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**REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE FOCAL POINTS APPOINTED BY THE
GOVERNMENTS OF THE SIGNATORY COUNTRIES OF THE DECLARATION
ON THE APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLE 10 OF THE RIO DECLARATION
ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Santiago, 6 and 7 November 2012

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A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. The first Meeting of the focal points appointed by the Governments of the signatory countries of the Declaration on the application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Santiago on 6 and 7 November 2012.

2. The meeting was convened by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in its capacity as technical secretariat for the Declaration on the application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.¹

Attendance²

3. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following signatory countries of the Declaration: Brazil (which acceded to the Declaration at the meeting), Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay.

4. Colombia attended as an observer.

5. Also attending were international and Latin American and Caribbean experts in matters relating to access to information, participation and environmental justice issues.

6. The United Nations Secretariat was represented by members of the Economic Commission for Europe in its capacity as secretariat of the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters.

7. The following United Nations bodies were represented at the Meeting: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

8. The meeting was open-ended.

Organization of work

9. Prior to the opening session, a meeting of heads of delegation of the signatory countries of the Declaration on the application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development was held to appoint the presiding officers of the meeting and adopt the agenda.

¹ See A/CONF.216.13.

² The list of participants appears in annex 1 of this report.

B. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

10. The following officers were elected at the meeting of heads of delegation of the signatory countries of the Declaration on the application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development :

Chair:	Chile
Vice-Chair:	Mexico
Rapporteur:	Dominican Republic

11. The following agenda was adopted:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Review of the international context and regional analysis regarding Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.
4. Presentations on the application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development outside the region.
5. Discussion on the theme “Towards a regional instrument”.
6. Presentation of the proposed road map for the creation of an instrument on the application of Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean, agreed upon by the signatory countries.
7. Consideration and adoption of agreements.

Opening session

12. At the opening session, statements were made by Joseluis Samaniego, Chief of the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC); Fernando Schmidt, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile; Ricardo Irrarrázabal, Deputy Minister of the Environment of Chile, and Andrea Sanhueza, Coordinator of the Access Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean.

13. The Chief of the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division of ECLAC said that the objective of the meeting was to forge a regional path for the application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, a process which had been sponsored at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) by the Governments of Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. In the Declaration on the Application of Principle 10, the signatory countries had expressed their willingness to launch a process for exploring the feasibility of having a regional convention open to all countries in the region and with the meaningful participation of all interested citizens. ECLAC was convinced that full implementation of Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean, through transparency, justice and access to information, would deepen social cohesion and democracy and eliminate local and global asymmetries. He took the

opportunity to thank the Government of Germany, through the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), for its financial support for the organization of the meeting.

14. A statement was then made by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, who reaffirmed that environmental issues were best addressed with the participation of all citizens. He said that Governments faced an enormous challenge: they would need to organize forums wherein society could participate actively and methodically in building a common future. He underscored the need to build institutions and to integrate new forms of participation and stated that the proper implementation of Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean must be an inclusive process that would involve the society as a whole and in which broad forums would be created to discuss mechanisms and methods of implementation. He concluded by saying that the cultural and social specificities of the region should be taken into account when considering the development of an instrument for the application of Principle 10, but should not constitute an obstacle in that endeavour.

15. The Deputy Minister of the Environment of Chile said that the full implementation of Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean was vital both for democracy and for environmental development. Solid partnerships would have to be developed with all stakeholders in order to cope with the complex challenges facing the region and the obligation to deepen democracy and improve the living standards of future generations must not be overlooked. The Latin American and Caribbean region was not starting from scratch as it already had two decades of experience in overcoming major barriers and disparities. Lastly, he stressed that the effective exercise of rights of access was contingent on building the capacities of Governments and citizens.

16. The Coordinator of the Access Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean, a civil society network, said that Principle 10 strengthened democracy and promoted sustainable development. Civil society organizations considered that, bearing in mind the advances achieved at the national level and earlier regional integration efforts, the region was poised to move forward in adopting a binding regional convention enshrining the rights of access to information, participation and justice referred to in Principle 10.

Review of the international context and regional analysis regarding Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (agenda item 3)

17. The Chief of the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division presented the preliminary document "Access to information, participation and justice in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean: Situation, outlook and examples of good practice".³ In his presentation, he analysed the content of Principle 10, reviewed the existing international context with regard to its application and presented a preliminary diagnosis, limited mainly to the signatory countries of the Declaration. He said that the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean had made significant headway with respect to the three dimensions of Principle 10: access to information, participation in decision-making and justice in environmental matters. Notwithstanding differences in implementation of the Principle and pending challenges, the countries of the region were well placed to reach agreement on a regional convention which would deepen the progress already achieved. A more solid democracy, a sounder economic situation and a prosperous, stable, secure, environmentally sustainable society with fewer conflicts support the application of the principle.

³ LC/L.3549.

18. In the comments that followed the presentation, the representatives of the signatory and observer countries welcomed the document as a useful starting point for the process. They pointed to the need to refine the analysis, extend it to the whole region, provide information and receive comments from the countries, include regional initiatives, deepen institutional issues and improve practices and consider the possibility of sending out a standardized questionnaire, which the countries could complete, as well as involve other United Nations bodies that worked in that area. They stressed the need to generate synergies with initiatives under way, to base any agreement on the realities and priorities of the different countries and to address common challenges through mutual capacity-building.

19. The experts invited to the meeting pointed out that the study demonstrated a critical mass for advancement had been reached and that it was key for understanding the current situation of the region. They stated that a questionnaire sent to the countries would glean the same information for the whole region and that it could be sent both to the Governments and to civil society experts in order to supplement the existing legislation with practical experience.

20. Presentations were then made by Carole Excell, Senior Associate at the World Resources Institute (WRI), and Tomás Severino, Director of Cultura Ecológica A.C. of México, on behalf of the Access Initiative.

21. The speakers stressed the importance and benefits of advancing further in the effective application of Principle 10. They drew attention to concrete examples of good practices implemented in various countries of the region and stated that the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, “The future we want” urged that steps should be taken at the regional level to strengthen rights of access and ensure that people were at the centre of the search for solutions to the most intractable environmental problems. They said that a regional instrument on Principle 10 would raise standards for the rights of access to information, participation and justice relating to environmental issues in the region; the countries would then be able to achieve similar levels of application of Principle 10, and would have the opportunity to build capacity, improve technical assistance and obtain financing for Governments.

22. In the discussions that followed, representatives of signatory countries said that all countries in the region must be involved in the process. The road map should indicate the role to be played by civil society in the process, with emphasis on the importance of openness and broad and active participation. It would also be necessary to draw up a functional road map to lay the foundations for future steps.

23. Civil society experts endorsed the presenters’ view on the importance of laying the foundations for a participatory process that would allow for the inclusion of a broader spectrum of stakeholders and national and regional sectors that could contribute to the deliberations.

Presentations on the application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development outside the region (agenda item 4)

24. The Chief of the Major Groups and Stakeholders Branch of the Division of Regional Cooperation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) recalled the Guidelines for the Development of National Legislation on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in decision SS.XI/5, part A of 26 February 2010).

25. He said that the objective of the Bali guiding principles, which were optional, was to give countries a general direction in implementing their commitments with respect to Principle 10 within the framework of their national legislation and practice. A regional instrument on Principle 10 could help to develop and put into practice the relevant legislation and the Bali principles could provide a minimum standard to assist the countries in drawing up national legislation and thus fulfilling their obligations in accordance therewith. He added that UNEP and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) had been working since 2010 to strengthen the national implementation of Principle 10 in developing countries and countries in transition. To that end, they had prepared a set of guidelines for implementation of the guiding principles and other training material and had conducted regional workshops and training courses for training staff involved in legislative issues. National projects had also been conducted in ten countries, including Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panamá.

26. The UNITAR representative complemented the previous presentation with lessons learned during the execution of capacity-building projects relating to Principle 10 in Central America. He mentioned the interest of the Central American Governments in preparing national profiles and action plans for the application of Principle 10, the need for capacity-building by both civil society and Governments with a view to its full implementation at the national level and the interest of civil society in participating in those processes. He said that approximately 400 key civil society actors had participated in the six projects conducted in the region.

27. In the ensuing discussion, the delegations made the following points: it was important to register the region's capacity-building requirements and to develop synergies between the different multilateral or bilateral stakeholders for their satisfaction and to strengthen South-South cooperation; countries' capacity-building requirements should be documented and to that end, they would need to be involved in consultations; reporting on the activities of other United Nations organizations, such as UNEP and UNITAR, would enable them to target their activities in the region; that process would need to be linked with discussions on the development agenda beyond 2015 and any opportunities arising in the near future should be seized.

28. The presentation on experience with the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters was made by Jeremy Wates, Secretary to the Aarhus Convention and Secretary-General of the European Environmental Bureau; Marc Giacomini, Ambassador of France to Chile and former Chief of Service for International Affairs in the Ministry of the Environment of France, and Fiona Marshall, Environmental Affairs Officer in the Secretariat of the Aarhus Convention, Economic Commission for Europe.

29. The Secretary to the Aarhus Convention referred to the main challenges encountered during negotiation of the Convention but said that although the countries had different starting points, the instrument still functioned. The key ingredients that had allowed the success of the negotiations were the fixed deadlines; the clear will to work towards the adoption of a legally binding instrument; leadership of key Governments; the active participation of non-governmental organizations, through a well-structured consultation process; a collaborative secretariat; and an inclusive, high-level process for establishing priorities and deadlines. The reasons for opting for a legally binding instruments were as follows: legal instruments were taken more seriously; they elicited a greater political commitment and better resource allocation; they were necessary in order to generate real value added; Governments could achieve more together than they could separately, and rights were not applicable unless they were underpinned by legislation. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) had played an active role from the start and throughout the negotiation process in a manner that was unprecedented in the formulation of international

legislation; their participation had been crucial in giving legitimacy to the process; NGOs with experience in the field had also played a vital part; the system consisted of four levels: a comprehensive electronic mail list, a committee of experts, a political committee and an NGO delegation that had participated in all the meetings at which the text of the Convention was being negotiated. Lastly, he added that in order to participate, NGOs needed to boost their capacity and therefore required financing to ensure that their inputs were structured and coordinated in advance.

30. The Ambassador of France to Chile and former Chief of Service for International Affairs in the Ministry of the Environment of France stressed that civil society would be involved from the start and that a regional instrument would be the most direct and most efficient means of fostering a change towards the full application of Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean. He also pointed out that the first signatories to the Aarhus Convention had been the least developed economies and economies in transition of Eastern Europe; the Convention had enabled them to generate rapid convergence in their relevant domestic legislation.

31. The Environmental Affairs Officer of the Secretariat of the Aarhus Convention highlighted the benefits of a binding regional convention and how the signatory countries of the Convention had benefited. She said that the open and participatory rules and procedures of the Convention had been conducive to a more user-friendly and collaborative process and the functioning of the Convention, in particular the compliance mechanism, which was “soft”, non-confrontational and non-judicial was recognized by the parties as a valuable asset. To date, all the conclusions and recommendations of the mechanism had been approved by the Meeting of the Parties and it was a useful way of ensuring that the partner organizations identified opportunities for capacity-building and technical assistance. As parties to a binding regional agreement, members benefited from the fact that the bodies of the Convention developed technical assistance, workshops and capacity-building and had a secretariat dedicated to providing continuing support; they shared resources and knowledge and the Convention was a structure through which partner organizations, such as international organizations and donors, could channel their support; at the national level, it was a concrete tool for attracting international assistance for development and laid the foundations for sustainable economic development by generating an attractive investment climate. Lastly, a binding regional instrument prevented a race to reduce standards in order to attract foreign investment, while coherent norms led to greater integration by countries in the region, which favoured greater political stability in the region and gave greater visibility, given the scope of the initiative.

32. Participants recalled that the situation in the region and globally was different from what it had been when the Aarhus Convention was being negotiated. It was pointed out that there was a critical mass for moving towards a regional agreement, in which the Aarhus Convention was a reference but that the regional perspective should prevail. It was also indicated that existing regional integration schemes and those being planned should be considered with a view to generating synergies that would make it feasible to apply Principle 10.

Discussion on the theme “Towards a regional instrument” (agenda item 5)

33. Under the above-mentioned agenda item, the representative of Brazil announced his country’s decision to accede to the Declaration, bringing the number of signatories to eleven. Participants welcomed the decision.

34. The focal points reaffirmed their countries’ commitment to the Declaration and interest in advancing towards a regional instrument for application of Principle 10. They reiterated the importance of

active participation of civil society in the process and of developing in parallel an intensive capacity-building programme to ensure the effective entry into force of the instrument.

35. The representative of Jamaica drew attention to the specific needs of the English-speaking Caribbean countries and discussed methods of implementation.

36. In terms of the consultations with experts in the region concerning the lessons to be drawn from the Aarhus Convention, the panellists underscored the importance of establishing mechanisms for addressing new issues and new technologies, which could be compiled in an instrument for Latin America and the Caribbean. They said that an active civil society was needed to ensure the proper implementation of the type of convention in question. The civil society experts also indicated that the region already had guidelines, guides and manuals for the application of Principle 10 and any further delay in moving towards an instrument would be a source of frustration, as the region had the capacity to make progress in that area.

Presentation of the proposed road map for the creation of an instrument on the application of Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean, agreed upon by the signatory countries (agenda item 6)

37. The Chair of the Presiding Officers presented the road map, which incorporated the observations and comments of the signatory countries. He said that it would give rise to the plan of action and that the process was open to all countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

38. The international experts and representatives of civil society from Latin America and the Caribbean expressed interest in the road map and said that it was a commitment to democracy and a milestone towards a binding regional instrument. They reiterated that civil society should participate in drawing up the plan of action, as announced in the road map.

Consideration and adoption of agreements (agenda item 7)

39. The representatives of the signatory countries approved unanimously the road map for establishment of an instrument on the application of Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean. They also agreed that the plan of action to emerge from the road map should be adopted by the focal points of the signatory countries during the first four months of 2013. It was agreed that the same Presiding Officers (Chile, Mexico and the Dominican Republic) would work on the preparation of the plan of action and that a new bureau would be elected at the next meeting to serve in the following phase. The participants agreed that the second meeting of Focal Points of the Signatory Countries would be held no later than April 2013 within the framework of the forthcoming Regional Implementation Forum on Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean of the twentieth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 20). The intention was to establish at that meeting the process for participation by civil society.

Closing of the session

40. In closing the meeting, the Chief of the Human Settlements and Sustainable Development Division of ECLAC thanked participants for their enthusiasm and commitment. He recalled that ECLAC would continue to work on the regional analysis, incorporating the 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in order to create a base line and he reiterated the Commission's wholehearted commitment to the regional process.

Road map for the formulation of an instrument on the application of Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean

41. The delegations present agreed to adopt the following road map for the creation of an instrument for the implementation of Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean:

*We, the Latin American and Caribbean signatory countries to the Declaration on the application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,*⁴

Recalling the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation for Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,

Resolved to make commitments to ensure the full exercise of rights of access to information, participation and justice regarding environmental issues as enshrined in Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, understanding these to be prerequisites for building a citizenry that is committed to sustainable development,

Emphasizing that the member countries of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) acknowledged the need to build a common space for deepening political, economic, social and cultural integration in our region and for establishing effective commitments to joint action to promote sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean in a framework of unity, democracy, full respect for human rights, solidarity, cooperation, complementarity and political coordination,⁵

Bearing in mind that access to information and the right to freedom of opinion and expression form the cornerstone of all free and democratic societies, and that it is essential to take active measures to bring environmental information into the public domain, doing everything possible to guarantee ready, rapid, effective and practical access to that information,

Recognizing that it is essential to promote participation by all sectors of society in furthering the issues that form the region’s environmental agenda, as an important part of the process of building and forming a collective awareness of the natural and cultural heritage of our peoples, in order to eradicate poverty and inequality and restore the balance, health and integrity of our planet,

Recalling that, as a fundamental pillar of Principle 10, constraints on and/or the lack of suitable means by which to access environmental justice deprives people of the “right to rights” by denying them and/or limiting real ways to exercise them, and that the principles underpinning the rule of law, as well as equality, accessibility and effectiveness, must be guaranteed not only at the start but all the way through the settlement process,

⁴ A/CONF.216/13.

⁵ Cancun Declaration, made by the Heads of State and Government of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean assembled at the Unity Summit, which consisted of the twenty-first Summit of the Rio Group and the second Latin American and Caribbean Summit on Integration and Development (CALC), in the Mayan Riviera, Mexico, on 23 February 2010.

Recalling also that, in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”, among the many provisions referring to Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives acknowledged that democracy, good governance and the rule of law, at the national and international levels, as well as an enabling environment, were essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and eradication of poverty and hunger; underscored that broad public participation and access to information and judicial and administrative proceedings were essential to the promotion of sustainable development; and encouraged action at the regional, national, subnational and local levels to promote access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters, as appropriate,

Recalling also that, in the Declaration on the application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development—which was the starting point for this process—, we requested that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) act as technical secretariat in this process, promoting and tapping the synergies of the relevant regional and international agencies in the framework of the United Nations Regional Coordination Mechanism,

Having in mind that, in the Declaration on the application of Principle 10, we, the signatory countries, recognized the need for agreements to ensure the full exercise of rights of access to information, participation and justice regarding environmental issues, emphasizing that Latin America and the Caribbean could and should take a meaningful step forward in this regard,

1. *Decide* to adopt this road map in order to launch a process aimed at strengthening dialogue and regional cooperation and developing a regional instrument on rights of access to environmental information, participation and justice, whose main principles and objectives will be:

- (a) to reach a common vision on the importance and benefits of Principle 10 access rights and the values and principles underpinning them and their implementation, such as transparency, equality, inclusion, proactivity, collaboration, prevention and progressiveness;
- (b) to recognize the particular conditions in each signatory country in the review of legal, political, diagnostic and practical initiatives;
- (c) to promote the exchange and intensification of regional and international cooperation, considering the progress, tools, experiences and practices seen in this regard since Principle 10 was enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, such as the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters; the Guidelines for the development of national legislation on access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters (Bali Guidelines); the Inter-American Strategy for the Promotion of Public Participation in Decision-Making for Sustainable Development; and the Open Government Partnership, among others;
- (d) to promote the conduct of activities for both civil society and the public sector, including education, training, information and awareness-raising, with a view to contributing to the effective application of rights of access to information, participation and justice in environmental matters and providing people with the knowledge, capacities and understanding to enable them to participate in full implementation of these rights;

- (e) to organize and launch an inclusive process that allows all the sectors involved to make a meaningful contribution, for which specific and broad mechanisms will be established to promote and channel due participation;

2. *Reaffirm* the importance of civil society participation in and contributions to this process, for which, to the extent of each country's capacities, appropriate measures will be considered at both the national and regional level, such as providing up-to-date information on the process and conducting electronic consultations and other forms of participation, as well as ensuring dissemination at the national level and support for activities organized by civil society in the respective countries, and for which the standards, practices and mechanisms used will be those approved internationally within the framework of the United Nations and ECLAC;

3. *Reiterate* that this process is open to all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean;

4. *Agree* that, in order to implement this road map, a plan of action will be drafted and will be presented by the panel elected by the signatory countries, supported by ECLAC as technical secretariat and, should the panel so request, with the advice of recognized experts in the field. This plan will be submitted for adoption during the first four months of 2013 and will include:

- (a) a schedule of meetings for the focal points, who will meet at least once per year, although other meetings may be held and subgroups created as deemed necessary in order to meet the general objectives agreed upon herein;
- (b) consideration of the proposals and recommendations arising from national consultation processes, including those conducted by United Nations agencies, in the light of agreements adopted at Rio+20, with a view to contributing to development goals beyond 2015;
- (c) the preparation of a report on the current situation in terms of Principle 10 access rights in the signatory countries and identification of their requirements for technical assistance and capacity-building in this regard, on the basis of information provided by the countries and in consultation with them, as well as the contributions of civil society organizations;
- (d) the preparation of a report compiling practices regarding national and international access rights under Principle 10, including a review of means and experiences of citizen participation of civil society;
- (e) a consultation process, coordinated by the panel, the modalities of which will be agreed by the signatory countries, with a view to defining the nature and content of the regional instrument.

Annex

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

**A. Países signatarios de la Declaración
Signatory countries of the Declaration**

BRASIL/BRAZIL

Representante/Representative:

- Bernardo Macke, Coordinación General de Desarrollo Sostenible, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

CHILE

Representante/Representative:

- José Luis Balmaceda, Embajador, Director de Medio Ambiente y Asuntos Marítimos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Fernando Schmidt, Subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Ricardo Irrazabal, Subsecretario, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente
- Julio Cordano, Jefe del Departamento de Cambio Climático y Desarrollo Sostenible, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Javier García, Jefe de Asuntos Internacionales, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente
- Constance Nalegach, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente
- Francisca Farías, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente
- César Ladrón de Guevara, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente

COSTA RICA

Representante/Representative:

- Mariamalia Jiménez, Ministra Consejera de la Embajada de Costa Rica en Santiago

ECUADOR

Representante/Representative:

- Mario Ruales Carranza, Asesor para Asuntos Ambientales, Ministerio Coordinador de Patrimonio del Ecuador

JAMAICA

Representante/Representative:

- Princess Gordon, Documentation/Information and Access Service Director, Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change

MÉXICO/MEXICO

Representantes/Representatives:

- Mateo Alfredo Castillo Ceja, Titular de la Unidad Coordinadora de Participación Social y Transparencia de la Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
- Dámaso Luna Corona, Director General Adjunto para Temas Ambientales de la Dirección General para Temas Globales, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores

PANAMÁ/PANAMA

Representante/Representative:

- Raúl Pinedo, Asesor Técnico de la Administración General de la Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente

PERÚ/PERU

Representante/Representative:

- José Félix Pinto-Bazurco, Asesor Jurídico de la Dirección de Medio Ambiente, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Representante/Representative:

- Tirsis Quezada, Directora de Planificación y Desarrollo del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

URUGUAY

Representante/Representative:

- Tamara Guridi, Dirección del Medio Ambiente, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

**B. Países miembros de la CEPAL que participan en calidad de observadores
States members of the Commission participating as observers**

COLOMBIA

Representante/Representative:

- María Angélica García Yatte, Asesora de la Dirección de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales y Ambientales del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

**C. Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas
United Nations Secretariat**

Comisión Económica para Europa (CEPE)/United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

- Fiona Marshall, Environmental Affairs Officer, Aarhus Convention Secretariat

**D. Organismos de las Naciones Unidas
United Nations bodies**

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente/United Nations Environmental Programme

- Alexander Juras, Chief Major Groups and Stakeholders Branch, Division of Regional Cooperation (Nairobi)

Instituto de las Naciones Unidas para Formación Profesional e Investigaciones (UNITAR)/United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

- Theodore Koukis

**E. Expertos invitados
Experts**

- Danielle Andrade, Attorney-at-Law, Jamaica
- Daniel Barragán, Director Ejecutivo, Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental (CEDA)
- Isabel Calle, Directora Programa de Política y Gestión Ambiental, Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA)
- Carole Excell, Senior Associate, World Resources Institute
- Marvin Fonseca, Coopersolidar R.L, Costa Rica
- Marc Giacomini, Embajador de Francia en Chile
- Andrés Napoli, Director Área Riachuelo, Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN), Argentina
- Andrea Sanhueza, Iniciativa de Acceso América Latina
- Tomás Severino, Director Cultura Ecológica A. C. de México
- Marcos Orellana, Director of Human Rights and Environment Program, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)
- Felix Wing, Director Ejecutivo Centro de Incidencia Ambiental (CIAM), Panamá

**F. Otros invitados
Other guests**

- Pascal Martínez, Agregado del programa de cooperación gobierno de Francia/CEPAL, Embajada de Francia en Chile

**G. Secretaría
Secretariat**

Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

- Joseluis Samaniego, Director, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Chief, Sustainable Development and Human Settlement Division
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- Heather Page, Oficial de Asuntos Ambientales, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Environmental Affairs Officer, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
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