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

Santiago, 26-28 January 2016

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A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the meeting

1. The Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean held their fifty-third meeting from 26 to 28 January 2016 at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in Santiago.

Attendance¹

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following member countries in their capacity as Presiding Officers: Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico and Uruguay.

3. Also attending were representatives of the following member countries of ECLAC: Colombia, Dominica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Plurinational State of Bolivia and Spain.

4. Representatives of the following United Nations agencies, funds and programmes were present: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

5. The following specialized agency was also represented: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

6. Also present at the meeting were representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: CAF-Development Bank of Latin America, Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB) and Union of South American Nations (UNASUR).

7. Representatives of non-governmental organizations and special guests also attended.

¹ See annex 2 for the full list of participants.

Chair and Vice-Chairs

8. The composition of the Presiding Officers elected at the twelfth session of the Regional Conference on Women was as follows:

<u>Chair:</u>	Dominican Republic
<u>Vice-Chairs:</u>	Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Brazil Chile Costa Rica Cuba El Salvador Jamaica Mexico Panama Paraguay Peru Puerto Rico Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Suriname Uruguay

B. AGENDA

9. The Presiding Officers adopted the following agenda:

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Report by the secretariat on the activities conducted since the fifty-second meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santo Domingo, 30-31 July 2015).
3. Report on the outcomes of the sixteenth International Meeting on Gender Statistics: statistical challenges for implementing the sustainable development agenda (Aguascalientes (Mexico), 9-11 September 2015), the seventieth session of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda (New York, 15 September-6 October 2015), the second session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 6-9 October 2015), the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Lima, 2-4 November 2015), the eighth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (Quito, 17-19 November 2015) and the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Paris, 30 November-11 December 2015).

4. Presentation of reports on preparations for the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Montevideo, 2016).
5. Presentation of the annotated index of the position paper for the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Montevideo, 2016).
6. High-level panel on the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, and their coordination with the regional agenda on gender equality and women's autonomy.
7. Special regional consultation in preparation for the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women.
8. Other matters.
9. Adoption of agreements.

C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

10. The Chair submitted the provisional agenda (LC/L.4113(MDM.53/1)/Rev.1) for consideration by the Presiding Officers, who adopted it without amendment.

Opening session

11. At the opening session, statements were made by Antonio Prado, Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC; Alejandrina Germán, Minister for Women's Affairs of the Dominican Republic, in her capacity as Chair of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean; and Michelle Bachelet, President of Chile.

12. The Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC welcomed the participants and said that, over its 40-year history, the Regional Conference could be credited with establishing the region's gender agenda and consensuses that addressed care, participation in politics, violence against women and sexual and reproductive rights, as well as other more recent issues, such as information and communications technologies. The main objective of the fifty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers was to agree on the content and focus of the position paper that ECLAC would present at the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women, to be held in Montevideo, on the basis of the concerns expressed and inputs provided by governments at previous meetings. He emphasized the importance of incorporating the Latin American and Caribbean perspective into the global Sustainable Development Goals process. For ECLAC, ensuring the three types of autonomy and the exercise of women's rights were indispensable to moving towards greater equality. Employing structural change as the path called for the active participation and autonomy of women in all areas. In conclusion, he said that sustainable development without gender equality could not be considered either development or sustainable.

13. The Chair of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean highlighted the importance of the meeting in the framework of the launch of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Twenty years on from the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action (1995),

no country had achieved full gender equality. The pursuit of gender equality should therefore be included across all the goals under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, though true transversality could not be achieved without specific plans and programmes. She referred to the experience of the Dominican Republic, where the process of gender mainstreaming that was under way was beginning to bear fruit, and she shared some lessons learned. She concluded by expressing her confidence in the concrete agreements, solid commitments and significant contributions that would be achieved at the meeting with a viewing to securing full gender equality by 2030.

14. The President of Chile said that, in the struggle for gender equality, injustice had retreated on certain fronts —such as education and access to health care, where great progress had been made— but had by no means been vanquished. Proper indicators were urgently needed to be able to monitor the inequalities affecting women and to implement concrete public policies. The situation called for innovative action strategies and stronger joint efforts in all international platforms by establishing common goals. She mentioned the concrete difficulties facing Latin America and the Caribbean, which continued to be the most unequal region in the world. Against that backdrop, she outlined the measures that the Government of Chile had adopted to respond to society's demands for a fairer country with a more equitable distribution of resources and opportunities. Lastly, she committed to supporting the gender agenda both in Chile and in the international arena.

High-level panel on the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, and their coordination with the regional agenda on gender equality and women's autonomy (agenda item 6)

15. The panel was moderated by Alejandrina Germán, Minister for Women's Affairs of the Dominican Republic, in her capacity as Chair, and involved the following participants: Antonio Prado, Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC; and Luiza Carvalho, Regional Director for the Americas and the Caribbean of UN-Women.

16. The Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that the position paper that would be presented at the thirty-sixth session of ECLAC (Mexico City, 23-27 May 2016), *Horizons 2030: Equality at the Centre of Sustainable Development*, would complement the trilogy of equality put forward by ECLAC from 2010 onward. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development had to include a regional perspective and he referred to a universal and civilizing vision, with elements of development at its heart and gender equality as a specific objective that cut across the whole Agenda. He explained the main implementation challenges, as well as the importance of taking advantage of regional architecture and of strengthening existing institutions and mechanisms at the national and international level. Having analysed the progress and setbacks in relation to gender equality, and in particular women's autonomy, he put forward three key areas for policymaking: the redistribution of income and time, public policies for the recognition of women's rights; and the need to break the statistical silence, identify problems and follow up on policies. In conclusion, he mentioned some key points in relation to financing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: multilateral fiscal cooperation; debt and changes to monetary policy; debt reduction in Caribbean countries; South-South cooperation; international financial governance; the closing of trade and technology gaps; public-private partnerships; the importance of securing financing for gender equality; remittances; and civil society participation.

17. The Regional Director for the Americas and the Caribbean of UN-Women expressed satisfaction with the collaboration between UN-Women and ECLAC, which would ensure the successful outcome of the meeting. The sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women would be the first since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and 168 Member States had prepared reports on the progress made in the

20 years since the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action. She referred to the various global events at which agreements had been reached on gender equality and governments had undertaken commitments to implement the 2030 Agenda. Although the Beijing Platform for Action continued to constitute a legal framework for gender equality, changes had been slow in coming. She underscored the gender inequalities and barriers that persisted and in which the influence of poverty was still apparent. She spoke also on the challenges involved in fulfilling government commitments established under the 2030 Agenda. Civil society organizations and the private sector had an important role to play in supporting the progress made. Lastly, she called on participants to work together to move from words to action with transformative results in 2016.

Report by the secretariat on the activities conducted since the fifty-second meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santo Domingo, 30-31 July 2015) (agenda item 2)

18. The Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC reported on the activities carried out in the region since the fifty-second meeting of the Presiding Officers, held in Santo Domingo in July 2015. The most recent lines of work on the care economy were the institutionalization of care policies and studies on economic autonomy and care policies in four cities in the region. She provided information on the work carried out to increase the participation of women in mining; Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security; the situation of girls and adolescents in the region; and the commencement of studies on technical or professional education, Afro-descendent women and domestic workers. She spoke on the Commission's participation in the Second Committee (Economic and Financial Committee) of the General Assembly and its input into discussions on the 2030 Agenda. ECLAC was stepping up work on addressing violence against women, with reflections on the economic cost of such violence and related public policies. Activities had been undertaken to facilitate South-South cooperation between countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and technical assistance had been provided to 12 countries in the region. The Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean was expanding its indicators, such as that on femicide. She highlighted the adoption of the time-use classification for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL) at the eighth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, held in November 2015.

Report on the outcomes of the sixteenth International Meeting on Gender Statistics: statistical challenges for implementing the sustainable development agenda (Aguascalientes (Mexico), 9-11 September 2015), the seventieth session of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda (New York, 15 September-6 October 2015), the second session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 6-9 October 2015), the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Lima, 2-4 November 2015), the eighth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (Quito, 17-19 November 2015) and the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Paris, 30 November-11 December 2015) (agenda item 3)

19. The representative of Mexico, referring to the sixteenth International Meeting on Gender Statistics: statistical challenges for implementing the sustainable development agenda, the eighth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC and the progress made by the Working Group on Gender Statistics of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, said that there was an urgent need to strengthen ties with national statistical institutes and to support South-South cooperation for the regular, ongoing production of statistics. She invited machineries for the advancement of women to participate in

the forthcoming international meeting on time use and in the seventeenth International Meeting on Gender Statistics, both to be held in Mexico, at which the statistical challenges associated with the Sustainable Development Goals and their indicators would be discussed.

20. The representative of Costa Rica reported on the seventieth session of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, at which the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development had been adopted. She said that strategic issues were raised within the framework of the Agenda: women's political participation, especially affirmative action and parity; women's economic empowerment (social co-responsibility for care and equal labour rights); and the diversity of women, violence against women and eradicating that violence. Political will alone was not enough to drive forward a gender equality agenda, it was also necessary to take action and allocate funding for that action, using existing platforms to their best advantage and designing a strategic path to enable States to make progress towards implementation.

21. The representative of Uruguay summarized the outcomes of the second session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico City from 6 to 9 October 2015. She outlined the actions taken to implement the Operational guide for the implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and highlighted the significance of having recognized sexual and reproductive rights as an integral aspect of human rights. The chapter of the Montevideo Consensus on gender equality prioritized key measures such as the strengthening of institutional mechanisms for the design of policies centred on development with equality that guarantee women's autonomy and gender equality.

22. The representative of Peru said that the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Lima from 2 to 4 November 2015, constituted an important platform for addressing issues relevant to women and gender equality gaps, and that it could not be dissociated from the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

23. The representative of Chile reported on the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 21), held in December 2015, at which the Paris Agreement had been adopted. She spoke on the agreements established within the framework of COP 21 to limit the risks and effects of climate change, whereby 187 countries undertook to mainstream a gender focus in the implementation of socioeconomic and environmental policies, among other commitments, by 2020. Those agreements were very important as they highlighted the impact of climate change on women.

Presentation of reports on preparations for the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Montevideo, 2016) (agenda item 4)

24. The representative of Uruguay referred to the work under way to organize the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in Montevideo from 25 to 28 October 2016. She provided information on the preparations that were being made to receive government delegations and representatives of the feminist and women's movement. A civil society forum was being planned for the first day of the Conference. In April, to coincide with the official start of preparations for the Conference, a collaboration agreement would be signed between the Government of Uruguay and ECLAC, which was hoped to represent a milestone on the path towards public policies designed to change women's lives.

25. The Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC said that three subregional preparatory meetings for the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference would be held in May and June 2016, at which she proposed holding discussions on the position paper and the draft outcome document of the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. She presented the ECLAC proposal for the preparation of the Montevideo Strategy, which was intended to guide the implementation of the commitments undertaken by governments, taking into account regional consensuses, international treaties and the Sustainable Development Goals. She also mentioned the mechanisms for registering side events and the composition of panel discussions, and requested countries to nominate potential panellists.

Presentation of the annotated index of the position paper for the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Montevideo, 2016) (agenda item 5)

26. The Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC presented the annotated index of the position paper for the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women, emphasizing that its objective was to reflect the conceptual and programmatic links between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the regional agenda on gender and women's autonomy embodied in the consensuses adopted at previous sessions of the Conference. It would also serve as a basis for the adoption of the Montevideo Strategy, which would constitute a common regional framework for action for the implementation and adaptation of agreements in the countries. She outlined the four main thematic sections of the paper: (i) the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 in regional terms; (ii) a review of the shaping of the gender agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean entitled "From the integration of women into development to sustainable development with gender equality"; (iii) economic, physical and decision-making autonomy and the relationships between them in view of the multidimensional nature of development and the goal of equality; and (iv) a final section reflecting on a new kind of gender policymaking, with a particular focus on strengthening machineries for the advancement of women and State mainstreaming processes, as well as the information and funds that would be required to move forward.

27. The representative of Cuba said that the strategy put forward was a tool that would enable the countries to conduct their own assessment of women's development. The development agenda had to have human beings at its core and, in that connection, Goal 5 and the mainstreaming of the gender perspective throughout the Agenda were especially important. She recognized the joint efforts of ECLAC, governments and civil society to that end.

28. The representative of Costa Rica supported the idea of working towards a strategy for the implementation of consensuses, which would create opportunities for planning—to bring the wide range of existing normative instruments into alignment—and for each country to identify consensus issues and define its own priorities and strategies. Women's participation in the labour market was one of the topics deserving of greater emphasis on the regional development agenda. Machineries for the advancement of women were of strategic importance because of their ability to negotiate the agenda and mainstream the gender perspective.

29. The representative of Colombia highlighted the adoption of the law classifying femicide as an autonomous criminal offence in July 2015 and the progress made in her country, in terms of proposed legislation and the attempt to harmonize the Development Plan with the gender perspective and the care economy at the different levels of State planning.

30. The representative of Uruguay welcomed the document presented by ECLAC and expressed support for the preparation of the Montevideo Strategy as a regional agenda for women in which the substantive areas of autonomy, equality and rights would be politically and symbolically significant. Care policies and institutions were at the heart of transforming the sexual division of labour, and implementing them within the framework of social protection systems did not reduce their potential to transform gender relations. She highlighted the role of machineries for the advancement of women in intersectoral linkages and mainstreaming the gender perspective, and advocated that State institutions should “break down walls” and move forward in the design of co-management policies coordinated by machineries for the advancement of women.

31. The representative of Honduras said that it was important to address gender equality in relation to the different dimensions of climate change and respect for human rights. She referred to the discussion on the undermining of machineries for the advancement of women, the increasing difficulty of meeting commitments, and the emergence of parallel mechanisms. She expressed appreciation for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its linkages with the regional agenda on women, and urged that the necessary steps be taken to make gender equality a priority concern of governments, backed by financial and technical resources.

32. The representative of Argentina said that the emphasis should be on achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and strengthening implementation mechanisms. She noted that the machinery for the advancement of women in Argentina was still a low-ranking agency and underscored the need to bolster the machineries in various countries. The gender perspective should be mainstreamed in planning processes, which also required adequate financing. She requested that ECLAC continue to support the generation of data and information, and highlighted the need to address gender equality in regional mechanisms such as the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR).

33. The representative of Brazil proposed that the document should include an assessment of advances and setbacks, considering the context of each country from the standpoint of the three branches of government. Issues needing to be addressed included: care, with a broad understanding of the concept; pension systems and the disadvantages faced by women within those systems; progress in eradicating poverty and building a new middle class; health and sexual and reproductive health; pregnancy, maternity and the persistence of maternal mortality; violence against women; inclusive States; mainstreaming the gender perspective; urban living conditions for men and women; the financing of public policies on gender in a context of economic crisis; migration; and access to labour markets.

34. The representative of Panama requested that emphasis be placed on increasing the budgets of machineries for the advancement of women so that they could expand their operational capacity. She also reported on different advocacy strategies aimed at increasing the budget for implementing gender equality policies in Panama, and stressed the importance of keeping in mind the reality of women belonging to indigenous communities.

35. The representative of Puerto Rico remarked on the civil society presence at the meeting, acknowledged the efforts made to place gender equality at the centre of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and mentioned the need to diversify the sources of financing of civil society in times of crisis. She said that it was important to give greater depth to the definition of care so as to include the care of older persons, and to address the topic of pensions in a context of fiscal crisis, as well as the eradication of gender-based violence and femicide.

36. The representative of Paraguay stated the importance of including the following subjects in the document: migration, with an emphasis on the economic contribution of women to destination countries and the social cost for their families in countries of origin; rural women and their access to credit; the inclusion and autonomy of women with disabilities; the trafficking of persons; child pregnancy and its connection with sexual abuse and rape; and the cost of not acting to combat violence against women.

37. The representative of Dominica referred to the vulnerability to climate change of Caribbean countries and small island developing States, and the need to recognize the link between climate change and gender equality. She urged the participants to initiate a discussion on social protection mechanisms and budget allocations in the event of natural disasters.

38. The representative of Peru said that mainstreaming the gender perspective in all State apparatus, as well as in planning and budgeting, was the key to implementing the gender equality agenda. She requested that the need to strengthen machineries for the advancement of women be emphasized, since that was one of the best ways in which to achieve gender mainstreaming. There was also a need to highlight the interdependence between the three forms of autonomy as pillars for the exercise of rights, and to propose an agenda drawing on their interconnections. For example, a more in-depth analysis could be conducted on the relationship between gender-based violence and the political participation of women.

39. The representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia called for more work to be done on power relationships between men and women in a patriarchal context, and suggested that the document should take indigenous and rural women into account. She also stressed the importance of producing information on the economic integration of women.

40. The representative of UN-Women said that it was important to draft a political document that indicated the areas requiring further progress and highlighted the need for a State that protected against persistent inequalities. It was also necessary to examine the intersections between the Beijing Platform for Action, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Sustainable Development Goals. Lastly, she underscored the advisability of establishing dialogues and using the existing theoretical and political momentum to exert influence on policymaking, with a view to putting in place the mechanisms of the 2030 Agenda.

41. The representative of UNASUR recounted the progress achieved to date in preparing proposals for mainstreaming the gender perspective and strengthening machineries for the advancement of women, which were the key to securing achievements and meeting equality targets. She emphasized the need to prioritize and harmonize topics and to take advantage of the regional architecture on gender equality in different regional and subregional mechanisms.

42. The Chair said that the presentations had shown considerable unification of criteria in terms of what the participants wished to discuss and highlight at the thirteenth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, and stressed the importance of establishing mechanisms and strategies to achieve results.

Special regional consultation in preparation for the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (agenda item 7)

43. The Chair of the Regional Conference presided at the special regional consultation in preparation for the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, organized jointly by ECLAC and UN-Women under the priority theme of “Women’s empowerment and its link to sustainable development”, and which would review progress in the elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls. She recalled the region’s substantial participation at the previous session of the Commission, which had examined the progress achieved in implementing the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Beijing+20) and addressed the challenges of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

44. The session was moderated by Eleonora Menicucci, Special Secretary on Policies for Women of Brazil, in her capacity as representative of the country that would chair the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women. In her presentation, she highlighted the global commitment to achieving gender equality and recognized that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development would help accelerate the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Beijing Platform for Action. She drew attention to the efforts of the United Nations system in Latin America and the Caribbean, including ECLAC and the offices of UN-Women in 10 countries, and to the work of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, as the subsidiary body of ECLAC that convened the countries of the region to define the regional agenda on women’s autonomy. The report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in preparation for the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women proposed specific measures for addressing the key issues of the 2030 Agenda.

45. The Director of the Programme Division of UN-Women described the contextual elements that should be kept in mind at the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, and highlighted the importance of active participation by the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean.

46. The participants then took part in five working sessions.

47. Session 1, Strengthening normative, legal and policy frameworks, was moderated by Alejandra Mora Mora, Executive President of the National Women’s Institute (INAMU) of Costa Rica, with the participation of Liriola Leoteau, Director-General of the National Women’s Institute (INAMU) of Panama, and María Julia Rodríguez, Minister and Director of the Department of Women’s Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina. Statements were also delivered by the representatives of Guatemala and Mexico.

48. The speakers said that normative, legal and policy frameworks were a source of opportunity whose implementation would require financing, and that laws should be accompanied by regulations to ensure that they operate efficiently. The strengthening of normative frameworks had led to institutionalization processes that had given rise to improved coordination between institutions, the mainstreaming of the gender perspective at the national and regional levels, and public policies for equality that had made public action more democratic. By evaluating such policies, it would be possible to detect spaces in which to expand the interrelations between policy areas.

49. Session 2, Strengthening institutional arrangements, was held with the participation of Claudia Pascual, Minister and Director of the National Women's Service (SERNAM) of Chile, and Ana María Baiardi, Minister of Women's Affairs of Paraguay. Statements and comments were provided by the representatives of Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Peru and Uruguay.

50. The speakers noted that questions surrounding the hierarchical rank of machineries for the advancement of women had been a constant feature of the regional debate, and that strengthening the machineries required legal frameworks that took account of budget planning and sustainability aspects and created the conditions in which budget cuts could be avoided. They asserted that the institutional framework on gender risked being undermined, that the mere existence of institutional mechanisms did not guarantee their continuity, and that financial and human resources were therefore needed to maintain dynamic relationships with other actors. In that sense, elevating the machineries to a higher rank within the structure of the executive branch and the State, and establishing legislative support to ensure their permanence and development, remained a crucial task. The speakers also expressed concern over the persistent questioning of such structures, including in States where the standing of gender institutions was supposedly well established. Lastly, they called for the alignment of the State, civil society and international organizations.

51. In session 3, Enabling environments for financing for gender equality and women's empowerment, the main speaker was Mariella Mazzotti, Director of the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES) of Uruguay. Statements were also made by the representatives of Paraguay, Peru and Puerto Rico.

52. In the presentations and the subsequent discussion, it was noted that financing had been a critical problem facing machineries for the advancement of women, given that the resources available to States had diminished as a consequence of the crisis. Budgets were not decided in isolation but were an expression of governments' political will in relation to their public policies on gender equality. The strengths and weaknesses of those policies illustrated the consequences of women's minority presence in the exercise of power, and of incomplete democracies in which inequality had a woman's face. Mainstreaming the gender perspective was directly related to budgets, so that it was necessary to strengthen domestic political alliances with other actors with a view to combining efforts. Mainstreaming was also linked to political participation, insofar as it referred to public demand and to the role of citizens and strategic partnerships with women's and feminist movements.

53. Session 4, Strengthening women's leadership and supporting women's and civil society organizations, consisted in a dialogue between the civil society representatives and ministers in attendance. On behalf of the civil society organizations, a declaration was presented by the representatives of the Non-Governmental Organization Committee on the Status of Women, the National Coordinator of Widows of Guatemala and the Latin American and Caribbean Youth Network on Reproductive and Sexual Rights.

54. In the declaration, civil society reaffirmed the gender agenda set forth in the consensuses of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Montevideo Consensus adopted at the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, as the basis upon which the parties should propose to fulfil the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The representatives of civil society also insisted that the Sustainable Development Goals could be transformed into an opportunity, since they placed equality and sustainability at the centre of policies, in response to the trend for regressive policies. Lastly, they requested that cross-sectoral and intercultural approaches be adopted in dealing with the inequalities and exclusions experienced by women.

55. The representatives of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Dominica emphasized the importance of following up on the policies and institutional arrangements of civil society organizations, as well as ensuring their participation in different dialogue mechanisms.

56. Session 5, Promoting the collection of gender-sensitive data and statistics, follow-up and accountability, was moderated by María Julia Rodríguez, Minister and Director of the Department of Women's Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, with the participation of Pascual Gerstenfeld, Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC. Statements were also given by the representatives of Dominica and Mexico.

57. The presentations conveyed the significance of statistics for public policymaking and for indicating where resources and efforts should be directed. Based on an evaluation of the accomplishments of the Millennium Development Goals, it was noted that statistics had been the most powerful tool for demonstrating equality gaps between groups of women and between women and men. Mechanisms for the advancement of women should therefore boost their statistical capacity and intensify their dialogue with national statistical institutes and other producers of administrative records in order to ensure that the Sustainable Development Goals and their indicators included baselines and the structure needed for their follow-up.

58. The Presiding Officers then adopted the *Declaration of the mechanisms for the advancement of women of Latin America and the Caribbean to the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women*, included in annex 1.

Other matters (agenda item 8)

59. At the request of the Government of Uruguay, a discussion took place on a regional fund for gender equality and intercultural dialogue. The ECLAC secretariat reported on the consultation held with the ministers and authorities responsible for women's affairs regarding agreement 120 of the Santo Domingo Consensus, "Study the possibility of establishing a regional fund for gender equality and intercultural dialogue, funded by contributions from different types of donors, encouraging public-private partnerships", as well as agreements 11 and 12 adopted by the Presiding Officers at their fifty-first meeting on the same subject. The participants in the discussion reaffirmed those agreements and proposed to set up a working group, with ECLAC serving as the secretariat and technical assistance provided by other international agencies, to define the fund's financing and operations and thus be able to draw up a proposal for action to strengthen the women's and feminist movement in the region. The working group was requested to circulate the information produced on its working mechanism and procedures, as well as recommendations on the procedural workings of the fund.

60. In a presentation delivered by a representative of Asociación PANAMBI of Paraguay and a representative of the Women's Coordinator of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, civil society organizations acknowledged that the consensus adopted by the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean had put a comprehensive agenda in place for the region to be able to advance towards the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Looking ahead to the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women and the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, they called for continued progress in recognizing and respecting diversity and in implementing effective policies in the countries. Lastly, they reaffirmed their commitment as feminist and women's organizations to continue to monitor advances and challenges, and to contribute to the discussions of the Commission and the Conference.

Closing session

61. After a word of thanks from the Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC and from the Regional Director for the Americas and the Caribbean of UN-Women, the Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean declared the meeting closed.

D. AGREEMENTS

At their fifty-third meeting, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean agreed to:

1. *Acknowledge* the efforts made by countries to place gender equality at the centre of the discussion and design process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and their commitment to a strong and sustained approach to its follow-up and review;

2. *Also acknowledge* the links between gender equality and climate change, notably the vulnerability of indigenous, Afro-descendent and rural women, and those from small island developing States;

3. *Reaffirm* the importance of producing information for the monitoring and follow-up of progress and the planning of public policies on gender, particularly for the follow-up and review of the Sustainable Development Goals, promoting and supporting the guiding role and technical capacity of machineries for the advancement of women in that process;

4. *Promote* the participation of civil society, especially women's and feminist movements, in advancing a regional agenda focused on gender equality and sustainable development, as well as in following up on its implementation, while recognizing the importance of this participation;

5. *Thank* the secretariat for the report on the activities conducted since the fifty-second meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean;

6. *Welcome* the report by the representative of Uruguay on the preparations for the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in Uruguay from 25 to 28 October 2016;

7. *Ensure* the participation in the Conference of all stakeholders involved in topics relating to its work, and especially of high-level government representatives;

8. *Promote* the participation of civil society, particularly women's and feminist movements, in the Conference and in related activities;

9. *Adopt* the road map presented by the secretariat for the preparatory process of the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, and participate actively in the three subregional meetings that will be held during May and June 2016 at the subregional headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Mexico and Port of Spain and at the headquarters of the Commission in Santiago, respectively;

10. *Welcome* the proposal by the secretariat to design a strategy for the implementation of commitments already made by governments in previous regional consensuses, and request that it formulate this strategy in keeping with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, so that it may serve as the basis for each country to carry out its own assessment, identify priorities and formulate specific public policies;

11. *Approve* the annotated index of the position paper for the thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, presented at the fifty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers, including its structure, content and proposals, and request the secretariat to incorporate the comments and contributions made by the countries, in relation to the interdependence of the economic, physical and decision-making autonomy of women and the transformative capacity of the gender perspective and human rights in public policies;

12. *Request* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to support the countries of the region in following up on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals through the identification of priority issues for gender equality in accordance with the regional reality, as well as in achieving the targets and selecting indicators and appropriate methodologies for follow-up;

13. *Highlight* the importance of working on the priority issues associated with gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the framework of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, in coordination with the other subsidiary bodies of the Commission such as the Statistical Conference of the Americas, the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

14. *Request* that the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women submit a proposal to the Economic and Social Council to commence the session of the Commission on the Status of Women in the third week of March, as of 2017, to structure sessions to be conducive to more participatory, wide-ranging and interactive discussions with more time for statements, and to ensure that resolutions reflect countries' contributions and the gender agenda agreed upon in the region;

15. *Deepen* inter-agency work and co-management practices in the implementation of public policies on gender equality, strengthening machineries for the advancement of women and processes to mainstream the gender perspective in public administration, from planning through to evaluation, and earmarking sufficient budget funding throughout the public policy cycle;

16. *Work* on the design of public policies that address the structural roots of inequality between men and women, particularly those cultural aspects that perpetuate traditional gender roles;

17. *Request* States to define strategies to ensure that governments of the region prioritize the incorporation of gender equality into their national and sectoral development plans as a means of more quickly achieving a truly inclusive rule of law, together with the eradication of poverty, exclusion and social inequality, within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals;

18. *Reaffirm* agreements 11 and 12 adopted by the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean at their fifty-first meeting, held in Santiago from 17 to 19 November 2014, and create a working group consisting of Argentina, Brazil, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Uruguay to examine the viability and modes of operation of a regional fund for gender equality and intercultural dialogue;

19. *Request* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in its capacity as technical secretariat of the Regional Conference, to provide technical assistance in preparing a road map to address the different aspects relating to the viability and operation of the regional fund;

20. *Welcome* the declaration of the machineries for the advancement of women resulting from the special regional consultation in preparation for the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in the framework of the fifty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean;

21. *Present* the declaration of the machineries for the advancement of women resulting from the special regional consultation and the agreements of the fifty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean at the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, to be held in New York in March 2016;

22. *Welcome* the invitation for the Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean to report on the work done during the past biennium, including the agreements adopted by the Presiding Officers at their fifty-third meeting, at the thirty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in Mexico City in May 2016.

Annex 1

**DECLARATION OF THE MACHINERIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN
OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN TO THE SIXTIETH SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN**

**THE EMPOWERMENT, RIGHTS AND AUTONOMY OF WOMEN
IN RELATION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

The ministers and high-level authorities of the national machineries for the advancement of women, gathered in representation of the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean at the fifty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Santiago, for the purpose of holding a special regional consultation with the theme of “Women’s empowerment and its link to sustainable development” in preparation for the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Strenuously reaffirming all international commitments, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará), and regional commitments, including the Quito Consensus (2007), the Brasilia Consensus (2010), the Santo Domingo Consensus (2013) and the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (2013), which represent the most up-to-date position of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming the need to accelerate the full implementation of the Declaration and Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994) and the work of other conferences, whose main focus is to guarantee human rights, especially those of women and girls,

Acknowledging the efforts by States, the women’s and feminist movement, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and other key stakeholders to align the 2030 Agenda and its goals and targets with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Beijing Platform for Action,

Abiding by the recently drafted commitments: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the climate change agreements reached at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the outcomes of the fifteen-year review of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, and in the framework of the International Decade for People of African Descent,

1. *We reaffirm* that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development should help accelerate the comprehensive and effective fulfilment of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Beijing Platform for Action, thereby delivering substantive equality for women and girls; and that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls are prerequisites for achieving sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions;

2. *We note* that determined efforts to ensure that nobody is left behind, a firm political will, gender-sensitive institutions, good governance, and inclusive economic and social policies that address inequalities, are required to achieve the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to implement its gender dimensions for transformative change in the lives of all women and girls;

3. *We recognize* the importance of information and communications technologies (ICTs) for women's empowerment, and the consequent need to close the gap between men and women in the access and use of these technologies;

4. *We highlight* that Latin America and the Caribbean is a leading region in terms of its progress towards substantive equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and that responsibility for achieving these goals resides with an articulated set of State actors and sectors. Accordingly, there is a need for steps to be taken and institutional and financial mechanisms established at the national and subnational levels, as well as new and innovative forms of partnership, coordination and collaboration between government agencies, civil society, the private sector and other development stakeholders;

5. *We recognize* the need to integrate —as a priority— the gender dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into national sustainable development policies and programmes, and for that purpose we commit to strengthening regulatory, legal and political frameworks; increasing support for national machineries for the advancement of women; creating environments conducive to the financing of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; strengthening women's leadership and support for feminist and women's organizations and other civil society organizations; and bolstering the follow-up and accountability of statistical systems;

6. *We welcome* the annual Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development, established under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, and call for dialogue between that forum and the Commission on the Status of Women to enhance the links between the commitments to women's empowerment, rights and gender equality and financing for development, including the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in relation to gender affairs;

7. *We reiterate* the need to ensure the sustainability of existing accomplishments, and to quicken the pace of efforts to make gender equality a reality;

8. *We promote* parity democracy, understood as the equal participation of women at all levels of decision-making in their societies, including in national and international entities and agencies, as well as peace-building and sustainable development with a gender perspective and in keeping with the historical context, and we recognize the full participation and leadership of women in the peace process of Colombia;

9. *We reiterate* the commitment set forth in the Brasilia Consensus, which stresses the need for differential measures to address the impacts that climate change has on vulnerable women, particularly rural and indigenous women and women farmers, as well as the mitigation and adaptation efforts and the effects on the sustainability of their livelihoods and resilience;¹

10. *We broadly support* the full achievement in Latin America and the Caribbean of Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) and related targets under the other SDGs, and restate our commitment to specifically meet the diverse needs of women and girls in our region, particularly those in vulnerable or marginalized situations, such as the victims of

¹ See the preamble and paragraphs 2. (o) and 4. (j) of the Brasilia Consensus (2010).

conflicts, those living in poverty, those who are deprived of their freedom, young women, older adult women, women with disabilities, indigenous, Afro-descendant, rural, displaced and migrant women, women living with HIV/AIDS, and members of the LGBTTI (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, transgender and intersexual) community, so that sustainable development leaves no woman behind in the region, and so that the talents and capabilities of half of the population are put to good use;

11. *We pledge* to seek paths to increase the authority, the funding and the capacities of national machineries for the advancement of women and of gender equality systems within different branches and levels of government, to promote the exercise of their competencies and to provide guidance in mainstreaming the gender perspective in public administration, in keeping with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, revitalizing partnerships and extending collaborations with a view to achieving substantive equality;

12. *We endorse* the commitment to reinforce the strategic alliances of national machineries for the advancement of women in Latin America and the Caribbean to accelerate gender equality in the region;

13. *We pledge* to promote a resource mobilization strategy that guarantees sustainable macroeconomic and fiscal policies for the achievement of gender equality, financial and investment mechanisms, and gender-sensitive budgets, convinced that financing for the gender dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will facilitate the achievement of all the Goals, and that an array of public, private and international resources should be earmarked for this purpose;

14. *We appeal* to international cooperation agencies, the United Nations system, providers of official development assistance, the private sector, regional multilateral banks and financial centres so that the dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development relating to gender and women's empowerment are prioritized in the allocation of resources and cooperation funding;

15. *We will promote* the adoption of economic and social policy measures needed for full employment with equal pay for equal work, entrepreneurship and the creation of decent jobs for women, social protection, the universal right to care and the building of national care services to advance towards the attribution of social value to the unpaid care work carried out by women and the reduction of this burden, with social responsibility shared by the State, the private sector and society, and between men and women;

16. *We recognize* the progress and the high standards that Latin America and the Caribbean has achieved in developing gender statistics, and the need to ensure solid and sustainable mechanisms for the production of gender-sensitive information and for monitoring and accountability, as well as the urgency of strengthening of national statistical offices' capacities to design and apply instruments and methodologies whereby they can produce, compile and analyse data disaggregated by sex, race, ethnicity or other variables, aligned with regional and global processes, in order to effectively contribute to the processes of follow-up, reporting and accountability for the achievement of gender equality by 2030;

17. *We reiterate* the need to “define and establish instruments for the periodic measurement of unpaid work done by women and ensure that public budgets allocate the funds required by the machineries responsible for compiling and systematizing the information for conducting national time-use surveys in order to facilitate the design of appropriate and fair public policies”;²

18. *We reaffirm* our commitment to implementing the agreed measures for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls and for the eradication of impunity, ensuring timely access to justice and health care services for women and girls, and to preventing and punishing all

² Santo Domingo Consensus, paragraph 55 (2013).

types of violence, including femicide or feminicide and trafficking in persons, especially in women and girls for the purposes of labour exploitation or sexual exploitation, in accordance with national legislation;

19. *We decisively commit*, and appeal to all stakeholders in each country to take urgent steps to eliminate discriminatory and anti-democratic practices and to eradicate child marriage in Latin America and the Caribbean;

20. *We reaffirm* our agreement to “promote, protect and guarantee the complete fulfilment of the sexual rights and reproductive rights of women of all population groups throughout the life cycle by implementing laws, policies, rules, regulations and programmes incorporated into national and subnational budgets, insofar as physical autonomy is a fundamental dimension of women’s empowerment and their participation in the information and knowledge society on an equal basis;”³

21. *We reiterate* the need for a cultural change, and to that end we call for an end to the media use of images and messages that are sexist and discriminatory to women, and that efforts are invested in the transformation of education models;

22. *We emphasize* the crucial importance of civil society in the region, particularly the contributions of feminist and women’s organizations, women’s networks and human rights defenders in the construction of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and we pledge to support their full participation in the follow-up, monitoring and accountability processes and mechanisms that will oversee the implementation of the Agenda;

23. *We pledge* to participate in the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) and in the preparatory processes and activities, to ensure the inclusion of gender equality and women’s empowerment and strategic support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the new urban agenda and in the final declaration of the Conference;

24. *We acknowledge* the efforts by States, by the feminist and women’s movement, and by the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system with a mandate to address the issue of gender equality, notably the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and recognize the importance of these stakeholders having sufficient human and financial resources to fulfil their commitments on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals;

25. *We also recognize* that, under the guidance of the United Nations regional commissions, the Regional Forums on Sustainable Development are central mechanisms for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, stressing the importance that human rights and gender equality be integrated as cross-cutting principles, and we undertake to consider their conclusions and reports as key elements for monitoring, evaluating and submitting reports to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development;

26. *We commend* the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, especially the Division for Gender Affairs, for the organization of this special regional consultation in preparation for the sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in the framework of the fifty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean; and we request that the outcomes of this special consultation be presented at the aforementioned session.

³ Santo Domingo Consensus, paragraph 69 (2013).

Annex 2

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- María Machicado, Representante en Guatemala, email: maria.machicado@unwomen.org
- Moni Pizani, Representante en el Ecuador, email: moni.pizani@unwomen.org
- Nadine Gasman, Representante en el Brasil, email: nadine.gasman@unwomen.org
- Magdalena Furtado, Asesora de Género en el Uruguay, email: magdalena.furtado@unwomen.org
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- Patricia Wohlers, Consultora, email: patricia.woh@gmail.com

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- Hai Kung Jun, Representante en Chile, email: hkjun@unicef.org
- Clarice Da Silva e Paula, Especialista en Protección de Menores, email: cdasilva@unicef.org
- Ismenia Velásquez, Asistente, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, email: ivelasquez@unicef.org

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- Eugenia Piza-López, Líder del Área de Práctica de Género para América Latina y el Caribe, email: Eugenia.piza-lopez@undp.org
- Elizabeth Guerrero, Asesora de Género en Chile, email: Elizabeth.guerrero@undp.org

**E. Organismos especializados
Specialized agencies**

**Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)/
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**

- Bettina Gatt, Consultora, Área de Género, Chile, email: bettina.gatt@fao.org
- Soledad Parada, Consultora Senior de Género, Chile, email: soledad.parada@fao.org

**F. Organizaciones intergubernamentales
Intergovernmental organizations**

Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina-CAF/Development Bank of Latin America-CAF

- Violeta Domínguez, Coordinadora, Unidad de Inclusión y Equidad de Género, email: mdominguez@caf.com

**Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)/Latin American Faculty
of Social Sciences (FLACSO)**

- Máximo Aguilera, Coordinador de Programas y Proyectos, Chile, email: m.aguilera@flacso.org

Secretaría General Iberoamericana (SEGIB)/Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB)

- Claudia Briones, Técnica del Área de Cohesión Social, España, email: cbriones@segib.org

Unión de Naciones Suramericanas (UNASUR)/Union of South American Nations (UNASUR)

- Tania Arias Manzano, Asesora Jurídica, Ecuador, email: tania.arias@unasursg.org

**G. Invitados especiales
Special guests**

- Michelle Bachelet, Presidenta de la República de Chile

**H. Organizaciones no gubernamentales
Non-governmental organizations**

Amnistía Internacional-Chile

- Ana Amancay Piquer Romo, Directora Ejecutiva, Chile, email: ana.piquer@amnistia.cl
- Emilia Daniela Segura Reyes, Coordinadora de Jóvenes, Chile, email: Emilia.segura@amnistia.cl

Asociación Iberoamericana de Mujeres Empresarias (AIME)/Federación Iberoamericana de Mujeres Empresarias (FIDE)

- María Marta Maenza, Directora de AIME y Vicepresidenta de FIDE, email: mmaenza@yahoo.com.ar

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

- Patricia Peña Miranda, Integrante, email: patipena@gmail.com
- Teresa Uca Silva, Integrante, email: ucasilva@sitiosur.cl

Asociación PANAMBI

- Irén Rotela, Grupo Asesor de ONU-Mujeres del Paraguay, email: irenrotela@gmail.com

**Asociación para los Derechos de la Mujer y el Desarrollo (AWID)/
Association for Womens Rights in Development (AWID)**

- Ana Abelanda, Coordinadora de Programas Económicos, email: abelarda@awid.org

Centro Social de Mujeres Maullinas

- Jeannette Vicencio Patirro, Presidenta, Chile, email: Jenny_vicencio@hotmail.com
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CHIRAPAQ-Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú/Centre for Indigenous Cultures of Peru-CHIRAPAQ

- Tarcila Rivera Zea, Presidenta del Consejo Directivo, email: warmi@chirapaq.org.pe

Colectivo Nosotras

- Dolores Padilla, Ecuador, email: dolorespadilla@gmail.com

**Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres (CLADEM)/
Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights**

- Elba Beatriz Núñez Ibáñez, Coordinadora Regional, Paraguay, email: enunez@rieder.net.py

**Comité de organizaciones no gubernamentales sobre la condición jurídica y social de la mujer/
NGO Committee on the Status of Women**

- Delores Robinson, Miembro, email: dellerobinson@yahoo.com

Comunicación e Información de la Mujer, AC (CIMAC)

- Lucía Lagunes Huerta, email: llaguneshuerta@gmail.com

**Comunidad Internacional de Mujeres Viviendo con VIH/SIDA (ICW), América Latina y el Caribe/
International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS (ICW), Latin America and the Caribbean**

- Arely del Carmen Cano Meza, Asesora Regional, Coordinadora Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, Nicaragua, email: mujerespositivas@icwlatina.org

Consortio para el Diálogo Parlamentario y la Equidad

- Daptnhe Cuevas, Directora Ejecutiva, email: daptnhe@consorcio.org.mx

Coordinadora de Mujeres de Bolivia

- Mónica Alejandra Novillo González, Secretaria Ejecutiva, email: monica.novillo@coordinadoradelamujer.org.bo

Coordinadora Nacional de Atención en VIH/Sida

- Michael Díaz Rodríguez, Secretario Ejecutivo, email: corporación.chilena@gmail.com

Coordinadora Nacional de Viudas de Guatemala

- Rosalina Tuyuc, Coordinadora General, email: rosalina.tuyuc@gmail.com

Corporación Humanas, Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Género, Chile

- María Eugenia Lorenzini, email: Klorenzini@humanas.cl

Cotidiano Mujer, Articulación Feminista MARCOSUR

- María de la Luz Garrido, email: Igarrido@cotidianomujer.org.uy

Equidad de Género: Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia

- Luisa Emilia Reyes Zúñiga, Directora de Políticas y Presupuestos para la Igualdad y el Desarrollo Sostenible, email: emilia@equidad.org.mx

**Federación Internacional de Planificación Familiar-Región del Hemisferio Occidental/
International Planned Parenthood Federation-Western Hemisphere Region**

- María Antonieta Alcalde, Directora Advocacy, Estados Unidos, email: malcalde@ippfwhr.org

Fédération pour la Renaissance des Femmes d'Haïti

- Darline Alexis, email: darlinealexis@hotmail.com, silviejeanmarie@yahoo.fr

Fundación Margen – Red Retrasex

- Herminda González Inostroza, Presidenta, Coordinadora Nacional, Chile, email: funmargen@hotmail.com

Grupo Asesor de la Sociedad Civil de América Latina y el Caribe para ONU-Mujeres

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- Gloria Quispe Giron, email: gloria.quigi@gmail.com

Internacional de Servicios Públicos (ISP)/Public Services International (PSI)

- Juneia Batista, Brasil, email: juneia.cut@gamil.com

Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers

- Mildred Crawford, President, email: m.crawford@gmail.com

Mujeres por un Desarrollo Alternativo para una Nueva Era (DAWN)/Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era

- Nicole Bidegain, Integrante del Comité Ejecutivo, email: nbidegain.dawn@gamil.com

Organización de Mujeres Indígenas de Paraguay (MIPY)

- Daniela Feliciano Benítez, Paraguay, email: arte-daniela@hotmail.com

Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC), Consejería de Mujer, Familia y Generaciones

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Projekta NGO

- Shaarda Ganga, Suriname, email: gangashaarda@gmail.com

Red Latinoamericana de Jóvenes por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos (REDLAC)/ Latin American and Caribbean Youth Network on Reproductive and Sexual Rights

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Red de Mujeres Afrolatinoamericanas, Afrocaribeñas y de la Diáspora/Network of Afro-Latin American, Afro-Caribbean and Diaspora Women

- Dorotea Wilson, Coordinadora, email: rmafroni@iblo.com.ni

Red de Organizaciones de Jóvenes Indígenas del Perú (REOJIP) de la Red de Organizaciones Indígenas de Ayacucho

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Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe

- Sandra Castañeda Martínez, Coordinadora General, Ecuador, email: secretaria@reddessalud.org

Red Latinoamericana sobre Deuda, Desarrollo y Derechos (LATINDADD)/Latin American Network on Debt, Development and Rights

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Red Thread

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I. Otros participantes Other participants

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**J. Secretaría
Secretariat**

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