and Latin American Studies, University of Florida, United States; Tarcila Rivera Zea, Coordinator of the Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas for the South Region of Peru, Ana Flavia Machado, Professor of the Postgraduate Economics programme, Centre for Regional Development and Planning (CEDEPLAR), Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil and María Ángeles Sallé, President of Fundación Directa of Spain.

43. In her presentation, the Full Professor of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, National University of Colombia said that gender justice hinged on ownership of property by women and that land redistribution to the benefit of women would enhance their bargaining power and empower them. Women needed to have direct access to and control of property in their own right and not through men. Lack of ownership could be dramatic for all women, but especially for older women, a high proportion of whom were widows without access to social security. Inequalities existed within households. Indeed, far from being the harmonious unit represented by neoclassical economists, whose head was guided by altruism when deciding on how resources should be redistributed, the family or household was in fact a place for constant bargaining and the backdrop for a complex matrix of relations of cooperation and conflict. The extremely wide gap between women and men in that area was partly due to traditional inheritance practices, which favoured men. For rural women, the gender gap was huge and to their detriment. Those rural women who did own land were in a better decision-making position and were less vulnerable to domestic violence. The market could not be relied on to close the gap in ownership of land. What was needed was a State that took charge of the redistribution of assets, especially for the vast numbers of rural women in the region. The State needed to re-examine the whole issue of agrarian reform.

44. The Professor of Food and Resource Economics and Latin American Studies of the University of Florida gave a presentation on the topic “Asset ownership and gender inequality in Latin America”. She said that ownership was an important indicator of women’s economic autonomy and was important to her fall-back position, that is, her well-being if her household should dissolve due to separation, divorce or death. Some of the factors that enabled women to accrue assets were stable employment, access to credit, particularly micro-credit, public policies that fostered gender equity, international migration (savings and remittances) and inheritance. She recommended that the system which established the male as the head of household should be replaced by a dual-headed system. Another necessary reform was that of elevating widows to the first order of inheritance and of promoting knowledge by women of legal issues. In situations where women were at their most vulnerable (widowhood, divorce), they were often victims of financial abuse, which was related to physical and psychological abuse. The definition of financial abuse should be included in national laws.

45. The Coordinator of the Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas for the South Region of Peru, began her presentation with a definition of what land represented for indigenous women. Instead of viewing land as belonging to people, it should be recognized that people were part of the land. One of the rights of indigenous women was the right to land and to the usufruct of its resources, although among indigenous women, there were those with and without land, peasants and non-peasants and marginalized urban-dwellers. The right to the land was linked to the right to prior consultation and to participation in related policies. Colonization had left indigenous peoples with control over the least productive lands. However, indigenous peoples also possessed other forms of capital: their knowledge of biodiversity and of food and medicinal plants. For the intellectual property that that knowledge represented they received scant recognition. Indigenous women defended two incontrovertible rights: the right to a roof and the right to not be abused. The issue of climate change was impacting indigenous women although they had done nothing to contribute to it. Societies in Latin America needed to eradicate racism. Indigenous women needed the same opportunities as the rest of the population, in particular in

relation to education and health. The most basic requirement of indigenous women was respect for the rights of all as the basis for public policies.

46. The representative of the Centre for Regional Development and Planning (CEDEPLAR) of the Federal University of Minas Gerais of Brazil discussed ways of overcoming precariousness in women's employment. The link between female participation in the labour force and economic development was tenuous: the greater the level of integration of women in the work force, the poorer the country, except in the case of Brazil. In Latin America, half of households had female breadwinners and the proportion of female-headed households had increased significantly. The wage gap between women and men still existed and the level of unemployment was twice as high for women as for men; there was still a high degree of labour segregation with a majority of women employed in the services sector or paid domestic work. In order to reduce the precarious labour integration of women, she recommended that as part of the social policy agenda, steps should be taken to improve care facilities for children, expand social services and implement education and health policies conducive to women's participation in the labour market and entrepreneurship. In addition, domestic chores should be redistributed equitably.

47. The President of Fundación Directa of Spain gave a presentation on e-equality between the sexes. She said that women lagged behind men in access to technology and there was a notable gap when it came to advanced uses. Moreover, women were not as well represented as men in the information and communications technology (ICT) sector. They were underrepresented in terms of careers in ICT and above all at the decision-making level in that sector. Spain was implementing a Plan of Action to promote digital citizenship. The Plan had two broad objectives: to achieve equality in the information society and to use the information society to promote equality. The information society could be very useful for building and sharing knowledge and for raising awareness of women's issues and establishing citizens' networks.

48. In the debate that followed the presentations, the participants considered that it was important to collect data on economic assets through rural and land ownership censuses in order to inquire into gender differences in access to those assets. They also agreed that it was necessary to take ICT to the rural and indigenous areas, since they were a vehicle whereby more women could join women's or support networks. When women used those technologies, the benefits were multiplied, since they enhanced their social value and were used to improve the quality of life, hence the relevance of including the gender perspective in digital agendas.

49. Panel 4, entitled *With the crisis over, what's next?*, was moderated by Ana Lucía Herrera, President of the Committee for Transition to the Council of Woman and Gender Equity of Ecuador. The panellists were Maria da Conceição Tavares, Professor of the State University at Campinas and Professor emeritus of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro; Verónica Serafini, General Coordinator of the Social Economy Unit of the Ministry of Finance of Paraguay; Corina Rodríguez Enríquez, Research Officer, Interdisciplinary Centre for Public Policy Research (CIEPP) of Argentina, and Lucía Pérez Frago, Coordinator for Public Budgets, Gender Equity: Citizenship, Work and Family of Mexico.

50. The Professor of the State University at Campinas and Professor Emeritus of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro stated that the financial crisis was not over. Indeed, in Europe it was still at its height. Only by starting to control bank practices would it be possible to avoid the collapse of some European banks. Some policies might only serve to deepen the crisis and migrant women stood to suffer the most from the international economic situation. She referred in particular to the orthodoxy of the policies promoted by the International Monetary Fund, to the hegemony of the dollar in world markets and to the lack of alternatives to that currency. She discussed the issue of financial globalization, which still prevailed notwithstanding the crisis. China, on the other hand, a country which had experienced

unparalleled growth, but with very limited financial globalization. Lastly, she stressed that change should be pursued over the long term.

51. The General Coordinator of the Social Economy Unit of the Ministry of Finance of Paraguay said that the economic and financial crisis of 2008 and 2009 had found the region in a relatively favourable context. Discussions on the issue had not focused on inequality, only on poverty and growth; the responses to the crisis had been centred essentially on those two areas and the issue of gender had been largely ignored. Subsequently, the panellist described the features of some of the responses to the crisis from the point of view of economic, social and labour policies and pointed to the specificities of the case of Paraguay. The crisis and the different responses to it had demonstrated the difficulty that Governments experienced with gender mainstreaming and that by failing to incorporate that perspective, any positive economic impacts were skewed towards men. She identified some of the priority challenges that needed to be addressed in order to deepen the debate on gender equality and the economy, generate knowledge, devise instruments for mainstreaming the gender perspective into economic policies and review policies for tackling the crisis in order to move from a short-term approach to a rights-based structural approach.

52. The Research Officer of the Interdisciplinary Centre for Public Policy Research (CIEPP) of Argentina discussed the issue of a fiscal covenant for equality. She said that fiscal instruments should be reviewed in order to redress the distributive inequities that persisted in Latin America and the Caribbean, which remained the as the most unequal in the worThe The The researcher of the Interdisciplinary Centre for Public Policy Research (CIEPP) of Argentina referred to the proposal for a fiscal covenant for equality and said that fiscal instruments needed to be reviewed in order to tackle distributive inequity The Research Officer of the Interdisciplinary Centre for Public Policy Research (CIEPP) of Argentina discussed the issue of a fiscal covenant for equality. She said that fiscal instruments should be reviewed in order to redress the distributive inequities that existed in Latin America and the Caribbean, which remained the most inequitable region in the world in terms of income distribution. She agreed with the Commission's view that the time was ripe for a covenant for equality, not only because the economic situation of the countries of the region had improved but also because the existing ideological framework would be conducive to such a covenant. Any covenant had to contemplate an integral reform of expenditure and financing; the target of equality had to be the priority with respect to growth; and gender equality was a fundamental component. The covenant should be reflected in the sexual division of labour, social responsibility for care and gender discrimination in dealing with and meeting needs. She affirmed that in Latin America there was room for improving fiscal income and supporting a moderate increase in public expenditure.

53. The Coordinator for Public Budgets, Gender Equity, Citizenship, Work and Family of Mexico discussed the opportunities for integrating policies for gender equality in contexts of trade openness and averred that the State needed to intervene in the economy and adopt a fiscal covenant for implementing redistributive policies. Additional policies were needed for generating stable, productive jobs and building care facilities. The functions of fiscal policy were to satisfy social needs, stabilize the economy, redistribute income, promote national competitiveness and attract foreign direct investment. With respect to tax policy, she advocated raising direct taxation and reducing the dependency on indirect taxes; as regards expenditure, she recommended improving the social care infrastructure. Budgetary provisions for gender expenses must be a constant and should not have to be renegotiated each year. The State needed to assume a stronger regulatory role and each country's economic model must prioritize the objectives for eliminating income and gender inequalities.



54. The following views were expressed during the ensuing discussion: it was not possible to formulate social policies until the problem of structural policies had been resolved; it was thanks to the contributions of feminism that inequality was now placed at the centre of the debate. In order to strengthen the State and the public sector, more instruments were necessary that would enable countries to design, implement and evaluate public policies from a gender perspective. That perspective had to be integrated into budgets and gender indicators should be included in measuring the results of policy implementation.

55. Panel 5, entitled Women's economic empowerment: the most vulnerable groups, was moderated by Sheila Roseau, Executive Director, Directorate of Gender Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda. The panellists were Andrea Butto, Special Adviser to the Gender, Race and Ethnic Quality Programme of the Ministry of Agricultural Development of Brazil; Jeanette Sánchez Zurita, Minister for the Coordination of Social Development of Ecuador; Silvia Lara, Executive Director of the Association of Businesses for Development (AED) of Costa Rica and Rania Antonopulos, Director of the Gender Equality and the Economy Programme at the Levy Institute of the United States.

56. The Adviser to the Gender, Race and Ethnic Quality Programme of the Ministry of Agricultural Development of Brazil reviewed feminist theories of development and the way they intersected with the debate on social relations and presented a study on development policies for rural women from the perspective of race and gender. She said that true equality could not be achieved under a capitalist economic model based on the current sexual division of labour and that a new development model was needed to take into account the diversity of women and permit them to live independently, in harmony with nature and in economic relationships based on solidarity. The Government of Brazil had implemented democratic policies to improve the participation of rural women and, moreover, had adopted a number of agrarian reforms which expanded their right to land ownership. Specific financing instruments had been designed for rural women and thousands of rural women workers, managers and financial agents had received training. The Federal Government had been acting in partnership with other public bodies to regularize land ownership for some communities. In rural and forest areas, the campaign *Mulheres donas da própria vida* had been launched to raise awareness of gender violence and promote the implementation of the *Maria da Penha* law. Such initiatives were conducive to the autonomy of rural women and furthered development that was sustainable, solidarity-based and ethnically oriented. To that end, the authorities sought to put an end to the sexual division of labour, promote affirmative action, and encourage the participation of rural and ethnically-diverse women in the new model of development. The responsibility of the State in caregiving was being fostered as a public good.

57. The Minister for the Coordination of Social Development of Ecuador said that the legacy of neoliberalism was a weak State, compensatory social and welfare policies and very limited universal social policies, which encouraged privatization. Trade liberalization, labour flexibilization and the limited role of the State in supporting social reproduction and redistribution of labour had plunged women and men deeper into poverty. At the same time, the feminization of poverty was increasing and women were recovering from the crisis more slowly than men. The State could and should be a catalyst for promoting equality. Its role had to be increased and enhanced. Social protection and a rights-based model of social development were needed to build citizenship. Notwithstanding the persistently high levels of social, ethnic and gender inequality in Ecuador, the Government had adopted policies for social inclusion, in particular universal policies for education, health, social security, nutrition, access to housing and habitat. Paid domestic work was recognized as equivalent to any other and was now subject to the same standard minimum wage as other categories of work. In response to the questions "What kind of State? What kind of equality", she advocated a democratic State supported by institutions that were legitimate and conducive to more solidary practices, the public good and market regulation.

58. The Executive Director of the Association of Businesses for Development (AED) of Costa Rica said that the business sector had a key role to play in reducing poverty and contributing to equality. In that sector, high-tech export-based industries coexisted with, but were isolated from, less dynamic local industries. Consumers in Central America were increasingly inclined to base their consumption patterns on the contribution that companies made to social development. Since their survival depended not only on business skills but also on involving themselves with the concerns and requirements of the community and society, companies sought to build a reputation through social value added. It was not inconceivable that they might go further and concern themselves with equality. A business's success could thus depend on its ability to address the needs and interests of consumers and society, which meant that responsible consumers could bring about change. Small and medium-sized enterprises, for their part, could increase their capacity and become integrated into the formal sector through linkages with large corporations, the development of value chains, transparent technology and loans. The new equation to be attained should, therefore, include the State, the business sector, the community and households.

59. The Director of the Gender Equality and the Economy Programme at the Levy Institute of the United States said that during times of economic crisis, pre-existing problems were accentuated. Men and women faced increasing poverty, severe income inequality, a diminishing space for livelihoods, and unemployment. Trade agreements had produced very unequal rights. Many countries had not benefited at all and none had escaped the problem of unemployment. The challenge therefore was a dual one: What kind of State for gender equality, but also what kind of State, bearing in mind that market failures were recognized as a fact of life and that unemployment was expected to last? World patterns and gains in productivity and investment-led development had translated into fewer jobs per unit of output. The paradox for women, especially women in poverty, was that there was too much unpaid work and not enough paid work. Extremely poor women who were condemned to fetch wood and water for their families spent even more time on unpaid work. Government policies should avoid reinforcing traditional roles of women as the primary caregivers through their unpaid work. It was vital to stimulate domestic demand in order to shift income out of the financial sectors and into wages. Instead of paying out transfers for unpaid work, the State could alleviate the extraordinary burden of unpaid work and the difficulties that poor women faced by creating jobs through employment guarantee programmes and care services needed to generate a stronger labour response by women.

60. In the ensuing discussion, participants mentioned the advances made in some countries in alleviating poverty and stressed that wealth had to be created before it could be distributed. With respect to the business sector's role in transforming society, some participants pointed out that while businesses played a role in changing values, it was the men and women who claimed their rights as citizens who brought about change in the world; others defended the symbolic impact that corporate measures could have on the social imaginary. Each country would need to find its own way in the pursuit of equilibrium between the State and private business. Gaps had to be closed not just between women and men but also between different groups of women.

#### Ad hoc meeting on Haiti and Chile: (re)building equality

61. The Ad hoc meeting was moderated by Marjorie Michel, Minister for Women's Affairs and Women's Rights of Haiti and the participants were Sergia Galván, Executive Director of the Women and Health Collective, Dominican Republic; Lise Marie Déjean, National Coordinator of Solidarity with Haitian Women (SOFA), Haiti; Susana Malcorra, Under-Secretary-General for Field Support of the United Nations y Belén Sapag, First Secretary in the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations.

62. The Minister for Women's Affairs and Women's Rights of Haiti thanked ECLAC for having enabled Haiti to participate in the meeting. She said that equality between the sexes was enshrined in the Constitution of her country although much remained to be achieved to ensure its effective application. Following the earthquake of 12 January 2010, emergency measures had been put in place in order to deal with the health issues of women and children, the safety of displaced persons and the relocation of women and children in specific areas. After the emergency phase, the phase of reconstruction or refounding in the broad sense of the term began in order to achieve an egalitarian and more just society, a phase in which it was necessary to rally all available human resources. The reconstruction of equality implied that men and women should pool their potential and value in order to overcome barriers and work together for a more humane society.

63. The Executive Director of the Women and Health Collective of the Dominican Republic recalled that Haiti and the Dominican Republic were two peoples that shared the same history and the same geopolitics. She said that the impact of the earthquake bore a relationship to the inequalities suffered by Haiti and that the scale of the disaster had more to do with inequalities and underdevelopment than with the natural phenomenon. There was a blatant imbalance in the way care was distributed, which in emergency situations had an impact on women. She warned that in the reconstruction plan, issues such as reproductive health were not considered important and that women had difficulties to enter the labour market. Unless a new care paradigm was adopted, the process of reconstruction would perpetuate the inequalities and widen the gaps in the labour sphere, increasing poverty among women and weakening even further their economic autonomy. Women must be empowered to exercise equality by reinforcing their capabilities and skills for integrating rapidly into the labour market and carrying out non-traditional occupations, enforcing their rights to access housing, land, credit and technology and strengthening their leadership so as to enable them to accede to positions of power and decision-making in the reconstruction period.

64. The National Coordinator for Solidarity with Haitian Women (SOFA) of Haiti pointed out that before the earthquake, women were heads of household, worked in the informal sector and suffered high maternal mortality rates. The earthquake had had direct and indirect impacts and had aggravated the situation further in particular with respect to areas such as violence. She described the work conducted by her organization in combating gender violence before and since the earthquake. Before, protection facilities had been practically non-existent and few cases of abuse were reported. Her organization had shelters for women who were victims of gender violence in a context where the institutional framework was changing: SOFA had promoted changing the characterization of the crime of rape in criminal law, establishing a register with the Ministry of Public Health and Population, justice bodies and the public security authorities in order to facilitate access to medical certificates in cases of violence and with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to ensure that the gender issue was taken into account in its different facets, above all in cases of sexual violence. Her organization offered an integrated approach to the consequences of acts of violence on women's lives by providing medical, psychological and legal support. Following the earthquake, a change of strategy had been generated and psychosocial support groups had been set up in provisional shelters to provide therapy to women victims, prevent violence and document cases thereof. She recognized the need to train stakeholders who intervened in the issue of gender violence in State facilities, to establish integrated shelters, to prepare a framework law against gender violence and build awareness in all sectors of the scourge of violence that disrupted Haitian society.

65. The Under-Secretary-General for Field Support of the United Nations said that a reconstruction process had been underway before the earthquake and that its results were reflected in the indicators but that the gains made had been lost. Although the global response in solidarity with Haiti had been unprecedented, there had been obstacles to channelling the aid owing to infrastructure damage. She said that in terms of human fatalities, the earthquake had taken as heavy a toll as the tsunami that had struck

several countries in Asia and the Pacific in 2004, but that in Haiti, the emergency had occurred within a much smaller geographical space. The United Nations staff who had the most knowledge of the situation in Haiti were among the casualties of the disaster. The work of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was geared towards maintaining security with special reference to combating extreme violence against women and girls and boys and the delivery of humanitarian aid, in which women played a central role as recipients of food. Lastly, she said that despite the painful consequences of the disaster, there were opportunities for reconstruction based on the joint actions of the Haitian people.

66. The First Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations said that after the earthquake that struck Chile on 27 February 2010, a tripartite plan had been implemented which included emergency citizens' measures, winter emergency programmes and a reconstruction plan. Innovative responses had been sought including public-private partnerships for school reconstruction. Women played a central role in the emergency and reconstruction plan. Social inclusion policies had enabled civil society to participate in activities for reconstruction and support.

67. The representatives stressed the need to avoid a situation where women and children might pay the highest price of the humanitarian crisis. It was also pointed out that pledges of US\$ 11 billion made to Haiti had not been forthcoming. Lastly, they gave their full support to the measures that had been adopted to achieve a greater gender balance within the peacekeeping forces.

#### Ad hoc meeting on the role of machineries for the advancement of women in economic policy

68. The Ad hoc meeting on the role of machineries for the advancement of women in economic policy was moderated by Sonia Montaña, Officer-in-charge of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC, and the participants were Julia Evelyn Martínez, Executive Director of the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU), Isabel Martínez, Secretary-General for Equality Policies in the Ministry of Equality of Spain; Nilcéa Freire, Minister of the Secretariat on Policies for Women of Brazil; María del Rocío García Gaytán, President, National Women's Institute of Mexico; Marlene Malahoo Forte, Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Jamaica; Charms Gaspard, Director, Division of Gender Relations, Ministry of Health, Wellness, Family Affairs, National Mobilization, Human Services and Gender Relations of Saint Lucia; and Maureen Clarke, Executive President, National Women's Institute (INAMU) of Costa Rica.

69. In her introductory address, the Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC said that gender policies and advances towards gender equality would not have been possible without the support of the women's movement and the machineries for the advancement of women of the countries of the region. She invited the panellists to look to the future and to consider how those machineries could help to fully integrate the economic empowerment of women in the economic mainstream.

70. The Executive Director of the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU) explained that, following its inauguration in 2009 the incoming Salvadoran Government, which had a stronger gender-based vision, reshaped the strategic objectives of the machineries for the advancement of women. The central thread running through public policy was the gender perspective and it was vital that the State should fulfil its international commitments in that sphere. She also said that although gender issues still did not receive sufficient media coverage in her country, they were included in the public policy agenda and, in particular, in fiscal policy. In all countries, women generally had to face various obstacles to their entry, continuation and advancement in the labour market. The objective of gender equality was for them to be included in the strategic planning of the relevant development programmes.

More specifically, she said that equity seals could play a positive role by generating equality within businesses as well as in the way they interacted with the market and public policies

71. The Secretary-General for Equality Policies in the Ministry of Equality of Spain said that parity had to change the logic with respect to policies and that policies for equality should be tied in with social policies and poverty alleviation in order to place equity at the heart of the political agenda. The new model for growth and employment must be socially sustainable, more institutions were needed to support it and women's institutes should be upgraded to the status of ministries and take on the task of coordinating and promoting the issue of equality in the way the Government functioned. She underscored the need to establish agreements with different partners of the Government and with other sectors and referred, for example, to the high profile given to the Ministry for Equality in the media. She said that companies and unions should strive to achieve equity and mentioned the plans for equality adopted by a growing number of companies in order to revise the criteria for access to jobs and promotion. She advocated a model based on innovation, productivity and sustainability, notably environmental sustainability. At the end of her presentation, she pointed to a number of factors which were obstacles to equality and said that the latter could not be achieved without a change of culture and of values.

72. The Minister of the Secretariat on Policies for Women of Brazil said that it was vital for more women to assume ministerial posts, but more important than gender was that the person should be an agent of change and ensure gender mainstreaming in the daily agenda of institutions. A global vision was needed and different dimensions should be addressed simultaneously in order to put into practice a given policy. She said that the multi-year plan designed by the Government of Brazil had been the first plan based on real challenges that the Government needed to meet; however, in addition to making sure that gender and race perspectives were incorporated in plans, those perspectives had to be part of the strategic objectives of budgets. As regards the impact of national machineries for the advancement of women on the market, she reaffirmed the importance of promoting equity seals, the participation of women in trade union relationships and the inclusion of the issue of distribution and family responsibilities in collective bargaining. She advocated equality with social participation and pointed out that the object was not just to benefit women but to ensure that both men and women enjoyed a better life.

73. The President of the National Women's Institute of Mexico (INMUJERES) said that the most important thing was to achieve a broad-based coordination by the national machineries for the advancement of women and broadmindedness at every level. Responsibilities must be shared between the legislative and judicial branches and a close partnership forged with civil society. A budget must be set aside for gender issues. In her country, a minimum budget had been obtained for this area. In terms of the different levels of work, it was not sufficient to work at the Federal Government level but it was necessary to work also with the states and municipalities. The effort to obtain special budgetary allocations for women was a longstanding one and civil society must insist on its being fulfilled, irrespective of who was in power. In conclusion, she underscored the importance of knowing how to use official statistics in all areas and of finding a way of using the wealth of accrued knowledge to improve public policy.

74. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Jamaica said that each country should understand what stage it was at in terms of implementing equity policies. All countries should approve and implement equality laws. Her Government was deeply committed to gender equality and to combating discrimination. The gender issue must be present in public policy. She underscored the importance of forming partnerships with parliamentarians and translating the technical language of politics into the more colloquial language of the electorate. Women's groups needed to ensure that Governments fulfilled their international agreements and adopted the standards that were still outstanding; they also needed to

monitor budgetary allocations for gender issues as well as existing administrative cycles in order to have an impact from the outset.

75. The Director of the Division of Gender Relations in the Ministry of Health, Wellness, Family Affairs, National Mobilization, Human Services and Gender Relations of Saint Lucia recognized that the shortage of resources had been exacerbated by the crisis and that her country had had to be very creative in order to overcome that problem, particularly by forging partnerships with different agencies. Among the most important measures, she mentioned the decision to continue to support programmes that were already under way and to start to rely more on local resources. Activities had been sought wherein women could use and take advantage of existing knowledge in their community to boost their economic autonomy, their decision-making capabilities and their right to live a life free of violence. She also referred to the importance of establishing ties between the ministries of the economy and the national machineries for the advancement of women. She also highlighted the role of solidarity in the pursuit of equality and partnerships with civil society and the political class.

76. The Executive President of the National Women's Institute (INAMU) of Costa Rica recognized that in her country significant changes had been recorded since the election of a woman President and that the advancement of women had been the result of many decades of struggle by different groups. She stated that it was not sufficient for institutions to have a gender policy, but that policy needed to be cut across all areas. She referred to the overall work being carried out with key policymakers, including the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Labour and Planning, to implement concrete actions for the benefit of women. She said that women's organizations needed to ensure that the necessary resources for implementing gender policies were obtained. She referred to the importance of eliminating the gender gap in the private sector with the help of equity seals and of achieving a cultural shift to achieve co-responsibility between men and women, and said that it was important to draw up budgets from a gender perspective.

77. In their closing comments, the panellists agreed that it was vital to continue dialogue at the national level and to continue supporting the movement that had been launched. They pointed out that there had never been so many women in decision-making positions and they sent a message of empowerment to those present to enable them to realize that the crisis now being experienced was also a time of opportunities. They affirmed that the keys to economic development were education, trade and economic integration and identified five challenges that must be confronted in terms of gender: (i) act to end the strategic silences which blinded decision-makers to the economic gaps between men and women; (ii) mobilize financial, political and technical resources; (iii) institutionalize change and advances; (iv) bear in mind that the machineries for the advancement of women are the link between the women's movement and the State; and (v) include the change of culture as the pivotal element in public policies for equality. The presenters agreed that that problem was at the heart of the barriers to equality and that a change in mentality must be promoted as a matter of urgency, including the use of non-rational elements and symbols. In conclusion they said that advances would be achieved thanks to the persistence of the women's groups, and that they had to aspire to a State which would enable them to advance towards equality, since an improvement in the status of women would bring about improvements in the country.

### **Report of the Rapporteur**

78. The Rapporteur presented an oral report outlining the contents of the final written report of the Conference and informed participants of the deadlines that would be set for its consideration and adoption by the countries. She also read out a letter from the women's and feminists' organizations that had participated in the eleventh session of the Conference congratulating the United Nations Secretary-General on the creation of the new entity UN Women, which had been approved by the General Assembly by virtue of resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010. In the letter, the organizations also expressed the hope that the Latin American and Caribbean region would be considered when it came to appointing the person to head that body.

#### Consideration and adoption of agreements by the Conference (agenda item 6)

79. The Brasilia Consensus was presented for consideration by the meeting and was adopted.

### **Closing meeting**

80. At the closing meeting, statements were made by Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; Nilcéa Freire, Minister of the Secretariat on Policies for Women of Brazil; and Alejandrina Germán Mejía, Minister for Women's Affairs of the Dominican Republic.

81. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean thanked the Government of Brazil and President Luiz for organizing the meeting. She said that having benefited from inputs that had enriched the intensive discussions, ECLAC had taken on the mandate to work to reduce gender asymmetries, promote the creation of quality jobs, implement social policies that would enable them to break the intergenerational inequality, undertake a deeper analysis of the role of institutions and of the State and formulate a new paradigm for development with equality.

82. The Minister in the Secretariat on Policies for Women of Brazil congratulated the participants in the meeting and expressed her pleasure at the presence of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, which attested to her commitment to translate words into deeds. In terms of the advances realized since the tenth session of the Regional Conference, she pointed to the existence of more mechanisms for the execution of gender policies and the inclusion of a very active part of civil society in the multilateral debate process. The ECLAC document proposed acting on the process of global development and construction of a more egalitarian world, respecting the specificities of each country. The two resolutions adopted by the Conference reflected solidarity with Chile and Haiti following the earthquakes in those countries. Lastly, she reiterated the call for Latin America and the Caribbean to perform a leading role in the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, which would be held in New York in September 2010.

83. At the end of the session, the Minister for Women's Affairs of the Dominican Republic formally presented her country's offer to host the twelfth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. The offer was welcomed by the delegations.

### **Adoption of the Brasilia Consensus**

84. The member States represented at the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean adopted the Brasilia Consensus, the text of which is presented in annex 1 of this report.<sup>3</sup>

### **Resolutions**

85. The member States represented at the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean also adopted two resolutions, the texts of which appear below.

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<sup>3</sup> The Brasilia Consensus was not adopted by the United States of America (see Annex 3).



**RESOLUTION 4(XI)****RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE REGIONAL  
CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN  
ON THE NEW ENTITY UN WOMEN**

The Governments of the countries participating in the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean applaud, welcome, and congratulate the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the creation of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the new body established by the General Assembly by virtue of resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010.

Moreover, they commend him for his commitment to gender equality and women's human rights and recognize his efforts to achieve parity, through the appointment of women to more than 60% of senior posts in the Organization.

In light of the forthcoming establishment of the new entity UN Women,

They urge the Secretary-General to:

1. *Strengthen* the regional intergovernmental gender architecture of the United Nations, embodied by the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. This pioneering regional forum, comprising authorities of the highest level of national machineries for the advancement of women, has functioned for over 30 years;

2. *Incorporate* substantive political agreements adopted at successive sessions of the Regional Conference into the work of the new Entity. These agreements, in particular the Mexico City Consensus, the Quito Consensus and the Brasilia Consensus, constitute the roadmap for determining the regional gender agenda and the strategies to be pursued by Governments, United Nations bodies and agencies, and civil society;

3. Consider the possibility of appointing as head of UN Women a person from the Latin American and Caribbean region with the stature and experience required for leadership of this United Nations entity. This position calls for engagement skills of the highest level, proven managerial and fund-raising skills, commitment to the human rights of women, respect for diversity and the capacity to maintain an ongoing dialogue with Governments and civil society;

4. *Take into account*, in this connection, the long history of the feminist, women's, indigenous and Afro-descendent movements in the region, their contributions and commitment to the defence and promotion of women's rights, and the continuing underrepresentation of Latin American and Caribbean women within the United Nations system;

5. *Ensure* that the new entity promotes cooperation for development and gender equality and is endowed with the necessary financial and human resources to fulfil its objectives. To this end, increased regular and extrabudgetary resources will be needed in accordance with paragraph 26 of General Assembly resolution 64/289. This will mean combining, supplementing and augmenting the resources currently available to the agencies that are to be merged, and maintaining and boosting the level of resources required for mainstreaming the gender perspective in the other agencies and entities of the system.

**RESOLUTION 5(XI)**

**RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF CHILE AND HAITI  
FOLLOWING THE EARTHQUAKES**

The Governments of the countries participating in the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean,

*Considering* the devastating impact that the earthquakes in Chile and Haiti have had on the population, particularly on women,

Resolve to:

1. *Support actively* the recovery and reconstruction efforts being carried out by the Governments and peoples of Haiti and Chile following the disasters, with actions that contribute to sustainable development, women's rights and gender equality, while respecting the sovereignty and free determination of both peoples;

2. *Recognize* the important role that women play in post-disaster reconstruction processes and the need for this role to be safeguarded and strengthened;

3. *Urge* the international community to meet its commitments regarding the reconstruction process in Haiti as soon as possible.

## Annex 1

**BRASILIA CONSENSUS**

*The Governments of the countries participating in the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, represented by ministers and delegates of the highest level devoted to promoting and defending women's rights, gathered in Brasilia from 13 to 16 July 2010 to discuss achievements and challenges relating to gender equality with a focus on women's autonomy and economic empowerment*<sup>1</sup>,

*Reaffirming* the validity of the Quito Consensus and its continued relevance, as well as the regional consensus adopted at previous sessions of the Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, and restating our commitment to international treaties on women, principally the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol, the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, the Declaration and Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the Programme of Action of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Durban, 2001), the conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the other instruments, standards and resolutions pertaining to gender equality and women's empowerment and progress,

*Bearing in mind* that the Region has joined the United Nations Secretary-General's Campaign "Unite to End Violence against Women",

*Bearing in mind also* the need to redouble efforts in order to fulfil internationally agreed development goals, including those established further to the United Nations Millennium Declaration of the General Assembly (New York, 2000),

*Bearing in mind further* resolution 54/4 on women's economic empowerment adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women of the United Nations at its fifty-fourth session (New York, 2010),

*Recognizing* that over the 15 years since implementation of the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995) countries have made significant strides in particular as regards the increase in women's access to education and health, the adoption of egalitarian legal frameworks for building and strengthening machineries for the advancement of women, the design of plans and programmes for gender equality, the definition and implementation of national equal opportunity plans, the enactment and enforcement of legislation which deters and penalizes perpetrators of all forms of violence against women and which guarantees the human rights of women, the growing presence of women in decision-making positions and action taken to fight poverty,

*Recognizing also* the persistence of obstacles which show the need to redouble efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and which limit or prevent full gender equality, such as the feminization of poverty; the sexual division of labour; the lack of social protection and of full access to education and health care, including sexual and reproductive health care; unpaid domestic work; racial and ethnic discrimination; and unilateral measures contrary to international law and to the Charter of the United Nations whose basic consequences fall disproportionately on women, adolescents and girls,

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<sup>1</sup> The Brasilia Consensus was not adopted by the United States (see Annex 3).

*Highlighting* the active, coordinated contribution made to those processes by Governments and by international agencies devoted to the promotion and defence of the rights of women and of civil society, through the feminist and women's movement,

*Reiterating* the contribution made by the feminist and women's movement in the region to deepening democracy, building real equality and developing institutions and public policies on gender,

*Reaffirming* that the secular character of States contributes to the elimination of discrimination against women and helps to ensure the full exercise of their human rights,

*Reaffirming also* that parity is a key condition for democracy as well as a goal for eradicating the structural exclusion of women in society, which affects primarily indigenous and Afro-descendent women and those with disabilities, and that it is aimed at achieving equality in the exercise of power, in decision-making, in mechanisms for participation and social and political representation and in family, social, economic, political and cultural relationships,

*Considering* that unpaid domestic work is a burden that falls disproportionately on women and, in practice, constitutes an invisible subsidy to the economic system that perpetuates their subordination and exploitation,

*Considering also* that one feature of the demographic transition taking place in the countries of the region is the ageing of the population, which overburdens women with the task of caring for older persons and for the sick,

*Recognizing* that access to justice is essential in order to safeguard the indivisible and comprehensive nature of human rights, including the right to care,

*Drawing attention to* the fact that the right to care is universal and requires solid measures to ensure its observance and to achieve co-responsibility of the whole of society, the State and the private sector,

*Highlighting* the significant contribution that women in all their diversity make to the productive and reproductive dimensions of the economy, to the development of multiple strategies for dealing with poverty and preserving knowledge, including scientific knowledge, and practices that are fundamental for survival and for sustaining life, especially for comprehensive health and for food and nutrition security,

*Considering* that progress in the region is uneven and that challenges to gender equality persist and require constant State investments and policies on issues such as the sexual division of labour, unpaid domestic work, the elimination of discrimination in the labour market and social protection for women, the prevalence and persistence of violence against women, racism, sexism, impunity and lesbophobia, parity in all areas of decision-making and access to high-quality universal public services in the areas of public awareness, education and health-care, including sexual and reproductive health care,

*Considering also* that the right to land ownership and to access to water, forests and biodiversity in general is more limited for women than for men, that the use of these natural resources is conditioned by the sexual division of labour, that environmental pollution has specific impacts on women in both rural and urban milieus, and that it is necessary for the State to recognize the contribution of women to biodiversity conservation, to implement affirmative action policies and to guarantee the exercise of their rights in this area,

*Considering further* that women are marginalized from access to and control of the media and new information technologies, and that States should design specific policies which, together with general policies, ensure their participation on an equal footing,

*Bearing in mind* that food, energy, and financial crises threaten the sustainability of women's achievements and underscore the urgent need for more rapid progress in the area of gender equality,

*Considering* that the measures adopted to achieve macroeconomic stability have not reduced gender inequalities and that the tax burden and public investment remain low,

*Recognizing* that, despite the measures taken to predict, prevent or minimize their causes and mitigate their adverse consequences, climate change and natural disasters can have a negative impact on productive development, time use by women, especially in rural areas, and their access to employment,

*Reaffirming* the need to overcome the tendency to link equality policies exclusively to social issues,

*Stressing* the importance of and need for broad, inclusive, sustainable, redistributive, solidarity-based and strengthened social security systems that work as social protection mechanisms for vulnerable populations, promote social justice and help reduce inequalities,

*Considering* that women's comprehensive health is a fundamental right that involves the interaction of social, cultural and biological factors and that gender inequality is one of the social determinants of health,

*Bearing in mind* that Latin America and the Caribbean is still the most inequitable region in the world and exhibits widening gender, ethnic and racial gaps; that the social, political, cultural and economic patterns underlying the sexual division of labour must be changed without delay; and that the key to this is a new equation between the State, society as a whole, the market and families in which unpaid domestic work and caregiving are construed and treated as public matters and a responsibility to be shared among all these spheres,

*Emphasizing* that economic autonomy for women is born out of the interrelationship between economic independence, sexual and reproductive rights, a life free from violence, and political parity,

*Recognizing* the importance of strengthening State structures and the strategic role played by machineries for the advancement of women, as well as the need to endow these machineries with autonomy and with the necessary human and financial resources to enable them to have a cross-cutting impact on the structure of the State with a view to building strategies for promoting women's autonomy and gender equality,

*Recognizing also* the persistence of racism and the resulting accumulation of disadvantages for Afro-descendent and indigenous women,

*Considering* that women's comprehensive health depends on concrete measures aimed at reducing maternal morbidity and mortality and adolescent maternity and ensuring a better quality of life, and that Millennium Development Goal 5 is the furthest from being achieved,

*Bearing in mind* that organized crime and de facto powers, which threaten security and democracy-building, and armed conflicts and the displacements they cause, have a particular impact on the trafficking of persons, sexual commerce and women's lack of safety,

*Recognizing* that the territory historically occupied by indigenous women forms the basis for their economic and cultural development,

*Decide* to adopt the following agreements in order to address the challenges to women's autonomy and gender equality,

## **1. Attain greater economic autonomy and equality in the workplace**

- (a) *To adopt* all the social and economic policy measures required to advance towards the attribution of social value to the unpaid domestic and care work performed by women and recognition of its economic value;
- (b) *To foster* the development and strengthening of universal care policies and services based on the recognition of the right to care for all and on the notion of sharing the provision of care between the State, the private sector, civil society and households, as well as between men and women, and of strengthening dialogue and coordination between all stakeholders;
- (c) *To adopt* policies conducive to establishing or broadening parental leave and other childcare leave in order to help distribute care duties between men and women, including inalienable and non-transferable paternity leave with a view to furthering progress towards co-responsibility;
- (d) *To encourage* the establishment, in national accounts, of a satellite account for unpaid domestic and care work performed by women;
- (e) *To promote* changes in the legal and programmatic framework aimed at achieving recognition in the national accounts of the productive value of unpaid work, with a view to the formulation and implementation of cross-cutting policies;
- (f) *To develop* active labour market and productive employment policies to boost the female labour-market participation rate, the formalization of employment and women's occupation of positions of power and decision-making, as well as to reduce unemployment rates, especially for Afro-descendent, indigenous and young women who suffer discrimination based on race, sex and sexual orientation, in order to ensure decent work for all women and guarantee equal pay for equal work;
- (g) *To promote and enforce* equality-in-employment legislation which eliminates discrimination and asymmetries of gender, race, ethnicity and sexual orientation in access to the labour market and employment continuity, in decision-making and in the distribution of remuneration; establishes mechanisms for the filing of complaints; and provides for the sanctioning of sexual and other forms of harassment in the workplace;
- (h) *To promote and encourage* the enactment of legislation that extends to female domestic workers<sup>2</sup> the same rights as those of other workers and establishes regulations to protect them, promotes their economic and social valuation and ends child domestic work;
- (i) *To promote* the ratification and implementation of Convention 156 of the International Labour Organization;

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<sup>2</sup> This term is extracted from the report entitled "Decent work for domestic workers" presented by the Committee on Domestic Workers to the 99<sup>th</sup> session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June 2010, in which paragraph 145 (b) states "the term "domestic worker" should mean any person engaged in domestic work within an employment relationship".

- (j) *To ensure* equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value, in conformity with the international conventions that have been ratified, particularly Conventions 100, 111 and 112 of the International Labour Organization, and with international standards relating to women's rights;
- (k) *To promote* the adoption of policies and programmes on professional training for both rural and urban women in competitive and dynamic areas of the economy in order to achieve access to technologies, the recognition of traditional technologies and fuller and more diverse and skilled participation by women in the labour market while taking into consideration the constraints imposed by the double working day;
- (l) *To ensure* women's access to productive assets, including land and natural resources, and access to productive credit, in both urban and rural areas;
- (m) *To promote* the valuation and recognition of women's economic contribution in rural areas, in traditional communities and indigenous and Afro-descendent peoples or minority groups, and of migrant women through remittances;
- (n) *To promote also* the economic and financial autonomy of women by means of technical assistance, by fostering entrepreneurship, associations and co-operatives and integrating women's networks into economic and productive processes and local and regional markets;
- (o) *To encourage and strengthen* the adoption of systems to oversee and promote gender equity in the public and private sectors, with a view to non-discrimination in employment, the reconciliation of professional, private and family life, and the prevention and elimination of all forms of gender violence in the workplace, especially sexual and other forms of harassment;
- (p) *Enact* legislation directed towards the accreditation of non-formal studies and education programmes which qualify adult women for productivity and employment;
- (q) *Adopt* measures to end all forms of economic violence against women, particularly those that infringe their human dignity or exclude them from the right to receive financial resources, with a view to encouraging their autonomy and the respect of their labour-related rights.

## **2. Enhance the citizenship of women**

- (a) *To promote and strengthen* State policies that ensure respect for and the protection and observance of all the human rights of women of all ages and walks of life as the substantive foundation for democratic processes;
- (b) *To ensure* freedom of religion and worship, providing that women's human rights are respected;
- (c) *Ensure* that fiscal policies combine criteria of effectiveness with criteria of equity, with emphasis on their redistributive and progressive function, and that they ensure the development of women;
- (d) *Promote and ensure* gender, race and ethnic mainstreaming in all policies, especially in economic and cultural policy, and coordination between branches of government and social stakeholders to ensure gender equality;
- (e) *To increase* public investment in social security, so as to comprehensively address the specific care and social protection needs of women that arise in situations related to ill health, disability, unemployment and life cycles, especially childhood and old age;
- (f) *To strengthen* the production of the disaggregated statistical information needed to raise the profile of gender inequality issues in the spheres of physical and economic autonomy and decision-making;

- (g) *Adopt* an approach of gender, race and ethnic equality and the corresponding measures in relation to economic, fiscal and tax policy, agrarian reform, and access to ownership of land, housing and other productive assets, in order to ensure the equitable distribution of wealth;
- (h) *Conduct* studies on how the economic, financial, food, energy and environmental crisis affect women and, in particular, internal and international migratory flows and the reconfiguration of all spheres;
- (i) *Make progress* in the adoption of measures to improve the status of migrant women and their families, bearing in mind their vulnerability, in order to improve their labour-market situation and social inclusion;
- (j) *To develop* policies that favour the settlement of rural women and rural employment in areas undergoing productive restructuring and to ensure that mechanisms needed to implement them are in place;
- (k) *Implement* measures aimed at eliminating the specific constraints faced by women in accessing formal financial services, including savings, credit, insurance, and money-transfer services;
- (l) *To ensure* women's right and access to ownership of land and housing provided under government housing programmes, with the respective title deeds, while respecting the right of indigenous women to their land since this forms the basis for economic and social development;
- (m) *To promote* the reformulation of national social security systems in order to extend their coverage to female workers in the informal market, female rural family workers, independent female workers, female domestic workers,<sup>3</sup> different forms of family, including same-sex couples, and women engaged in caregiving activities;
- (n) *To encourage* the review of existing national social security systems, in order to guarantee women's rights as beneficiaries, taking into account the state of their participation in the labour market;
- (o) *To implement* systems of management of natural and anthropic risks with a gender, race and ethnic focus for addressing the causes and consequences of natural disasters and the differential impacts that such disasters and climate change have on women, focusing especially on the recovery of sustainable livelihoods, the administration of refuges and shelters, sexual and reproductive health, the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and the elimination of obstacles to women's rapid integration or reintegration in the formal employment sector, due to their role in the economic and social reconstruction process;
- (p) *Promote* the reform of the education system and educational practices in order to transmit the notion of co-responsibility in family and public life;
- (q) *Encourage* the elimination of gender stereotypes through measures directed at the education system, the media and business;
- (r) *Incorporate* the variables of sex, ethnicity and race, considering self-identification as a basic criterion for recording information in population and housing censuses, household surveys, rural surveys and vital statistics, among others;
- (s) *Prepare and implement* lifelong learning policies and plans with sufficient resources and measurable targets, directed in particular at young and adult women, in order to enable them to exercise their citizenship more fully.

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid.



### 3. **Broaden the participation of women in decision-making and the exercise of power**

- (a) *To increase and enhance* opportunities for the equal participation of women in making and implementing policies in all spheres of public authority;
- (b) *To adopt* all necessary measures, including amending legislation and adopting affirmative policies, to ensure parity, inclusion and alternation of power, in the three branches of government, in special and autonomous regimes, at the national and local levels and in private institutions, in order to reinforce the democracies of Latin America and the Caribbean from an ethnic and racial point of view;
- (c) *To contribute* to the empowerment of indigenous women's leaderships in order to eliminate existing gaps and ensure their participation in decision-making, and respect the principle of free, prior and informed consent in the design and implementation of national and regional public policies;
- (d) *To promote* the creation of mechanisms which ensure women's political partisanship and participation and which, as well as parity in candidate registers, ensure parity of outcomes, equal access to campaign financing and electoral propaganda, and women's participation in decision-making within party structures, and support such mechanisms where they already exist; in addition, create mechanisms to sanction non-compliance with legislation in this area;
- (e) *To encourage* measures to ensure women's access to decision-making and strengthen their unionization, among others, in both urban and rural areas, in order to make further progress towards equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women in the workplace;
- (f) *To encourage also* the creation and strengthening of government machineries for policies on women at the national and subnational level, endowing them with the necessary resources and highest hierarchical status within the Government, in keeping with national contexts;
- (g) *Promote* parity-based representation in regional parliaments, for example, the MERCOSUR Parliament, the Central American Parliament, the Andean Parliament and the Latin American Parliament;
- (h) *Promote also* the creation and strengthening of citizens' mechanisms for oversight of electoral processes and the establishment of institutional mechanisms to ensure compliance with legislation aimed at guaranteeing women's political participation;
- (i) *Create* mechanisms to support the political participation of young women in decision-making, free of discrimination based on race, ethnicity or sexual orientation, and to ensure that their forms of organization and expression are respected and not subjected to generational stigmatization;
- (j) *Promote* measures to increase women's presence on corporate boards.

### 4. **Address all forms of violence against women**

- (a) *To adopt* preventative and punitive measures as well as measures for protecting and caring for women that further the eradication of all forms of violence against women in public and private spheres, with special attention to Afro-descendent, indigenous, lesbian, transgender and migrant women, and those living in rural, forest and border areas;
- (b) *To broaden and guarantee* effective access to justice, and to free legal assistance for women in violent situations, and provide training and awareness-raising, from a gender perspective, for staff and officials responsible for administering justice;
- (c) *To take* all effective measures necessary to prevent, punish and eliminate all forms of trafficking and smuggling of women, adolescents and girls for sexual exploitation or any other purpose;

- (d) *To formulate and apply* measures for combating violence against women who are engaged in prostitution;
- (e) *To promote* the human rights of women deprived of their freedom;
- (f) *To mainstream* into public safety policies specific measures for preventing, investigating, sanctioning, penalizing and eliminating femicide and feminicide, understood as the most extreme form of gender violence against women;
- (g) *To promote* policies and programmes for the prevention of violence against women, directed at aggressors and their families with a view to preventing recurrence;
- (h) *To promote* policies aimed at changing the sociocultural patterns that reproduce violence and discrimination against women;
- (i) *To create* national gender-based violence surveillance systems to collect, compile and analyse data on gender-based violence in an effort to influence national and local policies and programmes;
- (j) *To ensure* that women are not victims or at risk of any type of violence in situations arising from natural and climate disasters and that the humanitarian assistance provided in such cases takes into account women's needs, in order to avoid the double victimization of women;
- (k) *To promote and strengthen* programmes of awareness-raising and training with a gender focus, directed towards those responsible for administering justice, in order to ensure high-quality attention and eliminate institutional violence against women;
- (l) *To adopt*, in the framework of regional and national strategies, public safety measures with a perspective of gender and of urban or community diversity, as forums for bringing all people together so as to guarantee an environment free of violence against women;
- (m) *To ensure* free, comprehensive multi-professional services for women who are victims of violence;
- (n) *To promote and adopt* measures to ensure budget allocations for programmes aimed at preventing violence against women.

**5. Facilitate women's access to new technologies and promote egalitarian, democratic and non-discriminatory practices by the media**

- (a) *To promote* actions that facilitate women's access to communications and new information technologies, including education and training in the use of such technologies for networking, advocacy and exchange of information, educational activities, and the specialized use of these technologies in economic activities;
- (b) *To formulate* policies aimed at eliminating sexist and discriminatory contents in the media and train communications professionals correspondingly, valuing the dimensions of gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation and generation;
- (c) *To build* mechanisms for monitoring the content transmitted in the media and for regulating the Internet, ensuring the active, ongoing participation of society in order to eliminate sexist and discriminatory content;
- (d) *To promote and ensure* access of women, especially indigenous and Afro-descendent women, to the mass media through plans that incorporate their languages and cultural identities into community radio and audiovisual slots;
- (e) *To promote* women's access to science, technology and innovation, encouraging the interest of girls and young women in scientific and technological fields.

**6. Promote the conditions for the integral health of women and for their sexual and reproductive rights**

- (a) *To guarantee* the conditions and resources for the protection and exercise of women's sexual and reproductive rights throughout the lifecycle and across population groups, free of all forms of discrimination, based on the integrated approach promoted in the programme of action of the International Conference on Population and Development;
- (b) *Include* in national and subnational budgets sufficient resources to broaden the public supply of high-quality comprehensive health services for women in all their diversity, particularly chronic and non-communicable diseases;
- (c) *To foster* the regulation and implementation of legislation enacted in relation to gender equality, including laws concerning physical autonomy, and promote women's access to and continuity in the labour market;
- (d) *To ensure* access to sexual education, by implementing culturally relevant comprehensive sexual education programmes with a gender focus;
- (e) *To ensure* also universal access by women in their diversity to comprehensive, high-quality sexual and reproductive health care, including care for human immuno-deficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), its prevention, diagnosis and free treatment, and especially, to carry out campaigns to promote the use of the male and female condoms;
- (f) *To review* laws that punish women who have undergone abortions, as recommended by the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women, including the further initiatives and actions identified for the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, as well as the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the general observations of the Committee against Torture of the United Nations, and ensure that abortions are performed safely where authorized by the law;
- (g) *To strengthen and broaden* plans and programmes that promote healthy maternity and prevent maternal mortality by ensuring universal access to health-care services, especially for indigenous and Afro-descendent adolescent girls and women;
- (h) *To promote* the reduction of adolescent pregnancies, through education, information and access to sexual and reproductive health care, including access to all contraceptive methods;
- (i) *To promote* also access by indigenous and Afro-descendent women to culturally and linguistically relevant health-care services, incorporating and valuing the knowledge and practices of ancestral and traditional medicine, especially those practiced by women;
- (j) *To recommend* that, at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, which will be held in September 2010, particular attention should be paid to target 5B concerning universal access to reproductive health.

**7. Carry out training and activities for exchanging and disseminating experiences with a view to the formulation of public policies based on the data collected by the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean**

- (a) *To request* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to carry out training and capacity-building activities for exchanging and disseminating experiences, including those with a political impact, aimed at public policymakers and political operators. These activities would be aimed at compiling the practices employed in the countries and making progress in formulating public policies using the data of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, and providing a general source of know-how and a complement to the Observatory.

**8. Promote international and regional cooperation for gender equality**

- (a) *Encourage* regional, subregional and multilateral cooperation programmes, taking advantage of the processes of integration for socio-economic development under way in Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly actions that promote gender equality;
- (b) *Strengthen* South-South cooperation in order to achieve gender equality and women's advancement;
- (c) *Urge* donors to meet their official development assistance commitments, as an essential element for the promotion of gender equality.

**9. Welcome the offer extended by the Government of the Dominican Republic to host the twelfth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, and accept this invitation with pleasure**

Annex 2

**EXPLANATION OF POSITION OF CHILE**

The Chilean delegation requested the Presiding Officers of the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean to enter on its behalf the following reservation:

Brasilia, 16 July 2010

The Delegation of Chile to the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, in accordance with the Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile, which protects life before birth, subscribes to the Brasilia Consensus on the understanding that this does not imply an endorsement of abortion.

## Annex 3

**EXPLANATION OF POSITION OF COSTA RICA**

The Government of Costa Rica requests the Presiding Officers of the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean permission to express the following reservations:

16 July 2010

Ms. Alicia Bárcena  
Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission  
for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Dear Madam,

I have the honour to address you in connection with the Brasilia Consensus, which was signed on 16 July 2010. The Republic of Costa Rica, as a country with a democratic tradition that is already a hundred years old and a commitment to respect for human rights and the promotion of tolerance, endorses the Brasilia Consensus with the firm conviction that it will be a valuable instrument for furthering and advancing the status of women in the region.

For this reason, Costa Rica has adopted, signed and ratified all the instruments that promote equal rights and opportunities for women and men and has been bringing its national legislation in line with these instruments, in particular with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Thus, we reaffirm our willingness to endorse the content of this Consensus, but wish to place on record in the report the following reservations of the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica:

1. We reiterate our reservation concerning preambular paragraph 9 of the Brasilia Consensus, which reads as follows: “*Reaffirming* that the secular character of States contributes to the elimination of discrimination against women and helps to ensure the full exercise of their human rights”.  
Freedom of worship is enshrined in the Political Constitution of Costa Rica and the advances achieved for the benefit of women in all spheres of their political, economic, social and cultural development have been gained under the existing Constitution, which contemplates a confessional State and absolute freedom of worship. The inclusion of this point in the preambular section is not a fundamental issue for achieving the objectives pursued in the women’s struggle.
2. We reiterate our reservation in respect of measure (f) under the heading: Promote the conditions for the integral health of women and for their sexual and reproductive rights, which reads as follows: “*To review* laws that punish women who have undergone abortions, as recommended by the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women,

including the further initiatives and actions identified for the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, as well as the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the general observations of the Committee against Torture of the United Nations, and ensure that abortions are performed safely where authorized by the law.

The Constitutional Chamber of the Republic of Costa Rica has repeatedly affirmed that “a person is a person from the moment of conception, and we are dealing with a living being, with the right to protection under the legal system” (Exp: 01-003721-0007-CO Res: 2001-06685), in accordance with the juridical norms and Political Constitution in force in Costa Rica.

3. Costa Rica wishes to place on record that it understands sexual and reproductive rights to mean the capacity of women and men to achieve and maintain sexual and reproductive health within the framework of relationships of equality and mutual respect. Furthermore, physical autonomy implies the exercise of power and control over one’s own body, one’s sexuality and fertility, as well as the right to a life free of sexual, physical and psychological violence, with respect for the existing national regulatory framework.

Accept , dear Madam, the assurances of my highest consideration,

Maureen Clarke Clarke  
Executive President  
National Institute of Women (INAMU)

## Annex 4

**EXPLANATION OF POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

The Government of the United States of America wishes to have recorded the following explanation of position:

The Government of the United States of America strongly supports action in the hemisphere to promote and ensure the equal rights of women, including actions to prevent violence against women and to enhance women's economic empowerment. However, the Government of the United States of America does not agree with and objects to many of the provisions in the document entitled "Brasilia Consensus". Therefore, it is not among the participants in the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean that decided to adopt this document.



## Annex 5

**EXPLANATION OF POSITION OF NICARAGUA**

New York, 20 August 2010

Ms. Alicia Bárcena  
Executive Secretary  
Economic Commission for  
Latin America and the Caribbean

Dear Ms. Bárcena,

The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua has set as one of its priorities the restitution of the rights of Nicaraguan women in all walks of society. We have undertaken a firm commitment in this regard, expressed in effective public policies which underpin progress towards gender equity and women's empowerment by shifting from rhetoric to practice. Our women have conquered areas of power in decision-making and in the country's economic, social and cultural life. Women have also been provided with the basic means for their advancement, such as health care and free education, access to the means of production, and so forth.

Owing to circumstances of force majeure, the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua was unable to be represented at the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Brasilia from 13 to 16 July 2010. However, the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua considers that the outcome document of that Conference, the Brasilia Consensus, is an excellent tool for the protection and promotion of women's rights in our region and is consistent with our country's public policies.

For these reasons, the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua upholds the Brasilia Consensus adopted by the *governments of countries participating in the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean*, on the understanding that this does not imply an endorsement of abortion.

The Government of Nicaragua, in accordance with its Constitution and laws, reaffirms that every person has the fundamental and inalienable right to life, and that this right starts from the moment of conception.

Abortion or the interruption of pregnancy may not, under any circumstance, be considered a means of fertility regulation or of birth control; all internal legislation governing this matter falls under the sovereignty of the nation of Nicaragua.

I request that this general reservation be included in the report of the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Accept, Madam, the assurances of my highest consideration.

H.E. Maria Rubiales de Chamorro  
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua  
to the United Nations and  
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs

## Annex 6

**LETTER FROM THE WOMEN'S AND FEMINIST ORGANIZATIONS**

Brasilia, 15 July 2010

Mr. Ban Ki-moon  
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Excellency,

The Women's and Feminist Organizations attending the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Brasilia from 13 to 16 July 2010 and which brought together Government representatives and representatives of civil society from the region, present their heartfelt congratulations to you on the adoption by the General Assembly of the resolution establishing UN Women.

Recognizing the crucial role that this new body will perform in advancing policies for gender equality and in furthering the demands of organizations and movements that promote the rights of women, we urge you to take the region of Latin America and the Caribbean into consideration when deciding on the appointment of the person to head this entity, bearing in mind that our region has been at the forefront of efforts to achieve and fulfil the objectives adopted at the world conferences held in Cairo and Beijing.

Our claim in putting forward this recommendation is based on the following facts:

- The women's movements of Latin America and the Caribbean are among the most outstanding in the world.
- These movements have been pioneers in setting up institutional and political mechanisms at the highest level and have initiated unprecedented experiences and innovative public policies for affirming women's role as citizens.
- A number of women in Latin America and the Caribbean have held important leadership positions and gained experience in government with a demonstrated capacity for democratic management and a commitment to promoting the rights of women.
- Latin American and Caribbean societies, which are underrepresented in the various United Nations bodies, are made up of populations whose multicultural and pluri-ethnic characteristics, together with their racial diversity and religious plurality, can be an asset in fostering dialogue with the different regions of the world. Indeed, dialogue will be an essential tool in the management of this new entity.

We look forward to your kind consideration in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Women's and Feminist Organizations  
attending the eleventh session of the  
Regional Conference on Women in Brasilia

## Annex 7

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

**A. Estados miembros de la Comisión  
Member States of the Commission  
États membres de la Commission**

**ALEMANIA/GERMANY**Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Claudida Meyer, Agregada de Asuntos Sociales de la Embajada de Alemania en el Brasil
- Mirtha Sudbrack, responsible for gender issues for the project “Regional South-South Cooperation HIV/AIDS in Latin America and the Caribbean”, German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
- Ludmilla O. Diniz, responsible for gender issues for the Energy and Environment Programme in Brazil, German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)

**ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA/ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**Representante/Representative:

- Sheila Roseau, Executive Director, Directorate of Gender Affairs

**ARGENTINA**Representante/Representative:

- María Fabiana Loguzzo, Directora de la Mujer, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Diana Juárez, Coordinadora General, Programa Médicos Comunitarios, Ministerio de Salud
- Marcela Bordenave, Asesora en temas de género, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Sandra Dosch, Ministra, Vocal de la Comisión Cascos Blancos
- Malena Derdoy, Directora de Políticas de Género, Ministerio de Defensa de la Nación
- Cecilia Manigrasso, programa Las Víctimas contra las Violencias, Ministerio de Justicia, Seguridad y Derechos Humanos
- Elisa Noemí Schuster, Presidenta Regional, Foro de Mujeres del MERCOSUR
- Eva Gamboa, Consejo Nacional de la Mujer Indígena (CONAMI)
- Norma Sanchís, Red Internacional de Género y Comercio
- Susana Pastor, Comisión de Equidad de Género del Consejo Consultivo (CSC)
- Susana Stilman, Comisión de Equidad de Género del Consejo Consultivo (CSC)
- Dafne Plour, Comisión de Equidad de Género del Consejo Consultivo (CSC)
- Ana Falú, Comisión de Equidad de Género del Consejo Consultivo (CSC)
- Cecilia Lipszyc
- María Eugenia Bagnasco, Consultora Gerencia de Recursos Humanos, Programa Médicos Comunitarios, Argentina

**BARBADOS**Representante/Representative:

- Irene Sandiford-Garner, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Health

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Yvette Goddard, Ambassador of Barbados to the Federative Republic of Brazil
- Patricia Hackett-Codrington, Programme Officer, Bureau of Gender Affairs

**BELICE/BELIZE**Representante/Representative:

- Icilda Humes, Director of the Women's Department of the Ministry of Human Development and Social Transformation

**BRASIL/BRAZIL**Representante/Representative:

- Nilcéa Freire, Ministra, Secretária de Política para as Mulheres

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Celso Amorim, Ministro das Relações Exteriores
- Celso França, Chefe da Coordenação-Geral de Organizações Econômicas, Ministério das Relações Exteriores
- Andrea Lorena Butto Zarzar, Conselheira Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher, Assessora Especial do Gabinete do Ministro, Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário
- Carla Charbel Stephanini, Coordenadora Especial, Coordenadoria Especial de Políticas Públicas para a Mulher do Estado de Mato Grosso do Sul
- Leonor da Costa, Conselheira Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher, Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego
- Helena de Carvalho Fortes, Conselheira Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher, Ministério da Ciência e Tecnologia (MCT)
- Terezinha Beraldo, Membro do Comitê de Articulação e Monitoramento do Plano Nacional de Políticas para as Mulheres (PNPM)
- Natália Fontoura, Coordenadora de Igualdade de Gênero, Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA)
- Verônica Freire Ferreira Lima e Silva, Coordenadora, Comitê Permanente para Questões de Gênero, Ministério de Minas e Energia
- Terezinha Gomes de Magalhães Lameira, Coordenadora Especial, Coordenadoria Especial de Promoção da Política para Igualdade de Gênero da Prefeitura da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro
- Lúcia Maria Maierá, Assessora Especial, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Celia Maria Farias Vieira, Assessora, Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate a Fome
- María Liege Santos Rocha, Secretária Nacional da Mulher
- Emilia Fernandes, Deputada Federal, Presidenta Fórum de Mulheres do Mercosul, Brasil
- Rosiléa Maria Roldi Wille, Conselheira Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher, Coordenadora Geral de Direitos Humanos, Ministério da Educação (MEC)
- Eliana Ferreira da Glória Silva, Coordenadora, Coordenadoria Especial de Políticas Públicas para as Mulheres (CEPAM)
- Vanda de Souza Vieira, Gerente de Políticas de Gênero, Prefeitura Municipal de Vitória

- Cecília Teixeira Soares, Superintendente, Superintendência de Direitos da Mulher da Secretaria de Estado de Assistência Social e Direitos Humanos do Rio de Janeiro
- Vera Lúcia Teixeira, Gestora - Estadual - Coordenadora, Governo do Estado de Santa Catarina
- Ester de Castro Nogueira Azevedo, Superintendente de Políticas para Mulheres, Secretaria de Estado da Cidadania e Justiça
- Raquel Viana, Secretaria de Políticas para Mulheres, Prefeitura Municipal de Fortaleza
- Douraci Vieira dos Santos Doura, Secretária, Secretaria Especial de Estado de Políticas Públicas para as Mulheres
- Ariane Carla Pereira, Superintendente, Superintendencia de Políticas para Mulheres da Prefeitura Municipal da Salvador
- Maria José Machado, Coordenadora, Secretaria de Estado do Trabalho, Assistência e Desenvolvimento Social
- Maria Amélia Lima Freire, Coordenadora de Políticas para Mulheres
- Neusa Nunes Malheiros, Coordenadora, Coordenadoria de Políticas Públicas para as Mulheres do Governo do Estado de Sergipe
- Berenice Rosa Francisco, Membro Representante dos Municípios - Fórum Nacional de Organismos Governamentais de Política Pública para Mulheres, Comitê de Articulação e Monitoramento do PNPM/ Coordenadora da Coordenadoria da Mulher - Prefeitura Municipal de Campinas
- Rejane Maria Pereira da Silva, Secretaria da Mulher, Prefeitura do Recife
- Naiara Correa, Coordenadora, Subsecretaria de Articulação Internacional, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Ana Arraes, Deputada Federal, Câmara dos Deputados
- Jeanete Mazzeiro, Conselheira Titular, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher (CNDM) e Fórum de Mulheres do Mercosul
- Estela Maria Aquino, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional de Direitos da Mulher (CNDM), Associação Brasileira de Pós – Graduação em Saúde Coletiva (ABRASCO)
- Rosa de Lourdes Azevedo dos Santos, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher (CNDM), Rede Nacional Feminista da Saúde
- Arlete Carminatti Zago, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher (CNDM), Federação das Associações de Mulheres de Negócios e Profissionais do Brasil (BPW)
- Albertina de Oliveira Costa, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher (CNDM)
- Claudia Prates, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (CNDM), Marcha Mundial de Mulheres (MMM/SOF)
- Rita de Cassia Paste Camata, Deputada Federal, Câmara dos Deputados
- Dalva Figueiredo, Deputada Federal, Câmara dos Deputados
- Daiane de Oliveira Lopes Andrade, Socióloga, Ministério da Educação (MEC)
- Luiza Erundina, Deputada Federal, Câmara dos Deputados
- Ana Lucia Saboia, Membro do Comitê de Articulação e Monitoramento do Plano Nacional de Políticas para as Mulheres, Gerente, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)
- Denise Aparecida Carvalho, Secretária de Estado de Políticas para Mulheres e Promoção da Igualdade Racial do Estado de Goiás (SEMIRA)
- Sônia Malheiros Miguel, Subsecretária, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Rosa Maria Marinho Rocha, Assessora Internacional, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Maria Lúcia de Santana Braga, Assessora Técnica, Subsecretaria de Articulação Internacional, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Fernanda Reznik, Assessora Especial, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Daniela Fernandes Alarcon, Assessora Técnica, Subsecretaria de Articulação Internacional, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)

- Maria Márcia dos Santos Leporace, Gerente de Projetos, Subsecretaria de Articulação Institucional, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Renata Laviola Carreiro, Assessora de Cerimonial e Eventos, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Olga Alessandra da Silva, Assessoria de Cerimonial e Eventos, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Marinézia Gomes Toné, Secretária, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Maria Dulce Silva, Diretora de Políticas para Mulheres, Coordenadoria Estadual de Direitos Humanos e Juventude do Piauí (CDJH/PI-DPM)
- Vera Lúcia Ubaldino Machado, Membro- Conselheira, Rede de Economia e Feminismo / Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (REF/CNDM)
- Angela Cristina Kravczyk, Coordenadora, Coordenação Municipal da Mulher de Porto Alegre RS, Gobierno Municipal
- Maria Araújo de Aquino, Assessora Especial da Mulher, Assessoria Especial da Mulher (ASSEMULHER)
- Janete Rocha Pietá, Deputada Federal, Câmara dos Deputados
- Fátima Bezerra, Deputada Federal, Câmara dos Deputados
- Susana Cabral, Secretária Executiva, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher Secretária de Política para as Mulheres (CNDM/SPM/PR)
- Quenes Silva Gonzaga, Conselheira Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher, Secretaria-Geral, Presidência da República
- Catharina Nunes Bacelar, Secretária, Secretaria de Estado da Mulher
- Mônica Sapucaia, Assessoria Especial, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Teresa Cristina Nascimento Sousa, Secretária Executiva, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Aparecida Gonçalves, Subsecretaria de Enfrentamento a Violência Contra a Mulher, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Hildete Pereira de Melo, Gerente de Projetos, Subsecretaria de Articulação Internacional, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Maria Elisabete Pereira, Diretora, Subsecretaria de Articulação Internacional, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Stéfane Silva, Técnica de Suporte, Subsecretaria de Articulação Internacional, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Eunice Lea de Moraes, Gerente de Projetos, Subsecretaria de Articulação Institucional, Secretária de Política para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Thereza Lamare, Coordenadora Area Tecnica da Saude da Mulher, Ministerio da Saude
- Monica Aparecida Rodrigues, Conselheira Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher, Secretaria de Avaliação y Gestão da Informação Substituta, Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate a Fome (MDS)
- María do Socorro Santos Ribeiro, Diretora, Departamento de Atenção as Mulheres
- Carmen Helena Ferreira Foro, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher (CNDM), Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura (CONTAG)
- Raquel Licursi Benedeti Rosa, Conselheira Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher, Casa Civil da Presidência da República
- Vera Lucia de Oliveira, Membro do Comitê de Articulação e Monitoramento do Plano Nacional de Políticas para as Mulheres, Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (MAPA)
- Kátia Guimarães, Diretora de Programas, Subsecretaria de Enfrentamento á Violência, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Taís Cerqueira Silva, Coordenadora Geral, Subsecretaria de Enfrentamento á Violência, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)

- Cristina Maria Buarque, Secretária, Secretaria Especial da Mulher do Estado de Pernambuco (SECMULHER)
- Marcia de Campos Pereira Campos, Presidenta, Federação Democrática Internacional de Mulheres
- Guacira Cesar de Oliveira, Diretora, Centro Feministas de Estudos e Assessoria (CFEMEA), Grupo de Trabalho Brasileiro para a Organização do Forum de Organizações Feministas
- Schuma Schumacher, Coordenadora da Rede de Desenvolvimento Humano (REDEH), Grupo de Trabalho Brasileiro para a Organização do Forum de Organizações Feministas
- Analba Frazão, Secretária Executiva da Articulação de Mulheres Brasileiras (AMB), Grupo de Trabalho Brasileiro para a Organização do Forum de Organizações Feministas
- Maria Betania de Melo Ávila, Coordenadora Geral, SOS Corpo Instituto Feminista para a Democracia, Grupo de Trabalho Brasileiro para a Organização do Forum de Organizações Feministas
- José Roberto Alvarenga Frutuoso, Analista Técnico de Suporte, Subsecretaria de Articulação Internacional, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR), Grupo de Trabalho Brasileiro para a Organização do Forum de Organizações Feministas
- Ivonete Carvalho, Diretora de Programas – Comunidades Tradicionais, Secretaria de Políticas de Promoção da Igualdade Racial (SEPP/PR)
- Jana Petaccia de Macedo, Conselheira, Secretaria Direitos Humanos (SEDH)
- Cristina Villanova, Conselheira Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher, Ministérios de Justiça (MJ)
- Mara Helena Sousa, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (CNDM), Analista de Planejamento e Orçamento, Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão (MPOG)
- Tatiana Gomes Bustamante, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (CNDM), Ministério das Relações Exteriores (MRE)
- Angela Maria de Lima Nascimento, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (CNDM), Articulação de ONG's de Mulheres Negras
- Gláucia de Fátima Barban Morelli, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (CNDM), Presidente, Confederação das Mulheres do Brasil (CMB)
- Janeta Pieta, Deputada Federal, Brasil
- Seys Silhersarenko, Senadora, Brasil
- Joyce del Frari Coutinho, Miembro do Comité de Articulação e Monitoramento de Plano Nacional de Políticas para as Mulheres, Secretaria de Comunicação da Presidência da República-Secom-PR.
- Maria da Conceição da Silva Azevedo, Conselheira Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher, Federação Nacional dos Trabalhadores Domésticos (FENATRAD)
- Maria das Graças de Figueiredo Costa, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (CNDM), Movimento Articulado de Mulheres da Amazônia
- Justina Ines Cima, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (CNDM), Movimento de Mulheres Camponesas (MMC)
- Elza Maria Campos, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (CNDM), Coordenadora Nacional, União Brasileira de Mulheres (UBM)
- Rosane da Silva, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (CNDM), Secretária de Mulheres, Central Única dos Trabalhadores (CUT)
- Isis Tavares Neves, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (CNDM), Secretária de Relações de Gênero, Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Educação (CNTE)
- Viviane Pereira de Oliveira, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (CNDM), Secretária de Mulheres, Federação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura Familiar (FETRAF)
- Lúcia Maria Rodrigues Pimentel, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (CNDM), Secretária de Relações Internacionais, Central Geral dos Trabalhadores do Brasil (CGTB)
- Nara Teixeira Souza, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (CNDM), Secretária de Gênero e Etnia, Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Establecimientos de Ensino (CONTEE)



- Jacqueline Pitanguy, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (CNDM), Coordenadora Executiva, Cidadania, Estudo, Pesquisa, Informação e Ação
- Clara Goldman Ribemboim, Conselheira, Conselho Nacional dos Direitos das Mulheres (CNDM), Conselheira Conselho Federal de Psicologia (CFP)
- Sonia Maria Zerino da Silva, Secretária Nacional Assuntos da Mulher e Juventude, Nova Central Sindical de Trabalhadores (NCST)
- Magaly Correia Marques, Membro do Comitê de Articulação e Monitoramento do Plano Nacional de Políticas para as Mulheres, Casa Civil da Presidência da República
- Leila Bezerra do Vale, Membro do Comitê de Articulação e Monitoramento do Plano Nacional de Políticas para as Mulheres, Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI)
- Marta Regina G. Leite, Subsecretária, Secretaria de Estado de Justiça, Direitos Humanos e Cidadania do Distrito Federal - Subsecretária para Assuntos da Mulher (SSEJUS/SUBSEAM/DF)
- Nadyma Catarina Cavalcante Alves, Assistente Social, Secretaria de Estado de Assistência Social e Cidadania (SEAS)
- Jucilena Oliveira da Silva, Secretária Especial de Política para as Mulheres do Estado do Amapá (SEPM)
- Maria Dantas Nóbrega, Secretária de Estado do Trabalho e Bem Estar Social, Governo do Estado de Roraima
- Mônica Maria Paula Barroso, Coordenadora, Coordenadoria Estadual de Políticas para as Mulheres do Estado do Ceará (COMUL)
- Ana Emilia Iponema Sotero, Superintendente Políticas Mulheres, Governo do Estado de Mato Grosso (SEPMMT)
- Sâmea Brito de França, Coordenadoria Municipal da Mulher
- Mara Regina da Silva Oliveira Araújo, Coordenadora Municipal, Coordenadoria de Mulheres da Prefeitura de Porto Velho
- Débora Gomes de Figueiredo Nóbrega, Assistente Social, Prefeitura Municipal de Boa Vista/RG, Brasil
- Sandra Maria Torres da Costa, Coordenadora Municipal, Coordenadoria Municipal da Mulher
- Fátima Cleide, Senadora, Senado Federal
- Cíntia Rodrigues, Chefe de Gabinete, Secretária de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Regina Adami, Assessora Parlamentar, Secretária de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Gabriela Ferreira do Vale, Assessora de Comunicação, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Elizabeth Saar de Freitas, Gerente de Projeto, Subsecretária de Articulação Institucional, Secretária de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Ane Rosenir Cruz, Gerente de Projeto, Subsecretaria de Enfrentamento à Violência, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Ana Teresa Iamarino, Gerente de Projeto, Subsecretaria de Enfrentamento à Violência, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Ana Paula Gonçalves, Gerente de Projeto, Subsecretaria de Enfrentamento à Violência, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Lourdes Maria Bandeira, Subsecretária de Planejamento, Subsecretaria de Enfrentamento à Violência, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Rufino Correia Santos Filho, Diretor, Subsecretaria de Planejamento, Subsecretaria de Enfrentamento à Violência, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Luana Simões Pinheiro, Gerente de Projeto, Subsecretaria de Planejamento, Subsecretaria de Enfrentamento à Violência, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Fernanda Bittencourt, Subsecretaria de Planejamento, Subsecretaria de Enfrentamento à Violência, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)

- Marcela Torres Resende, Subsecretaria de Planejamento, Subsecretaria de Enfrentamento á Violência, Secretaria de Políticas para as Mulheres (SPM/PR)
- Marcia Lopes, Ministra do Desenvolvimento e Presidenta da Comissao, Interamericana de Ministros de Desenvolvimento Social da OEA
- Terezinha Beraldo Pereira Ramos, Membro do Comitê de Articulação e Monitoramento do Plano Nacional de Políticas para as Mulheres, Secretária Municipal da Mulher, Secretaria Municipal da Mulher

## **CHILE**

### Representante/Representative:

- Carolina Schmidt Zaldívar, Ministra Directora, Servicio Nacional de la Mujer (SERNAM)

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Jorge Montero Figueroa, Embajador de Chile en el Brasil
- Pier-Franco Barberi, Consejero, Embajada de Chile en el Brasil
- Jaime Cortes-Monroy, Segundo Secretario y Cónsul, Embajada de Chile en el Brasil
- Macarena Villarino, Jefa Departamento de Comunicaciones, Servicio Nacional de la Mujer (SERNAM)
- Maricel Sauterel, Jefa, Departamento de Relaciones Internacionales y Cooperación, Servicio Nacional de la Mujer (SERNAM)
- Belén Sapag, Primera Secretaria, Misión de Chile ante las Naciones Unidas, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Evelyn Matthei, Senadora, Congreso Nacional
- María Antonieta Saa, Diputada, Congreso Nacional
- Carmen Ipinza, Jefa Departamento de Acción Social, Hospital del Trabajador, Asociación Chilena de Seguridad
- Claudia López Mazuela, Jefa Responsabilidad Social Empresarial, Banco Estado Microempresas
- Lilian Wertheim, Dirección de Comunicaciones Corporativas, Corporación Nacional del Cobre (CODELCO)
- Maritza Briones Gajardo, Agente de Igualdad, Laboratorio Bagó
- Soledad García, Jefa Comunicaciones, Empresa de Cosméticos Avon
- Cecilia Aguilar, Gerenta General, Empresas INCOSEC
- Gladys Quinteros, Dirigenta, Empresa Nacional de Minería (ENAMI)
- Teresa Celedón Águila, Presidenta, Federación de Mujeres Empresarias
- Carolina Peyrin Bravo, Directora Ejecutiva, Corporación DOMOS
- Margarita María Errázuriz, Vicepresidenta de la Comunidad Mujer y Decana de la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad del Desarrollo
- Olga Pizarro Stiepovic, Directora, Centro de Estudios Empresariales de la Mujer (CEEM), Universidad del Desarrollo
- Claudio Rojas, Consejero Económico, Embajada de Chile en el Brasil

## **COLOMBIA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Marylu Nicholls, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Colombia en el Brasil

## **COSTA RICA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Maureen Clarke Clarke, Presidenta Ejecutiva, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAMU)

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Zarela Villanueva Monge, Magistrada, Vicepresidenta de la Corte Suprema de Justicia
- Marcela Piedra Durán, Coordinadora a.i., Área Ciudadanía Activa, Liderazgo y Gestión Local, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAMU)
- Lauren Palma Rojas, Encargada de Asuntos Económicos y Políticas Públicas Área de Políticas Públicas para la Igualdad y Equidad de Género, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAMU)
- Lucette Watler, Colegio de Abogados
- Carolina Fernández, Ministra Consejera, Embajada de Costa Rica en el Brasil

## **CUBA**

### Representante/Representative:

- María Yolanda Ferrer Gómez, Secretaria General de la Federación de Mujeres Cubanas (FMC), miembro del Consejo de Estado
- Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Carlos Rafael Rodríguez Zamora, Embajador de Cuba en el Brasil
- Rebeca Cutié Cancino, Especialista, Dirección de Organismos Económicos Internacionales, Ministerio del Comercio Exterior y la Inversión Extranjera
- Ana Milagros Martínez Rielo, Miembro del Comité Nacional, Federación de Mujeres Cubanas (FMC)
- Alexis Bandrich, Embajada de Cuba en el Brasil
- Maura Juanpere, Consejera Cultural, Embajada de Cuba en el Brasil

## **ECUADOR**

### Representante/Representative:

- Ana Lucía Herrera Aguirre, Presidenta, Comisión de Transición hacia el Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres y la Igualdad de Género

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Myriam Alcivar, Suplente en la Jefatura de Delegación, Ministerio Coordinador de Desarrollo Social
- Tania Arias, Presidenta, Tribunal Contencioso Electoral
- Jeannete Sánchez Zurita, Ministra de Coordinación y Desarrollo Social
- Berenice Polit M., Asesora de la Corte Constitucional
- Daniela Idrovo, Subsecretaria de Planificación, Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos
- Soraya Arévalo Serrano, Dirección de Equidad de Género, Ministerio de Finanzas
- María del Pilar Troya, Delegada al Pleno, Comisión de Transición, Secretaría de la Administración Pública
- Luzmila Álvarez, Delegada al Pleno, Comisión de Transición hacia el Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres y la Igualdad de Género, por la Coordinadora Política de Mujeres
- Lorena Herrera González, Directora Técnica, Comisión de Transición hacia el Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres y la Igualdad de Género
- Verónica Esperanza Silva Alcoser, Especialista en Género, Comisión de Transición hacia el Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres y la Igualdad de Género

- Jessica Villacrés, Coordinadora, Área Justicia y Protección de Derechos, Comisión de Transición hacia el Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres y la Igualdad de Género
- Edith Mariana Segarra Guerrero, Especialista en Políticas y Presupuestos con Enfoque de Género, Comisión de Transición hacia el Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres y la Igualdad de Género
- Carolina Portaluppi Castro, Secretaria Técnica Provisional UNASUR-Haití
- Tatiana Cordero, Directora Ejecutiva, Corporación Promoción de la Mujer/Taller de Comunicación de la Mujer
- Irene Pesántez, Delegada de la sociedad civil
- Magdalena León, Delegada de la sociedad civil
- Miguel Eduardo Vasco Víteri, Ministro, Encargado de Negocios
- Hernán Alfonso Yañez González, Ministro, Cónsul General
- Sonia Elizabeth Viveros Padilla, Coordinadora Región Andina, Red de Mujeres Afrocaribeñas
- Norma Mayo, Dirigenta, Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador (CONAIE)
- Hilda Herrera, Delegada de la sociedad civil

## **EL SALVADOR**

### Representante/Representative:

- Julia Evelyn Martínez, Directora Ejecutiva, Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (ISDEMU)

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Ana María Minero, Gerente Política Nacional de la Mujer, Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (ISDEMU)
- Claudia Carolina Conde, Jefa de la Unidad de Seguimiento y Monitoreo de la Política Nacional de la Mujer, Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (ISDEMU)
- Myrna Guadalupe Minero, Jefa, Unidad de Cooperación Externa, Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (ISDEMU)
- Rina del Socorro Angulo Rojas, Embajadora, Embajada de El Salvador en el Brasil

## **ESPAÑA/SPAIN**

### Representante/Representative:

- Isabel Martínez, Secretaria General de Políticas de Igualdad, Ministerio de Igualdad

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Capitolina Díaz, Directora, Oficina de Relaciones Internacionales, Ministerio de Igualdad
- Pedro Flores, Coordinador General de la Cooperación Española en el Brasil, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación.
- Elisa Nieto, Jefa de la Unidad de Género, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación
- Raquel Tomas Pérez, Experta en Género y colaboradora de la Dirección de Cooperación con América Latina y el Caribe, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación Rosario Boned, Responsable de Género de la OTC Brasil, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación
- Carmen Clavel, Responsable de Género de la OTC Nicaragua, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación

- Gretel Liliana Guerra, Responsable de Género de la OTC, Guatemala, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación
- María del Mar Humberto Cardoso, Responsable de Género de la OTC Colombia, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación
- Rosana Pastor, Responsable del Área de Género de la OTC Uruguay, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y de Cooperación
- Maribel Rodríguez, Responsable de Programas, Fundación Carolina
- María Luisa Revilla, Directora Centro de Estudios CEALCI- Fundación Carolina
- María Ángeles Sallé, Experta en Género y Directora de la Fundación Directa

## **ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Carmen Lomellin, Embajadora y Representante Permanente ante la Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Tom Shannon, Embajador en el Brasil
- Gianni Paz, Alternate Representative, US Department of State
- Lisa Kubiske, Deputy Chief of Mission (Ministro-Conselheira), Embajada de los Estados Unidos en el Brasil
- Frederick Kaplan, Primer Secretario, Embajada de los Estados Unidos en el Brasil
- James Potts, Embajada de los Estados Unidos en el Brasil
- Zachary Cohen, Intern - Political Section, US Department of State
- Socorro Leal, Political Advisor, Embajada de los Estados Unidos en el Brasil
- Cristina Velez, Foreign Service Officer, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Sheri Jackson, Diplomata, Embaixada dos Estados Unidos

## **FRANCIA/FRANCE**

### Representante/Representative:

- Cécile Merle, Primeira Secretaria, Embajada de Francia en el Brasil

## **GUATEMALA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Sonia Mercedes Escobedo Escalante, Secretaria Presidencial de la Mujer, Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Carlos Jiménez Licona, Embajador de Guatemala en el Brasil
- Ana Leticia Aguilar Theissen, Secretaria de Políticas Globales y Sectoriales, Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia
- Cleotilde Cú Caal, Defensora Nacional, Defensoría de la Mujer Indígena, Presidencia de la República
- Maura Estrada Mansilla, Diputada, Congreso de la República
- Otilia Inés Lux García, Diputada, Congreso de la República
- Ana Lorena Robles Rodas, Directora de Comunicación Social y Relaciones Públicas, Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer

- María Verónica Sajbin Velásquez, Directora de Fortalecimiento Institucional, Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer
- Martha Godínez, Coordinadora, Programa Desarrollo Económico del Sector de Mujeres
- Alma Odette Chacón, Integrante de la Agenda Política Mujeres en la Diversidad
- Elida Ajsac, Integrante de Movimiento de Mujeres Indígenas Tz'ununija'
- Mirza Judith Arreaga Meza, Diputada, Presidenta de la Comisión de la Mujer, Congreso de la República
- Maira Patricia Pinto Quijano, Directora, Colectiva para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres en Guatemala (CODEFEM)
- Thelma Esperanza Aldana Hernández, Magistrada Vocal VII, Corte Suprema de Justicia

## **GUYANA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Pauline Rose Ann Sukhai, Minister of Amerindian Affairs, Ministry of Amerindian Affairs

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Charlene Phoenix, Primera Secretaria, Embajada de Guyana en el Brasil
- Sharon Austin, Project Coordinador, Ministry of Amerindian Affairs

## **HAITÍ/HAITI**

### Representante/Representative:

- Marjorie Michel, Ministra, Condición Femenina y de los Derechos de las Mujeres/Ministre a la condition féminine et aux droits de la femme

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Idalbert Pierre-Jean, Embajador de Haití en el Brasil
- Yolette Mengual, Directrice de Cabinet, Ministère a la Condition Féminine et aux droits des femmes (MCFDF)
- Marie Carmel Lafontant, Membre de Cabinet
- Jackson Bien-Aime, Conselheiro, Embajada de Haití en el Brasil
- Sandra J.S. Michel, Consultant, Embajada de Haití en el Brasil
- Yvio Fanfan Lans, Consultant, Embajada de Haití en el Brasil

## **ITALIA/ITALY**

### Representante/Representative:

- Pier Mario Dacco, Consejero Social, Embajada de Italia en el Brasil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Roberta Ronzitti, Tercera Secretaria, Embajada de Italia en el Brasil

## **JAMAICA**

### Representante/Representative:

- Marlene Malahoo Forte, Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Faith Webster, Executive Director, Bureau of Women's Affairs

## MÉXICO/MEXICO

### Representante/Representative:

- María del Rocío García Gaytán, Presidenta, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Alejandro de la Peña Navarrete, Embajador, Embajada de México en el Brasil
- Patricia Wohlers, Directora General Adjunta de Asuntos Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- Mónica Elizabeth Orozco Corona, Directora General de Evaluación y Desarrollo Estadístico, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- Claudia Gabriela Salas Rodríguez, Directora General de Institucionalización del Programa de Equidad de Género (PEG), Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- Ingrid Clara Velázquez Alcalá, Directora General Adjunta de Comunicación Social y Cambio Cultural, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- Isaac Puig Moreno, Director, Modelo de Equidad de Género (MEG), Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- María Cristina Ramírez Esteves, Consejera Consultiva, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- Stela María Fragnals Aguilar, Directora General del Instituto de la Mujer Oaxaqueña, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres
- María Marcela Eternod Arámburu, Investigadora, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI)
- Martha Eugenia Tapia Benavides, Consejera, Embajada de México en el Brasil
- Carmen Dorantes Martínez, Directora General, Instituto Hidalguense de las Mujeres (IHM)
- Erika Cortés Martínez, Directora General, Instituto de la Mujer para el Estado de Morelos
- María Antonieta González Ferriño, Directora General, Instituto Coahuilense de las Mujeres
- Martina Lara González, Encargada, Dirección General, Instituto para la Mujer Zacatecana
- Natividad Cárdenas Morales, Presidenta, Consejo Ciudadano para la Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos Políticos de las Mujeres
- María del Consuelo Mejía Piñeros, Directora General, Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir
- Stella Lirusso, Directora General, Oficina de Coordinación Nacional Red Familia
- Daptnhe Cuevas Ortiz, Directora, Consorcio para el Diálogo Parlamentario y la Equidad
- Melissa Ortiz Massó, Investigadora, FUNDAR, Centro de Análisis e Investigación
- Marcelina Bautista Bautista, Presidenta del Centro de Apoyo y Capacitación para Empleadas del Hogar, A.C.
- Teresa Incháustegui, Diputada
- Silvia Hernández Hernández, Vocal Propietaria, Consejo Social del Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- Ana Estela Durán Rico, Secretaria de la Comisión de Equidad y Género, Cámara de Diputados
- Elvia Hernández, Secretaria de la Comisión de Equidad y Género, Cámara de Diputados
- Herón Escobar, Integrante, Comisión de Seguridad Social, Cámara de Diputados
- Cecilia R. Loria Marín, Directora General, Instituto Quintanarroense de la Mujer
- Lucila del Carmen Gallegos, Diputada Federal

**PAÍSES BAJOS/NETHERLANDS**Representante/Representative:

- Josselien Verhoeve, Primer Secretario, Embajada de los Países Bajos en el Brasil

**PANAMÁ/PANAMA**Representante/Representative:

- Markelda Montenegro de Herrera, Directora General, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAMU)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Luz Marina Vergara, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAMU)
- Lidia Delgado, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAMU)
- Marilyn Vallarino, Presidenta, Comisión de la Mujer, la Niñez y la Familia, Miembro del Consejo Nacional de la Mujer
- Aleyda Terán, Delegada, Grupo de Expertas, Mecanismo de Seguimiento a la Convención Interamericana para Prevenir, Sancionar y Erradicar la Violencia contra la Mujer (MESEVIC)
- Olga Cárdenas, Red de Mujeres Afro Panameñas (REMAP)
- Cecilia Moreno, Directora, Centro de la Mujer Panameña (CEMP)
- Gabriela García Carranza, Embajadora de Panamá en el Brasil
- Gloria Young, Presidenta, Agrupación de Parlamentarias y ex Parlamentarias

**PARAGUAY**Representante/Representative:

- Gloria Beatriz Godoy de Rubin, Ministra, Secretaría de la Mujer, Presidencia de la República

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Benefrida Espinoza, Directora de Cooperación Externa, Secretaría de la Mujer
- María Victoria Hieckel, Asesora Técnica, Secretaria de la Mujer, Presidencia de la República
- Lidia Ortiz, Secretaria de Gabinete
- Ivonne Lugo, Asesora, Secretaría de la Mujer, Presidencia de la República
- Angélica Roa Romero, Coordinadora de Turno, Coordinación de Mujeres
- Ana María Ortiz Villalva, Directora Asociación Paraguaya de Empresas y Profesionales
- Alicia Álvarez Alvarenga, Coordinación de Unidad de Género, Dirección General de Estadísticas, Levantamientos y Censos
- Delia Evangelista Ocampos, Embajada de Paraguay en el Brasil
- Rosa Elizabeth Riquelme, Embajada de Paraguay en el Brasil
- Lidia Edelina Giménez, Secretaria Privada de la Secretaría de la Mujer
- Mercedes González Villalba, Parlamentaria del Mercosur, PARLASUR
- Mirtha Elizabeth Palacios Melgarejo, Senadora del Mercosur, Congreso Nacional

**PERÚ/PERU**Representante/Representative:

- Norma Añaños Castilla, Viceministra de la Mujer, Ministerio de la Mujer y Desarrollo Social (MIMDES)



Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Lourdes Mendoza del Solar, Vicepresidenta Segunda de la República del Perú, Partido Aprista
- Karina Juliza Beteta Rubín, Congresista, Presidenta de la Comisión de la Mujer y Desarrollo Social del Congreso de la República
- Cecilia Chacón de Vetori, Vicepresidenta del Congreso de la República, Partido Fujimorista
- Cenaida Uribe Medina, Congresista, Partido Nacionalista, Congreso de la República
- Rosa María Venegas Mello, Congresista
- Veronika Bustamante, Embajada del Perú en el Brasil

**PORTUGAL**Representante/Representative:

- José Rui Velez Carço, Chargé d' Affaires a.i, Embassy of Portugal in Brasilia

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Isabel Romão, Director of International Relations, Commission of Citizenship and Gender Equality
- Luisa Palma Fragoso, Counsellor, Embassy of Portugal in Brasilia

**REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**Representante/Representative:

- Alejandrina Germán Mejía, Ministra de la Mujer, Ministerio de la Mujer

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Sonia Margarita Díaz Pérez, Viceministra Técnica, Ministerio de la Mujer (MIDEMU)
- Magda Alina Altagracia Rodríguez Azcona, Diputada, Cámara de Diputados
- Nery Alexandra Maldonado De Taveras, Directora de Comunicaciones, Ministerio de la Mujer (MIDEMU)
- Marcia Josefina Contreras Tejeda, Investigadora asistente, Departamento Investigaciones, Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas (ONE)
- Amparo Arango, Coordinadora Unidad Técnica, Comisión Nacional para la Sociedad de la Información y el Conocimiento (CNSIC), Instituto Dominicano de las Telecomunicaciones
- Ilsa Nina, Sectorialista de Salud, Ministerio de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo
- Magaly Pineda, Directora Ejecutiva, Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)
- María Eugenia Dargam, Consejera, Embajada de la República Dominicana en el Brasil
- Orly Burgos, Primera Secretaria, Embajada de la República Dominicana en el Brasil
- Sergia Galván, Directora Ejecutiva de la Colectiva Mujer y Salud
- Altagracia Eloisa Balcácer, Directora Ejecutiva, Red de Mujeres Afrodescendientes, Colectiva Mujer y Salud
- Milosiss Liriano, Directora Ejecutiva, Red Dominicana para la Salud de las Mujeres

**SANTA LUCÍA/SAINT LUCIA**Representante/Representative:

- Charms Gaspard, Director, Division of Gender Relations, Ministry of Health, Wellness, Family Affairs, National Mobilization, Human Services and Gender Relations

**SURINAME**Representante/Representative:

- Ngadimin Mireille, National Bureau for Gender Policy, Ministry of Home Affairs

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Reijme Melinda, Ministry of Home Affairs / National Bureau for Gender Policy
- Mavis Demon, Embajador de Suriname en el Brasil
- Somai Shoblinadebie, Policy Officer, Ministry of Labour

**URUGUAY**Representante/Representative:

- Beatriz Ramírez, Directora, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Leticia Benedet, Jefa de Relaciones Internacionales y Proyectos, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- Lucía Scuro, Responsable Sistema de Información, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- Patricia Pacheco Prado, Segunda Secretaria, Embajada del Uruguay en el Brasil
- Melissa Rosano, Segunda Secretaria, Embajada del Uruguay en el Brasil
- Vicenta Camusso, Integrante de la Coordinación General de la Comisión Nacional de Seguimiento Mujeres por Democracia, Equidad y Ciudadanía
- Alma Fernández, Responsable del Departamento de Género y Equidad, Plenario Intersindical Trabajadores, Convención Nacional de Trabajadores (PIT-CNT)
- Elizabeth Suárez, Coordinadora, Red de Mujeres Afrodescendientes

**VENEZUELA (REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE)/VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)**Representante/Representative:

- Nora Castañeda, Viceministra para las Estrategias Socioeconómicas con Perspectivas de Género

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Merlyn Pirela, Coordinadora de Mujeres Afrodescendientes de la Dirección de Planes y Proyectos de la Promoción de la Mujer
- Virginia Aguirre, Directora, Observatorio Bolivariano de Género, Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Mujer y la Igualdad de Género
- Carmen Navas Reyes, Ministra Consejera, Embajada de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en el Brasil

**B. Estados miembros de las Naciones Unidas que no lo son de la Comisión  
y participan con carácter consultivo  
States Member of the United Nations not members of the Commission and  
participating in a consultative capacity  
Etats membres des Nations Unies qui ne sont pas membres de la Commission  
et participant à titre consultatif**

**CHIPRE/CYPRUS**

Representante/Representative:

- Martha Mavrommatis, Ambassador the Republic of Cyprus in Brazil

**NORUEGA/NORWAY**

Representante/Representative:

- Turid Bertelsen Rodrigues Eusébio, Embajadora de Noruega en el Brasil

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

- Michelle Bachelet, ex Presidenta de Chile

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

**Departamento de Apoyo a las Actividades sobre el Terreno/Department of Field Support  
(DFS)/Département de l'appui aux missions**

- Susana Malcorra, Secretaria General Adjunta de las Naciones Unidas para el Apoyo a las Actividades sobre el Terreno/Under-Secretary-General for Field Support

**Oficina de la Asesora Especial del Secretario General en Cuestiones de Género y Adelanto de la  
Mujer/Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and the  
Advancement of Women (OSAGI)**

- Rachel Mayanja, Subsecretaria General y Asesora Especial del Secretario General en Cuestiones de Género y Adelanto de la Mujer/Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women

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

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

- Marcela Suazo, Directora Regional para América Latina y el Caribe
- Harold Robinson, Representante del UNFPA en el Brasil, Director de País de las oficinas de Paraguay y la Argentina
- Leonor Calderón, Representante del UNFPA en Guatemala
- Manuelita Escobar, Representante Auxiliar, Paraguay
- Elizeu Chaves, Representante Auxiliar de la Oficina en el Brasil
- Ana Elena Badilla, Asesora Regional en Género, Oficinal Regional para América Latina y el Caribe
- Ulisses Bigaton, Oficial de Comunicación de la Oficina en el Brasil
- Doretta Di Marco, Asistente Especial de la Directora Regional
- Priscila Cabrera, Especialista en Género, Oficina en el Ecuador
- Dayanara Edith Salazar Medina, Oficial del Programa en Género, Panamá
- Laura Flores, Representante Auxiliar, Panamá
- Florbela Fernandes, Oficial Nacional de Programa, Brasil
- Taís Santos, Representante Auxiliar, Brasil
- Fernanda Lopes, Oficial de Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva, Brasil
- Angela Donini, Assessora em VIH/SIDA, Brasil
- Marcelo Britto, Asistente de Programa, Brasil

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

- Christine Norton, Asesora Regional, Género y Desarrollo/Regional Adviser, Gender and Development
- Casimira Benge, Chief, Child Protection Unit, Brazil
- Ilaria Favero, Programme Officer, Child Protection, Brazil
- Helena Oliveira Silva, Especialista da Area de Proteção

**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)**

- Gladys Acosta, Jefa de la División de América Latina y el Caribe/Chief, Latin American and Caribbean Division
- Ana Gúezmes, Directora Regional para México, Centroamérica, Cuba y República Dominicana/Regional Director for Mexico, Central America and the Dominican Republic
- Rebecca Reichmann Tavares, Directora Regional de Programas, Cono Sur
- Lucia Salamea, Directora Regional de Programas, Región Andina
- Nadine Gasman, Gerente Mayor para América Latina y Caribe, Campaña del Secretario General UNETE para poner fin a la violencia contra las mujeres
- Carolina Taborga, Especialista de Programas, Sección para América Latina y el Caribe
- Junia Puglia, Oficial Nacional de la Oficina subregional del Cono Sur
- Paula Pallares González, consultora de la Oficina subregional del Cono Sur
- Camila Ramos Almeida, Asistente de Programa, Cono Sur
- Paula Pompeu Fiuza Lima, Asistente de Programa, Cono Sur
- Danielle Oliveira Valverde, Asistente de Programa, Cono Sur

- Cleiton Euzébio de Lima, Asistente de Programa, Cono Sur
- Tanimara Santos Elias, Asistente de Programa, Cono Sur
- Shirley Da Luz Villela, Responsable del Programa en el Brasil y Cono Sur
- Caio Csermak, Asistente del Programa, Cono Sur
- Ángela Fontes, Coordinadora del Programa Interagencial de Promoción de la Igualdad de Género, Raza y Etnia
- Bárbara Amaral dos Santos, Asistente de Programa, Cono Sur
- Diana Monge, Analista de Programa, Cono Sur
- Isabel Clavelín, Assessora de Comunicação, Brasil
- Mara Karina Sousa Barbosa Da Silva, Assistente de Comunicação, Brasil
- Susana Martínez Martínez, Analista de Programa - Técnica Internacional, Brasil
- Adalgisa Soares, Assistente de Programa, Brasil
- María Isabel Miguel Emperador, Analista de Programa, Área Gobernabilidad, Violencia y VIH, Región Andina
- Paola Gutiérrez, Consultora
- Verônica Dos Anjos, Coordenadora de Violência Contra as Mulheres do UNIFEM em Brasil e Cone Sul
- Daniela Pinto, Programme Associate, Brazil
- Luciana Marques, Assistente da Representante
- Ana Carolina Querino, Coordenadora de Dereitos Econoômicos, Brasil
- Ernestina Pais, Argentina

**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 (INSTRAW)**

- Yassine Fall, Director
- Nielsen Pérez, Oficial de Proyecto, República Dominicana
- Ionara Vieira Moura Rabelo, Colaboradora, Brasil
- Alejandra Valdés, Consultora, Chile

**Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (UNODC)/United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)/Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime**

- Flávia Antunes, Coordinadora de Cooperación Sur-Sur
- Nivio Nascimento, Coordinador, Unidad de Justicia Criminal y Seguridad Pública
- Adriana Maia de Souza da Silva, Assistente de Projetos, Brasil

**Oficina del Alto Comisionado de Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos (ACNUDH)/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OCHCR)/Bureau du Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies aux Droits de l'Homme**

- Margarita Zambrano, Punto Focal de Género
- Jeanneth Cooper Cooper, Consultora, Panamá

**Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for the Refugees (UNHCR)**

- Ticiania Maloney, Oficial de Programa, Brasil

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

- Jorge Chediek, Coordinador Residente del sistema de las Naciones Unidas, Brasil
- Nieves Bernabeu García, Gender Practice Policy Specialist, Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Beat Rohr, Director Regional Adjunto para América Latina y el Caribe/Deputy Regional Director, Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (RBLAC)
- Carmen de la Cruz, Gender Practice Team Leader, Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Anika Gaertner, Punto Focal para los temas de género
- Rafaela Lamourier, Asistente de Programa, Brasil
- Ana Laura Rodríguez Gustá, Consultora
- Marcela Ríos, Oficial de Gobernabilidad, Chile
- Leisa Perch, Coordinator, Rural and Sustainable Development, UNDP International Policy Centre for Inclusive Globe (IPC-IG)
- Francisco Filho, Communication Officer, UNDP International Policy Centre for Inclusive Globe (IPC-IG)
- Mariana Hoffmann, Knowledge Management Assistant, UNDP International Policy Centre for Inclusive Globe (IPC-IG)
- Jacob Said, Communications, Outreach and Advocacy Intern, UNDP International Policy Centre for Inclusive Globe (IPC-IG)
- Dina Ardiyanti, GobaL Labour Univeristy, Indonesia and Visiting Researcher, UNDP International Policy Centre for Inclusive Globe (IPC-IG)
- Amanda Carvalho, consultora, Brasil

**Programa de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos (ONU-Hábitat)/United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)/Programme des Nations Unies pour les établissements humains**

- Cecilia Martínez, Directora, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, Brasil/Director, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Diana Medina, Coordinadora de Género, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, Brasil

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

- Helena Pavese, Oficial de Proyectos

**Programa Conjunto de las Naciones Unidas sobre el VIH/SDA (ONUSIDA)/Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)/Programme commun des Nations Unies sur le VIH et le Sida (ONUSIDA)**

- Pedro Chequer, coordinador de ONUSIDA en el Brasil
- Naiara García da Costa Chaves
- Ligia Galletti de Lima

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

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

- María Elena Valenzuela, Especialista Regional en Género y Empleo, Chile
- Laís Wendel Abramo, Diretora para o Brasil
- Márcia Vasconcelos, Coordenadora de Programa de Promoção da Igualdade de Gênero e Raça no Mundo do Trabalho
- Rafaela Egg, National Officer, Brazil
- Lucas Sampaio, Assistente Administrativo
- Margarita Gutiérrez, Consultora en el Brasil

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

- Fabio Eon, Chefe de Gabinete, UNESCO, Brasil
- Karla Skeff, Oficial de Projetos, Brasil

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

- Gustavo Chianca, Asistente del Representante de la FAO en el Brasil
- Solange Sanches de Prado, Consultora de Género para América Latina e Caribe

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

- Marijke Velzeboer-Salcedo, Coordinadora, Oficina de Género, Diversidad y Derechos Humanos (GDR), Washington, D.C.
- Lilia Jara, Asesora en Género y Salud, Washington, D.C.
- Alma Catharina Cuellar, Asesora Regional, Oficina de Género, Diversidad y Derechos Humanos
- Floriza Gennari, Género, Diversidad y Derechos Humanos, Washington, D.C.
- Fatima Marinho da Sousa, Asesora Senior de Análisis de Salud, Washington, D.C.
- Mónica Brana, Washington, D.C.
- Diego Victoria, Representante en el Brasil
- Patricio Jamriska, Oficial y Punto Focal de Género, Brasil
- Pamela Bermudes, Punto Focal de HIV/AIDS
- Alessandra Guedes, Asesora Regional en Violencia Intrafamiliar

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

- María Elena Castro, Senior Social Scientist

**G. Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales  
Other Intergovernmental Organizations  
Autres organisations intergouvernementales**

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

- Andrew Morrison, Jefe, Unidad de Género y Diversidad, Vicepresidencia de Sectores y Conocimiento/Chief, Gender and Diversity Unit, Vice Presidency for Sectors and Knowledge
- Gabriela Vega, Especialista principal en desarrollo social, Unidad de Género y Diversidad/Social Development Lead Specialist, Gender and Diversity Unit
- Patricia Trindade Maranhão Costa, Especialista, Unidad de Género y Diversidad

**Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)/Agencia Canadiense para el Desarrollo Internacional (ACDI)/Agence canadienne de développement international**

- Neusa Zimmermann, Consultora

**Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (CIID)/International Development Research Centre (IDRC)/Centre de recherches pour le développement international**

- Francisco Cos-Montiel, Senior Program Specialist

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

- Marco Ortega Berenguer
- Fernanda Tallarico, Coordinadora de Comunicação, Brasil

**Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)/Andean Development Cooperation (ADC)/Société andine de développement (SAD)**

- Moira Paz-Estensoro, Directora, Representante da la CAF en el Brasil

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

- Carmen Moreno, Secretaria Ejecutiva, Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres (CIM)
- Belkys Mones Almonte, Asesora en Género y Derecho de las Mujeres, Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres (CIM)
- Wanda K. Jones, Presidenta de la Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres (CIM)

**Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA)/Central American Integration System/Système d'intégration de l'Amérique centrale**

- Miosotis Mercelia Rivas Peña, Secretaria Técnica de la Mujer, Consejo de Ministras de la Mujer de Centroamérica (COMMCA)

**Secretaría General Iberoamericana (SEGIB)/Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB)/Secretaría Geral Ibero-Americana (SEGIB)**

- Agustín Espinoza, Diretor, Brasil
- Alice Pessoa de Abreu, Subdirectora, Brasil
- María Jesús Aranda, Asesora de Género



**Unión de Naciones Suramericanas (UNASUR)/Union of South American Nations (UNASUR)/Union des nations de l'Amérique du Sud (UNASUR)**

- Carolina Portaluppi Castro, Secretaria Técnica Provisional, Haití

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

**Agende Ações em Gênero Cidadania e Desenvolvimento (AGENDE)/Actions on Gender, Citizenship and Development**

- Marlene Libardoni, Diretora Executiva

**Associação Brasileira de Mulheres de Carreira Jurídica (ABMCJ), Federación Internacional de Mujeres que ejercen Carreras Jurídicas/International Federation of Women in Legal Careers/Fédération internationale des femmes des carrières juridiques**

- Herilda Balduino de Sousa, Presidente da Comissão do Distrito Federal, Brasil

**Asociación de Mujeres Indígenas Ngobe Buglé**

- Doris Gallardo Santos, Presidenta, Panamá

**Asociación de Mujeres Jóvenes Generando**

- Lauren Levy, Fundadora

**Asociación para el Progreso de las Comunicaciones (APC)/Association for Progressive Communications**

- Dafne Sabanes Plou, Coordinadora Regional del Programa de Apoyo a Redes Mujeres de la Asociación para el Progreso de las Comunicaciones (PARM-APC), Argentina

**Asociación para los Derechos de la Mujer y el Desarrollo/Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)/Association pour les droits de la femme et le développement**

- Lidia Alpizar Duran, Directora Ejecutiva, Costa Rica
- Diana Aguiar, Consultora, Brasil

**Associação de Assistência Social Bom Pastor**

- María Inés de Sousa Evangelista, Coordenadora da Equipe de Justiça e Paz, Brasil

**Casa da Mulher 8 De Março, Brasil**

- Cynthia Mara, Miranda, Asociada
- Vera Lúcia Fermiano, Vice Presidenta

**Centro di Formazioni ed Informazioni dell' America Latina (CEFIAL-UE)**

- Isabel Recabarren Malpartida, Directora

**Coalición Internacional por la Salud de las Mujeres/International Women's Health Coalition (IWHC)/Coalition internationale pour la santé de la femme**

- Maria Aitchison, Asociada de Programa, Brasil
- Ana Carolini Lu, Parceira, Brasil
- Jackeline Romio, Parceira, Brasil
- Jenny Bolivar Guayacundo, Parceira, Ecuador
- Lucina Di Meco, Assistant Program Officer, Italy
- Ysabel Marin Partner, Perú
- Daniela Tellechea Díaz, Parceira Uruguay
- Gabriela García Patino, Parceira, México

**Comunidad Internacional Baha'í/Baha'í International Community/Communauté internationale Bahá'íe**

- Mary Aune, Secretária Nacional Adjunta, Representante, Brasil

**Centro de la Mujer Peruana Flora Tristán/Flora Tristán Peruvian Women's Center**

- Diana Miloslavich Túpac, Coordinadora, Programa de Participación Política y Descentralización

**Coletivo de Mulheres da Central Unica dos Tarabalhadores e Trabalhadoras, Brasil**

- Katia Cilene de Mendonça Almeida, Secretaria Geral

**Confederación Colombiana de ONG (CCONG)/Colombian Confederation of Non-Governmental Organizations/Confédération colombienne des ONG**

- Elisa Dulcey Ruiz, Directora, Fundación Cepsiger para el Desarrollo Humano
- Ximena Romero Fuentes, Coordinadora de Red Latinoamericana de Gerontología

**Confederação Nacional dos Metalúrgicos da CUT**

- Maria Ferreira Lopes

**Confederación de Mujeres Metodistas de América Latina y el Caribe (CMMALC)**

- Edna Porto
- Suzana Rabelo
- Cristiane Rabelo
- Ivonne Pereira Díaz

**Consejo Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas (CONAMI)/Conselho Nacional de Mulher Indígena (CONAMI)**

- Leticia Luisa, Conselheira, Brasil
- Evanisa Mariano da Silva, Coordenadora, Brasil
- Doralia Barbosa, Conselheira, Brasil
- Alissinda Tibério, Conselheira, Brasil
- Samira Marcos, Conselheira, Brasil
- Valdete Parecis, Conselheira, Brasil
- Angela Vieira de Souza, Conselheira, Brasil
- Maria Helena Azomezohero, Conselheira, Brasil
- Suzinete Azomezohero, Conselheira, Brasil
- Vera Urupá, Miembro, Brasil

**Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer (CLADEM)/  
Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights/Comité de  
l'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes pour la défense des droits de la femme**

- Ingrid Viana Leão
- Carmen Hein de Campos, coordinadora nacional, Brasil
- Claudia Giacometti, Argentina
- María Elena Reyes Meléndez, Perú
- Desiree Del Rosario Sosa, Coordinadora Académica, Centro de Estudios de Género, República Dominicana

**Confederación de las Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador (CONAIE)**

- Norma Graciela Mayo, Secretaria de la Mujer y Familia

**Confederación de Pueblos Indígenas de Bolivia (CIDOB)**

- Dominga Chinchilla, Dirigenta

**Consejo Internacional para la Educación de Adultos/International Council for Adult Education  
(ICAE)/Conseil international d'éducation des adultes**

- Yandira Álvarez, Integrante de la Oficina Género y Educación, Uruguay
- Marcela Ballara, Chile
- Nicole Bidegain, Asistente de Campañas, Uruguay
- Stella Maris Moraes, Integrante Oficina Género y Educación, Uruguay
- 

**Consortio Desarrollo y Justicia/Justice Consortium**

- Aixa Armas, República Bolivariana de Venezuela

**Coordinadora de la Mujer**

- Mónica Alejandra Novillo Gonzales, Responsable Incidencia

**Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas del Perú – Región Sudamérica**

- Tania Pariona, Ñoqanchip, Perú
- Librada Pocaterra, Red Wayuu, República Bolivariana de Venezuela
- Dora Tavera, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC)
- Fabiola del Jurado, Centro Nacional de Misiones Indígenas (CNAMI), México
- Justa Cabrera, Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas de Bolivia (CNAMIB)
- Doris Gallargo, Asociación de Mujeres Indígenas Ngobe Buglé (ASMUNG), Panamá
- Segundina Flores, Parlamentaria del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia
- Yene Bellido Béjar, Red de Comunicadores Indígenas, Perú

**Equidad de Género, Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia A.C.**

- María Eugenia Romero, Directora General, México
- Alba Leticia Cuevas, Coordinadora Ejecutiva, México
- Luisa Emilia Reyes, Coordinadora del Área de Presupuestos Públicos, México
- 

**Federación Mundial de Mujeres Metodistas y de la Iglesia Unida/World Federation of Methodist  
and Uniting Church Women (WFM&UCM)**

- Brenda Smith, New York Additional Representative

**Federación Internacional de Planificación de la Familia (Región Hemisferio Occidental) (IPPF/RHO)/International Planned Parenthood Federation (Western Hemisphere Region)/Fédération internationale pour la planification familiale**

- Carmen Barroso, Directora Regional
- Giselle Carino, Oficial superior de programas, Aborto/Senior Programme Officer/Abortion

**Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas (FIMI)/International Indigenous Women's Forum (IIWF)/Instance internationale des femmes autochtones**

- Cristi Dayana Bellido Gutiérrez
- Carolina Galindo Núñez
- María Manuela Sequeira Morales, Oficial de Programas, Nicaragua
- Carolina Isabel Galindo Núñez
- Mariana López, Oficial de Programas, Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas, Argentina

**Fundación Ford/Ford Foundation**

- María del Carmen Feijoó, Program Officer Education Reform, Chile

**Fundación Rockefeller/The Rockefeller Foundation**

- Ariel Pablos-Méndez, Managing Director, México

**Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra**

- Nilza Iraci Silva, Presidenta, Brasil
- Jurema Pinto Werneck, Brasil
- Lucía María Xavier de Castro

**Global Rights Partners for Justice**

- Carlos Quesada, Director de America Latina, Costa Rica

**Helpage International (HAI)**

- Marissa Kimsey, Research Assistant Gender and Social Protection for Latin America

**Movimiento Manuela Ramos**

- Gina Yañez de la Borda, Directora
- Victoria Villanueva Chávez, Asociada Fundadora

**Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC)**

- Dora Lilia Tavera Reaño, Dirigenta de la Mujer y Familia

**Organización Negra Centro Americana (ONECA)**

- Elvia Best, Miembro

**Oxfam Gran Bretaña**

- Patricia Flores Palacios, Coordinadora Equidad Urbana y Género, Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia
- Monica Alves de Oliveira Gomes, Oficial de Programa, Brasil

**Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres (REPEM)/Women's Popular Education Network/Réseau d'éducation populaire entre les femmes**

- Janneth Lozano Bustos, Coordinadora Regional, Colombia
- Claudia Ferreira, Brasil

- Vera Sorares, Brasil
- Beatriz Quintero, Colombia
- Imelda Arana Sáenz, Integrante Consejo Directivo, Colombia
- Lourdes Angulo Salazar, Consultora, México

#### **Red de Mujeres Afrolatinoamericanas, Afrocaribeñas y de la Diáspora**

- Maricruz Carrasco, Nicaragua
- Leydi Vidal Perlaza, Colombia
- Dorotea Louise Wilson de Bonilla, Coordinadora General, Nicaragua
- Ana Irma Rivera-Lassén, Coodinadora Región Caribe, Puerto Rico
- Alda Virginia Humpreys Salomon, Nicaragua
- Karen June Salomón, Nicaragua
- Ana Karina Moreira Godoy, Asociada, Uruguay
- Gisela Arandia, Cuba
- Nedelka Yanira Lacayo Arzu, Coordinadora de Proyectos Derechos Humanos, Enlace de Mujeres Negras de Honduras
- Tania Ramírez, Co-Cordinadora, Mizangas, Integrante de Red, Uruguay

#### **Red de Mujeres Indígenas**

- Berta Eliana Nahuelhuén Collao, Presidente, Chile

#### **Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe (RSMLAC)/Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network/Réseau pour la santé des femmes d'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes**

- Sandra Castañeda, Coordinadora Programática
- Alejandra López, Directora Mujer y Salud en Uruguay (MYSU)
- Ana María Pizarro Jiménez, Directora de Área e Integrante del Consejo Consultivo, Servicios Integrales para la Mujer, Nicaragua
- María Isabel Matamala Vivaldi, Observatorio de Equidad de Género en Salud, Chile

#### **Red Latinoamericana de Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir A.C./Catholics for a Free Choice (CFFC)**

- Aidé García Hernández, Coordinadora de Relaciones Interinstitucionales, México
- Yury Puello Orozco, Coordenação, Brasil
- Eliana Cano Seminario, Directora, Perú
- Silvia Juliá, Coordinadora Regional, Argentina
- María Eugenia Olmos, Argentina
- Sandra Mazo, Colombia
- Teresa Lanza, Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia
- Silvia Salinas, Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia

#### **SOS Corpo Instituto Feminista para a Democracia**

- Rivane Fabiana de Melo Arantes, Educadora e Pesquisadora, Brasil

#### **União Brasileira de Mulheres (UBM)**

- Lucia Helena Rincon Afonso, Diretora, Brasil
- Helena Piragibe, Coordenadora Estadual

**World Conference of Religions for Peace**

- Jane Eyre Silva da Mata, miembro del Comité Coordinador de la Red Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Mujeres de Fe (LAWFN)

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

**Ação da Mulher Trabalhista (AMT)/Internacional Socialista de Mulheres/Forum Nacional de Instancias Mulheres de Partidos Politicos**

- Miguelina Paiva Vecchio, Presidenta, Brasil
- Tania Maria de Paula Feijo, Secretaria Formação Política, Brasil
- Salete Beatriz Roszkowski, Presidenta, Brasil

**AEQUITAS**

- Gretel Guerra, Socia, Guatemala

**Articulação de Mulheres Brasileiras**

- Rogeria Peixinho, Coordenadora Nacional
- Amine Carvalho Santana

**Articulação de Mulheres Brasileiras (AMB)-Associacion Lésbicas Feministas de Brasilia**

- Joelma Cézareo dos Santos, Directora Ejecutiva

**Articulação de Mulheres Brasileiras (AMB)/Fórum Goiano de Mulheres**

- Luzia Aparecida de Oliveira Oliveira, Coordenação Colegiada, Brasil

**Articulação de Mulheres do Amapa**

- Lidia Elaine Da Costa Trajano, Coordenadora, Brasil

**Articulación Feminista Marcosur (AFM)**

- Lucy Garrido, Uruguay
- Silvana Bruera, Consultora, Uruguay

**Articulação Popular e Sindical de Mulheres Negras de São Paulo**

- Sandra Maria Mariano da Silva, Coordenação Executiva, Brasil

**Associação Lésbica Feminista de Brasília Coturno de Venus**

- Karen Lúcia Borges Queiroz, Assessora em Saúde das Mulheres, Brasil

**Asociación Internacional de Lesbianas, Trans, Gays, Bisexuales, Intersex de América Latina y el Caribe/International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association**

- Toli Hernández, Secretaria Regional para América Latina, Chile

**Asociación para el Desarrollo de la Mujer Negra Costarricense**

- Epsy Campbell Barr, Directora Ejecutiva, Costa Rica

**Campaña por la Convención Interamericana de Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos**

- Cecilia María Cristina Olea Mauleón, Coordinadora, Perú

**CEDEAL**

- Patricia Galvez, Directora

**Central Geral dos Trabalhadores do Brasil (CGTB)**

- Aparecida Malavazi, Diretora, Secretaria Nacional da Mulher Trabalhadora

**Centro Dandara de Promotoras Legais Populares, Brasil**

- Marcela Ribeiro de Andrade, Educadora Popular

**Centro de Mujeres Afro-costarricenses**

- Shirley Campbell, Costa Rica

**Centro de Orientación e Investigacion Integral (COIN)**

- Marianela Carvajal Díaz, Oficial de Proyectos

**Colectiva Lola Kiepjka**

- Viviana Ramírez, Chile

**Colectivo por la Ciudadanía, Autonomía y Libertad de las Mujeres A.C.**

- Araceli González Saavedra, Coordinadora General, Equifonía, México

**Coletivo de Jovens Feminista, Brasil**

- Daiana Roberta Silva Gomes, Jovem Articuladora

**Comunicación e Información de la Mujer, A.C (CIMAC)**

- Miriam González Sánchez, Coordinadora de Radio y Televisión, México

**Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas de Bolivia (CNAMIB)**

- Justa Cabrera, Presidenta

**Conselho Estadual da Condição Feminina, Brasil**

- Rosmary Correa, Presidente

**Coordenadoria da Mulher de Belém**

- Kendra Botelho Soares, Coordenadora Geral, Brasil

**Corporación Contigo Mujer**

- María Victoria Ramírez, Representante Legal

**Cotidiano Mujer**

- Lilian Celiberti, Coordinación, Uruguay

**CRIOLA**

- Lúcia Maria Xavier de Castro, Coordenadora Geral, Brasil

**Departamento Intersindical de Estatística e Estudos Socioeconômicos (DIEESE)**

- Adriana Marcolino, Brasil
- Mariana Costa Riscali, Técnica, Brasil
- Lilian Arruda Márques, Assessora da Direção Técnica, Brasil
- Marilane Oliveira Teixeira

**Federação dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais no Estado do Espírito Santo**

- Solisa Aldy Tavares Brito Leite, Assessora da Coordenação Estadual de Mulheres - CEMTRES, Brasil

**Foro Mujer Guayas**

- Karen Paola Morales Acosta, Presidenta Juventudes, Ecuador

**Fórum de Mulheres do Distrito Federal**

- Kelly Kotlinski Verdade, Coordenadora, Brasil

**Fórum Nacional de Instâncias de Mulheres de Partidos Políticos**

- Tereza Vitale, Dirigente Partidária, Brasil

**Grupo CENE**

- Sueli Kaiser, Diretora Presidente, Brasil

**Instituto Cidades do Cerrado (ICDC)**

- Jupitiara da Silva Moura, Vice-Presidente de Instituição, Brasil
- Vilma Fatima Arauo Macedo, Diretora de Relações Públicas, Brasil

**Las Petateras**

- Dilcia Zavala, Asociación de Comunidades organizadas por Reformas Necesarias- ACORN (Feministas en Resistencia, Honduras)

**Marcha Mundial das Mulheres**

- Sonia Maria Coelho, Coordenação Nacional, Brasil
- Sarah de Roure, Secretária Executiva, Brasil

**Maria Mulher Organização de Mulheres Negras**

- Maria Noelci Teixeira Homero, Diretora Executiva, Brasil

**Movimento Feminista**

- Maria Beatriz de Oliveira, Coordenadora Regional Minas Gerais, Brasil

**Organización Feministas Huellas de Fuego**

- Karolina Soledad Bobadilla, Argentina

**O Movimento do Graal no Brasil**

- Silvaní dos Santos Valentim Silvaní, Coordenação, Brasil

**Partido Trabalhista Brasileiro (PTBMULHER)**

- Vera Lucia Gorgulho Chaves de Azevedo, Presidente Municipal
- Clarice Godinho, Secretária de Comunicação



**Por Amor a Arte, Por Amor a Vida**

- Gabriela Rosso, Directora

**Programa Feminista Centroamericano “La Corriente”**

- Helen Gabriela Flores Rodríguez
- Sara Raquel Pérez García
- María Teresa Blandon, Directora, Nicaragua

**Red de Alcancías Comunes**

- Sonia Maribel Vidal Tejeda, Presidenta, Perú

**Red de Mujeres Afro Panameñas (REMAP)**

- Urenna Best, Miembro y Asesora Legal

**Red de Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe en Gestión de Organizaciones**

- Solange Grandjean, Comunicaciones para ALC, Argentina

**Red Decos**

- Tomasa Willca Siñani, Coordinadora Centroamericana, Costa Rica

**Red Mujer y Hábitat**

- Laura Romero Umana, Coordinadora Formación de Colectiva Feminista para el Desarrollo Local (CFDL), El Salvador

**Rede Nacional Feminista de Saúde, Direitos Sexuais e Direitos Reprodutivos**

- Telia Negrao, Secretaria Executiva, Brasil
- Maria Luísa Pereira de Oliveira, Secretária-Adjunta, Brasil

**Red Venezolana sobre Violencia contra la Mujer (REVIMU)**

- Margarita Uzcátegui

**Red Vivo Positivo – Juntos por la vida**

- Rosa Trigo Acuña, Primera Directora

**Secretaria Nacional da Mulher Força Sindical**

- Selma Rossana Silva, Diretora Executiva, Vicepresidente Regional do Sindicato dos Tecnicos de Segurança do Trabalho de SP

**Sempre Viva Organização Feminista**

- Marilane Teixeira Tesoureira, Brasil

**Voluntárias Sociais da Bahia**

- Tânia Maria Nogueira Santos Cunha, Coordenadora do Serviço Social, Brasil

**J. Panelistas**  
**Panelists**  
**Panélistes**

- Nilcéa Freire, Ministra, Secretária de Política para as Mulheres, Brasil
- María Yolanda Ferrer Gómez, Secretaria General de la Federación de Mujeres Cubanas (FMC), miembro del Consejo de Estado y de Ministros
- Marlene Malahoo Forte, Ministra de Relaciones Exteriores y Comercio Exterior, Jamaica
- María del Rocío García Gaytán, Presidenta, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES), México
- Icilda Humes, Director of the Women's Department of the Ministry of Human Development and Social Transformation, Belize
- Jeannete Sánchez Zurita, Ministra de Coordinación y Desarrollo Social del Ecuador
- Marjorie Michel, Ministra de la Condición Femenina y de los Derechos de las Mujeres, Haití
- Julia Evelyn Martínez, Directora Ejecutiva, Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (ISDEMU)
- Magdalena León, Socióloga, Profesora Titular de la Facultad de Ciencias Humanas de la Universidad Nacional, Colombia
- Carlos Gaviria, ex Presidente de la Corte Constitucional de Colombia
- Susana Malcorra, Secretaria General Adjunta de las Naciones Unidas para el Apoyo a las Actividades sobre el Terreno
- Virginia Vargas, integrante y socia fundadora del Centro de la Mujer Peruana Flora Tristán, Perú
- Silvia Lara, Directora Ejecutiva, Asociación Empresarial para el Desarrollo, Costa Rica
- Rania Antonopoulos, Economista, Directora del Programa Igualdad de Género y Economía del Instituto Levy, Estados Unidos
- Andrea Lorena Butto Zarzar, Conselheira Nacional dos Direitos da Mulher, Assessora Especial do Gabinete do Ministro, Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário
- Maria da Conceição Tavares, Profesora de la Universidade Estadual de Campinas y profesora emérita de la Universidad de Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil
- Carmen Beramendi, Docente, Programa de Género y Cultura, FLACSO, Uruguay
- Rocío Villanueva, Directora del Instituto de Democracia y Derechos Humanos de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú
- Helena Hirata, Directora de investigación del Centro Nacional de Investigación Científica, Francia
- Barbara Bailey, Directora del Centro de Estudios de Género y Desarrollo, Universidad de las Indias Occidentales, Barbados
- María-Ángeles Durán, Profesora de Investigación del Instituto de Economía, Geografía y Demografía del Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales, España
- Juan Carlos Feres, Jefe de la Unidad de Estadísticas Sociales de la División de Estadística y Proyecciones Económicas, CEPAL
- Blanca Munster, Economista, Investigadora del Centro de Investigaciones de la Economía Mundial (CIEM), Cuba
- Flavia Marco, Consultora independiente, Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia
- Antonella Picchio, Profesora del Departamento de Economía Política, Universidad de Módena y Reggio Emilia, Italia
- Carmen Diana Deere, Profesora de Economía Agrícola y Estudios Latinoamericanos de la Universidad de Florida, Estados Unidos
- Tarcila Rivera Zea, Coordinadora del Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas, Región Sur, Perú

- Ana Flavia Machado, Profesora del Programa de Posgrado en Economía, Centro de Desarrollo y Planificación Regional (CEDEPLAR), Universidad Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG), Brasil
- Verónica Serafini, Coordinadora General de la Unidad de Economía Social, Ministerio de Hacienda, Paraguay
- Corina Rodríguez Enríquez, Investigadora del Centro Interdisciplinario para el Estudio de Políticas Públicas (CIEPP), Argentina
- Lucía Pérez Fragoso, Coordinadora del Área de Presupuestos Públicos, Equidad de Género: Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia AC., México
- Sergia Galván, Directora Ejecutiva de la Colectiva Mujer y Salud, República Dominicana
- Lise-Marie Déjean, Secretaria Ejecutiva del Solidarite Fanm Ayisyen (SOFA), Haití
- Delfina Mux Caná, Consultora del PNUD y el UNICEF, Guatemala
- Sonia Escobedo, Secretaria Presidencial de la Mujer, Guatemala
- Belén Sapag, Primera Secretaria, Misión de Chile ante las Naciones Unidas, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile
- Sheila Roseau, Directora Ejecutiva, Dirección de Asuntos de Género, Antigua y Barbuda
- Isabel Martínez, Secretaria General de Políticas de Igualdad, Ministerio de Igualdad, España
- Ana Lucía Herrera, Presidenta de la Comisión de Transición hacia el Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres y la Igualdad de Género, Ecuador
- María Ángeles Sallé Alonso, Presidenta, Fundación Directa, España
- Isolda Espinosa, Consultora de la CEPAL, Nicaragua
- Charms Gaspard, Director, Division of Gender Relations, Ministry of Health, Wellness, Family Affairs, National Mobilization, Human Services and Gender Relations
- Maureen Clarke Clarke, Presidenta Ejecutiva, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAMU)

#### **K. Invitados**

##### **Guests**

##### **Invités**

- Ana Amorim, Asesora Presidencia, Servicio de Procesamiento de Datos (SERPRO), Gobierno Federal
- María Cuvi, Ecuador
- Teresa Rodríguez, Consultora, Chile
- Cecilia Pérez, ex Ministra del SERNAM de Chile

#### **L. Otros**

##### **Others**

##### **Autres**

- María Marcela Pastore, Presidenta, Consejo Municipal de la Mujer de La Plata, Argentina
- Ana Karina Moreira Godoy, Asistente, Psicóloga, Uruguay
- Lidia Elena Tundidor, Asesora en Políticas de Género, Consejo Municipal de la Mujer de La Plata, Argentina
- María Antonieta Botto Handal
- Claudia Calatayud Huerta
- Milena Supic Guinle

- Sônia le Cocq, Diretora Administrativa, Conselho Regional de Engenharia, Arquitetura e Agronomia, Brasil
- Vera Lúcia Barrouin Crivano Machado, Subsecretária Geral de Assuntos Política I, Brasil
- Adriana Rosa Santos, Assessora, Conselheira, Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego, Brasil
- Maria Luiza Falcão Silva, Diretora da Área Internacional, Conselho de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (CDES) da Presidência da República, Brasil
- Bianca Briguglio, Assistente Técnica, Secretaria do Emprego e Relações do Trabalho, Brasil
- Laisy Moriére Cândida Assunção, Secretária Nacional de Mulheres, Brasil
- Maira Andrade Paulo, Analista Censitária, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)
- María Cristina Esteves
- Vania Lucia Janones, Cordenadora Municipal de Políticas Publicas para Mulheres, Prefeitura Municipal de Tangara da Serra, Brasil
- Maria do Espirito Santo Tavares dos Santos, Conselheira Titular, Conselho Nacional de Saude, Brasil
- Fernanda de Paula, Vice Presidente do Conselho Gestor, Coordenadoria dos Assuntos da População Negra do Município de São Paulo, Brasil
- Maria Elvira Salles Ferreira, Presidenta Nacional do Partido do Movimento Democrático Brasileiro (PMDB), Brasil
- Tani Rose Peret Morais, Coordenadora Educação Infantil, Prefeitura Municipal Alfenas-MG
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- Maria Gloria Carvalho da Silva, Gerente de Promoção dos Direitos da Mulher, Secretaria Municipal de Assistencia Social e Direitos Humanos, Brasil
- Ana Cleuda de Souza, Gestora Publica, Secretaria Municipal (SEPPM)
- Luciana Nunes Fonseca Lu, Ministerio da Saude
- M. Ricardina Sobrinho de Almeida, Membro, Secretaria de Mulheres do Partido dos Trabalhadores do DF
- Sandra Regina Sahb Furtado, Bibliotecária, Prefeitura da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro (PCRJ/SESQV)
- Marta Giane Machado Torres, Membra, Forum de Mulheres da Amazônia Paraense / Rede Feminista de Saúde Regional Pará (FMAP/RFS)
- Marcia Isdebski Salles, Assessora, Banco do Brasil
- Wilza de Oliveira Morais, Coordenadoria de Política para Mulher, Prefeitura Municipal de Oiapoque
- Maria Cristina de Araújo, Coordenação, Secretaria de Mulheres do PT/DF (SMPT)
- Maria Borges Deoliveira Barbosa, Assistente Social, Associação das Pensionistas da Policia e Corpo de Bombeiras Militares de Goiás
- Elisa Baggio Saitovitch, Presidente, Ciencia Mulher (CMULHER)
- Rosa Maria Mercedes Venegas Mello, Congresista, Congreso de la República del Brasil
- Elizabeth Maria de Aguiar Maia, Presidente, Conselho Municipal da Condição Feminina de Curitiba (CMCF)
- Magali de Macedo Kolczycki, Coordenadora de Projetos, Conselho Municipal da Condição Feminina de Curitiba (CMCF)
- Winnie Samanú Lima Lopes, Assistente de Projetos, Instituto Internacional para o Desenvolvimento da Cidadania (IIDAC)
- Marcia Gomes, Coordenadora Nacional de Pesquisa, Observatório de Monitoramento da Lei Maria da Penha (OBSERVE)
- Renata Melo Barbosa do Nascimento, Assessora Técnica, SEPPIR/PR
- Maria de Fátima Veloso Cunha, Presidente, Sindicalista, GO
- Talina Simões, Estudante, Brasil
- Vera Brito, Presidente da Instancia de Mulheres, Partido Humanista da Solidaridade
- María Consolación Udry, Presidente, Instituto Oca do Sol

- Carolina Ramos Sabieiro, Traductora, Forum de Mulheres
- Jorge Ponce, Asesor de Comunicación
- Mary Nesbith Verdugo, Asambleista, Asamblea Nacional, Ecuador
- William Robert Riascos, Estudiente Políticas, Universidad de São Paulo
- Albertina Solino Evelin, Consultora, Coordenadoria de Políticas para Mulheres, Brasil
- Cristina de Fatima Guimarães, Assessora, Secretaria de Políticas de Promoções da Igualdade Racial
- Edersou Maranalde, Profesor de Educación Física, SESI AMAPA/AFAP-AP
- Carolina Dumaresq, Asseessora, Prefeitura de Fortaleza
- Camila Isac, Assessora Parlamentaria, Senado Federal, Brasil
- Elaine Ribeiro Grillo, Coordenadora Geral de Articulação Institucional, Secretaria de Programas Regionais, Ministério de Integração Nacional, Brasil
- Juliana. P. Agatee, Assessora Técnica, Secretaria Política para Mulheres (SPM), Brasil
- Najla Maluf, Assessora Parlamentaria, Senado Federal, Brasil
- Mauro RP Lima, Diretor Financiero, Infraero, Brasil
- Regina Aznedo, Superintendente, Infraero
- Joseanes do Santos, Consultora, Bakay
- Nair Xavier Main, Terceiro Seton, Brasil
- Marcelina Dias Neta, Assessora, Agencia de Fomento deo Amapa
- Renata Sakai de Barros Correia, Assessora Técnica, Secretaria Políticas para Mulheres (SPM)
- Marcelo Barbosa, Assessor Técnico, Secretaria Políticas para Mulheres (SPM)
- Julia Simões Zamboni, Assessora Técnica, Secretaria Políticas para Mulheres (SPM)
- Miriam Fochi, Diretora Jurídica, Confederação Nacional das Trabalhadoras do Ramo Financiero da CUT (CONTRAF)
- María de Fatima de Castro Costa, Secretaria Políticas para Mulheres (SPM), Brasil
- Marcia Herszenhut, Produtora, Secretaria Políticas para Mulheres (SPM), Brasil
- Cássio Leao, Técnico Formação Específica, Secretaria Políticas para Mulheres (SPM), Brasil
- Danila Galdim Oliveira, Assessora Técnica, Secretaria de Políticas para Mulheres (SPM) Brasil
- Percilia Pereira, Gerente de Informática, Secretaria Políticas para Mulheres (SPM), Brasil
- Vanessa Ranilfo, Assessora Cerimonial e Eventos, Secretaria Políticas para Mulheres (SPM), Brasil
- Marismar Pereira, Técnico Administrativo, Secretaria Políticas para Mulheres (SPM), Brasil
- Francisco Sérgio B. Da Rocha, Economista, Secretaria Políticas para Mulheres (SPM), Brasil
- Fátima S. Barbosa, Assessora Técnica,
- María da Conceição Barreto R., Conselheira, Conselho Distrital de Promoção e Defesa dos Direitos Humanos (CDPDDH), Brasil
- Lucienne Rocha, Administradora, Setorial Mulheres, PT-DF, Brasil
- Vanessa Sant'Anna Bonifácio Tavares, Diplomata, Ministério das Relações Exteriores de Brasil
- María Lúcia d'Avila Pizzolante, Diretora Presidenta, Editora Persona, Brasil
- Gerson Gomes, Assessor Técnico, Senado Federal, Brasil

**M. Sector productivo**  
**Productive sector**  
**Secteur productif**

**Câmara Brasileira da Indústria da Construção (CBIC)**

- Paulo Safady Simão, Presidente

**Companhia de Electricidade do Amapá**

- Cristina Braudo, Asesora Técnica

**Companhia de Gás da Bahia (BAHIAGÁS)**

- José Carlos Alves Gallindo Júnior, Técnico de Processos Organizacionais, Brasil

**Companhia Paranaense de Energia (COPEL)**

- Regina Maria Bueno Bacellar, Diretora, Cia Paranaense de Energia (COPEL)
- Susie Cristina Pontarolli, Superintendente – Sustentabilidade Empresarial, Cia Paranaense de Energia (COPEL)

**Eletrobras**

- Sandra Regina Barreto Costa, Coordenadora de Sustentabilidade, Eletrobras Distribuição Alagoas, Brasil
- Gleide Almeida Brito, Assistente de Diretor, Coordenadora do Comitê de Gênero, Eletrobras Eletronorte, Brasil
- Shirlei Cardoso, Coordenadora do Comitê de Gênero, Eletrobras Eletrosul Centrais Elétricas S.A., Brasil
- Maria Tereza Mateus Rego, Supervisora, Eletrobras Eletronuclear, Brasil
- Maria Guadalupe Vicente Jimenez, Guadalupe, Coordenadora de Sustentabilidade e Coordenadora do Comitê de Gênero, Eletrobras Amazonas Energia, Brasil
- Tereza Cristina Rozendo Pinto, Gerente de Responsabilidade Social, Eletrobras, Brasil
- Maria Tereza Barbosa
- Kelly Cristina Lacerda,

**Itaipú Binacional**

- Maria Helena Guarezi, Coordenadora do Programa Incentivo a Equidade de Gênero
- Gladis Mirtha Baez, Assistente Administrativa
- Rosangela Silva
- Lucia Helena Mocellin

**PETROBRAS Transporte SA (TRANSPETRO)**

- Elizabeth de Mello Garcez, Advogada
- Alice Fernandes Oliveira, Administradora Senior, MME, Brasil

**N. Centros académicos, universidades, fundaciones**  
**Academic centers, universities, foundations**  
**Centres académiques, universités, fondations**

**Centro de Estudios de la Mujer (CEM)**

- Alba Carosio, Directora, República Bolivariana de Venezuela

**Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (CEDEM)**

- Natalia Flores González, Secretaria Ejecutiva, Observatorio de Género y Equidad, Chile

**Centro de Información y Desarrollo de La Mujer (CIDEM)**

- Ximena Machicao Barbery, Coordinadora de Asuntos Internacionales, Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia

**Centro de Investigación Social, Formación y Estudios de la Mujer**

- Isolda Heredia de Salvatierra, Directora, República Bolivariana de Venezuela

**Centro Feminista de Estudos e Assessoria**

- Natalia Mori Cruz, Diretora Colegiada, Brasil

**Fundación Dorival de Abreu**

- Shane de O. Abreu, Presidente

**Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Fiscales (ICEFI)/Central American Institute for Fiscal Studies**

- Vivian Guzmán, Economista Investigadora, Guatemala

**Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Economicas (IBASE)**

- Lisandra Arantes de Carvalho, Pesquisadora
- Kauara Rodrigues Dias Ferreira, Pesquisadora
- Sarah de Freitas Reis, Assessora Técnica
- Ana Cláudia Jaquetto Pereira, Pesquisadora
- Leila Regina Lopes Rebouça

**Núcleo de Estudos e Pesquisa sobre a Mulher/Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (NEPEM/UFMG)**

- Matheus Cherem, Bolsista de Iniciação Científica (CNPQ), Brasil
- Taís de Paula Barbosa Sousa, Bolsista de Iniciação Científica (CNPQ), Brasil
- Marina Brito Pinheiro, Pesquisador, Brasil
- Laura Martello, Pesquisadora, Brasil
- Breno Cypriano, Pesquisador, Brasil
- Lucas Castro Vieira, Pesquisador, Brasil
- Danusa Marques, Pesquisadora, Brasil
- Marlise Matos, Coordenadora Geral, Brasil

**Núcleo Estudos da Mulher e Genero - USP**

- Vera Soares, Conselho Diretor, Brasil

**Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (PUCRS)**

- Marlene Strey, Profesora Titular

**Results for Development Institute**

- Gina Lagomarsino Managing Director, Estados Unidos

**Universidade Camilo Castelo Branco (UNICASTELO)**

- Soraia Veloso, Docente, Brasil

**Universidade Federal de Integração Latinoamericana (UNILA)**

- Graciela Quijano, Profesora

**Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ)**

- Debora Foguel, Professora Universitária UFRJ, Capes, Brasil

**Fundação de Seguridade Social (GEAP)**

- Ronald Acioli da Silveira, Coordenador, Brasil

**Fundación Diálogo Mujer/ Mujeres Autoras Actoras de Paz (FDM/ MAAP)**

- Sara Gómez, Coordinadora, Colombia

**Fundação Papa Joao XXIII**

- Odete Vanzeler Saba, Coordenadora de Casa Abrigo para Mulheres Vitimas de Violencia Domestica, Brasil

**Fundação Petrobras de Seguridade Social - PETROS**

- Vanda Maria de Siouza Ferreira, Ouvidora, Brasil
- Martha Banzer Castedo, Responsable de Incidencia Política, Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia

**Fundación para la Formación de Líderes Afrocolombianos Afrolider**

- Maura Nasly Mosquera, Directora Ejecutiva, Colombia

**O. 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)**

- Alicia Bárcena, Secretaria Ejecutiva/Executive Secretary
- Antonio Prado, Secretario Ejecutivo Adjunto/Deputy Executive Secretary
- Sonia Montañó, Oficial a cargo, División de Asuntos de Género/Division for Gender Affairs
- Ricardo Bielchowsky, Director a.i., Oficina de la CEPAL en Brasilia
- Juan Carlos Feres, Jefe de la Unidad de Estadísticas Sociales de la División de Estadística y Proyecciones Económicas/Chief, Social Statistics Unit, Statistics and Economic Projections Division
- Luis Yáñez, Asesor Legal, Secretaría de la Comisión/Legal Counsel, Secretary of the Commission



- Ana Cristina González Vélez, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales, División de Asuntos de Género/Social Affairs Officer, Division for Gender Affairs
- Nathalie Brisson-Lamaute, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales, División de Asuntos de Género/Social Affairs Officer, Division for Gender Affairs
- Diane Alméras, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales, División de Asuntos de Género/Social Affairs Officer, Division for Gender Affairs
- Jimena Arias Feijoó, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales, División de Asuntos de Género/Social Affairs Officer, Division for Gender Affairs
- Vivian Milosavlevic, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales, División de Asuntos de Género/Social Affairs Officer, Division for Gender Affairs
- Geraldine Velandria, Oficial Asociada de Asuntos Sociales, División de Asuntos de Género/Associate Social Affairs Officer, Division for Gender Affairs
- Carlos Mussi, Oficina de la CEPAL en Brasilia
- María Amparo Lasso, Jefa, Unidad de Servicios de Información/Chief, Information Services Unit
- Angélica Beas, Oficial de Información Pública/Public Information Officer
- Félix Ibáñez, Oficial de Información Pública/Public Information Officer
- Guillermo Acuña, Asistente Legal, Secretaría de la Comisión/Legal Assistant, Office of the Secretary of the Commission

## Annex 8

**WORKING DOCUMENTS**

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| LC/G.2448(CRM.11/1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Temario provisional</li> <li>- Provisional agenda</li> <li>- Ordre du jour provisoire</li> <li>- Temário provisório</li> </ul>   |
| LC/G.2449(CRM.11/2) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Temario provisional anotado</li> <li>- Annotated provisional agenda</li> <li>- Annotations de l'ordre du jour provisoire</li> <li>- Temário provisório anotado</li> </ul>  |
| LC/G.2450(CRM.11/3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ¿Qué Estado para qué igualdad?</li> <li>- What kind of State? What kind of equality?</li> <li>- Quel genre d'État pour quel genre d'égalité?</li> <li>- Que tipo de Estado? Que tipo de igualdade?</li> </ul>  |
| LC/G.2451(CRM.11/4) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ¿Qué Estado para qué igualdad? Síntesis</li> <li>- What kind of State? What kind of equality? Summary</li> <li>- Quel genre d'État pour quel genre d'égalité? Synthèse</li> <li>- Que tipo de Estado? Que tipo de igualdade? Síntese</li> </ul>  |
| LC/G.2452(CRM.11/5) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transversalización de la perspectiva de género en el desarrollo regional: actividades de la Secretaría de la CEPAL, 2007-2010</li> <li>- Mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development: activities carried out by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2007-2010</li> <li>- Transversalização da perspectiva de gênero no desenvolvimento regional: atividades da Secretaria da CEPAL 2007-2010</li> </ul> |
| LC/G.2453(CRM.11/6) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Informe de actividades del Observatorio de igualdad de género de América Latina y el Caribe, 2008-2010</li> <li>- Report on the activities of the Gender Equality Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2008-2010</li> </ul>   |
| LC/G.2457(CRM.11/7) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documentos presentados a la undécima Conferencia Regional sobre la Mujer de América Latina y el Caribe</li> <li>- Documents presented at the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean</li> </ul>  |