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**REPORT OF THE MEETING OF GOVERNMENT-DESIGNATED EXPERTS OF LATIN
AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN PREPARATORY TO RIO+20: A GREEN
ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AND POVERTY ERADICATION AND THE INSTITUTIONAL
FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

1. The Meeting of Government-Designated Experts of Latin America and the Caribbean Preparatory to Rio+20: A Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication and the Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development was held in Santiago on 15 and 16 December 2010. The Meeting was convened to provide countries of the region with a forum to discuss the two themes that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/236, would be the focus of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.

Attendance

2. The Meeting was attended by representatives of the following member States of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC): Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

3. The Executive Coordinator of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development attended the meeting, via a videoconference link, on behalf of the Secretariat.

4. The Vice-Chair of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development designated to liaise and coordinate with the regional commissions with regard to regional-level preparations attended the Meeting.

5. The following Secretariat units, United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system were represented at the Meeting: Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, ECLAC, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Centre for Regional Development, United Nations Office for Project Services, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization.

6. The following intergovernmental organization was represented at the Meeting: Central American Commission on Environment and Development.

Organization of the Meeting

7. The Meeting was organized in plenary sessions to consider the two themes of “A green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication” and “The institutional framework for sustainable development”.

B. PROCEEDINGS

8. At the opening meeting, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development offered a unique opportunity to present the elements of a new development paradigm, observing that a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication must be discussed in the context of regional circumstances, which in the case of Latin America and the Caribbean included addressing inequality. She stressed the importance of the Conference process for ECLAC and invited delegates to bring into the discussion, including regarding financing, the Principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹ specifically mentioning Principle 7, on common but differentiated responsibilities—which should be applied, she stated, beyond climate change, and Principle 10, on public participation and access to justice and information.

Objectives and themes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

9. The Vice-Chair of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development designated to liaise and coordinate with the regional commissions with regard to regional-level preparations provided an overview of the preparatory process and its key players, and stressed the importance of regional perspectives in enriching the global debate. He specifically mentioned the importance of Latin America and the Caribbean, traditionally, in the international processes related to sustainable development and the region's increasing relevance given its experience with economic integration and successful experiences with poverty eradication.

A green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication: concept and implications for Latin America and the Caribbean

10. After introductory comments by the moderator, a representative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) presented a definition of “green economy” and provided an overview of UNEP work in this area, including support to countries, the Green Economy Initiative and the forthcoming Green Economy Report. A representative of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat spoke about the origins and context of the concept of a green economy and about the preparatory process for the Conference and related processes. It was stressed that there was no consensus on the concept and that its definition would be different in each country. The transformation towards a different paradigm would eventually take place; countries must therefore be prepared and the international community should come forward with technology transfer and financing.

11. Speakers shared their countries' experiences and agreed that there was no consensus on the definition of green economy, that the issue must be addressed according to national circumstances and priorities and that it must balance the three pillars of sustainable development and not lose the perspective of historical responsibility for environmental damage. Speakers expressed the need to make the potential of a green economy as a tool for development more evident to decision makers. Participants made reference to the importance of traditional knowledge and values—such as the Andean concept of “sumak kawsay” (or “good living”)—and their relevance to this debate. A distinction was made between ecological economy

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum, resolution 1, annex I).

and green economy. It was stated that a green economy should lead to sustainable consumption choices through mechanisms for ensuring that the social and environmental costs of unsustainable choices were borne by the consumer. Speakers gave examples of their countries' experiences with policies that incorporated aspects of a green economy and stressed the need to consider gaps in implementation and means of implementation in sustainable development commitments. Subregional institutions were called upon to become involved in the preparatory process for the Conference.

Green economy: concrete experiences and challenges and opportunities for employment and industry

12. A representative of ECLAC opened the discussion by asking participants to focus on specific issues of a green economy in concrete circumstances. The representative of the International Labour Organization (ILO) gave a presentation on the concept of green jobs —i.e. those that lessen the environmental impact of economic activity by reducing consumption of energy and resources, avoiding emissions and protecting ecosystems— and on the work of ILO and partner organizations in this area. He stressed the importance of assessing not just the creation of jobs by green measures but also the net effect on employment of a “green” transformation. A statement was delivered by the moderator on behalf of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) describing the concept of green industry and the work of UNIDO to support countries in this area.

13. Speakers provided examples of their countries' experiences with policies that could be considered part of a green economy, such as the adoption of eco-efficiency criteria in Peru and efforts to diversify the energy matrix in Honduras, and of the incorporation of sustainable development criteria into national development plans, as in Jamaica. Emphasis was placed on the importance of national perspectives, values and needs. An example was given of the production of alpaca wool in the Plurinational State of Bolivia to illustrate that not all production systems were based on property rights and that some depended, rather, on relations of solidarity and reciprocity. In addressing the challenges of a transition to a green economy, participants said innovation and creativity were important in enabling inclusive, sustainable development, that the region invested very little in science and technology and that it needed capacity-building and technology transfer. A green economy, it was observed, should not be used as a justification for unilateral trade measures. The importance of defining and executing policies based on national challenges and priorities was stressed, and examples were given of constraints to development policies imposed by intellectual property rights and environment clauses in free trade agreements.

Challenges and opportunities of a green economy for trade and investment

14. The Chief of the International Trade and Integration Division of ECLAC opened the discussion with some considerations on the challenges posed by a worldwide transformation towards sustainable energy sources; those challenges could not be met through competition but must be approached through international cooperation and the consolidation of a comprehensive multilateral trade agreement, such as the Doha round of negotiations.

15. The representative of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) referred to a number of concerns shared by developing countries regarding the use of a green economy as an excuse for protectionism, the challenges of structural transformation and conditions on market access. He said that a green economy was not intrinsically sustainable. It will be sustainable if the transition process towards it creates as many or more opportunities for economic growth in developing countries.

Developing countries had expressed the need for support from the international community, including through predictable, transparent, reliable and additional support, technology transfer, capacity generation, support for the most vulnerable economies and the definition of principles compatible with both a green economy and international trade. Mr. René Vossenaar, an expert in trade and environment issues, referred to the importance of trade and investment for development, highlighting the emerging and significant challenge of understanding the impact of certain measures on the economy in developing countries; he discussed as well some trade-related aspects of a green economy, focusing on the energy sector.

16. In the discussion that followed, participants affirmed the lack of consensus on the concept of green economy and the need to integrate the three pillars of sustainable development. One speaker referred to the discussion held at the first session of the Preparatory Committee, specifically that a transition to a green economy should not lead to restrictions on trade or to other effects incompatible with the rules of the international trade system. In his view, a green economy should be compatible with national priorities, it should be voluntary and it should be matched by assistance. There was agreement that the imposition of standards and conditions limiting international trade and assistance should be avoided; a green economy should focus, rather, on eliminating distortionary commercial practices, including agricultural subsidies. Environmental measures must be the result of a transparent multilateral process that takes into account the needs of developing countries without imposing constraints—as some free trade agreements have done—on the capacity of countries to adapt their policies to their needs.

17. Among the conditions mentioned as crucial to achieving sustainable development were strong institutions, professional capacity, regulations, international cooperation, improvement in core areas such as education, and fiscal policy. One speaker observed that, aside from cost, there were sometimes non-economic factors that impeded the adoption of energy alternatives. Examples were given of subregional cooperation in preparation for the Conference, in particular in Central America. In closing the discussion, the moderator stressed the relevance of coordination between government agencies, between public and private actors and between countries in the region.

**Climate change and the economy in Latin America and the Caribbean: the economics
of climate change in the region, the outcomes of the Cancún meeting
and their relevance to the Conference preparation process**

18. The Officer in Charge of the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division of ECLAC opened the discussion with some considerations on the energy scenarios for Latin America and the Caribbean through 2030, referring to the region's need to close gaps in per capita energy consumption and the challenges associated with developing alternative energy sources and achieving energy efficiency. The Chief of the Sustainable Development and Humans Settlements Division of ECLAC gave a presentation on the studies on the economics of climate change being spearheaded by ECLAC. The studies had indicated that it was less costly for Latin America and the Caribbean to join global mitigation efforts than to forgo them. He summarized the outcomes of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Cancún, Mexico, from 29 November to 10 December 2010, and stated that the region must take advantage of the opportunity to mitigate now, gradually, rather than later at a much higher cost.

19. The representative of Chile referred to climate change as a cross-cutting, multidimensional issue that should be addressed through multidimensional strategies, including water security, energy security and food security as core aspects. In his view, climate change threatened social and economic development and could have a deep impact on international peace; accordingly, human security should be

a central aspect of climate change policy. He upheld that a green economy —a system of production, distribution and consumption that places well-being at the core within a long-term perspective integrating economic, environmental, technological, financial and development aspects— was the most feasible pathway towards the construction of the economy of the future. It would enable new economic models under the so-called “third industrial revolution”. Chile and Mexico, as members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, subscribed to the concept of “green growth” promoted by the Organization, which should be applied in a manner that is compatible with international trade commitments. The representative of Mexico referred to the outcomes of the Cancún meeting as an important step forward in the international community’s efforts to stabilize global temperatures and strengthen international cooperation. After highlighting the main aspects of the agreements reached at the meeting, he said that the Cancún meeting symbolized the beginning of a new stage of international cooperation to face climate change and allowed the international community to concentrate on subsequent efforts in its implementation and strengthening.

20. Speakers noted the difficulty of reaching agreement but underscored the merits of the final outcome of the Cancún meeting in re-establishing a multilateral, transparent negotiation process and in ensuring resources and mechanisms for economic and technological support to developing countries. The Government of Mexico was commended on the organization and conduct of the meeting. One speaker expressed dissatisfaction with the agreement reached, as the extent of temperature changes that it implied was intolerable for human livelihood in certain areas of his country. Mention was made of the need to adopt nationally appropriate mitigation measures and of the potential of natural gas as a cleaner alternative to liquid fossil fuels and the expansion of its use in countries in the region.

Global institutional framework for sustainable development: the options under discussion

21. The Chief of the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division of ECLAC delivered a statement on behalf of the Executive Secretary. He referred to the difficulties that countries had experienced in the implementation of sustainable development policies and to the crucial role of the institutional framework for sustainable development and of international environmental governance, both of which needed to be reviewed.

22. The representative of Brazil observed that the institutional framework for sustainable development and governance was a central issue in the current debate on sustainable development and for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, although countries had not yet found a way to use the Commission on Sustainable Development as a tool for sustainable development and to achieve integration of its three pillars. Reference was made to proposals to ensure a more central role for the environment within the United Nations system, including the creation of an environmental organization, and proposals to reform the institutional framework for sustainable development, which included assigning to the Economic and Social Council the role of coordinating body. Brazil was inclined to support the creation of an umbrella organization that would give coherence to the three pillars within the United Nations; under the arrangement, UNEP would be reinforced as the arm of the United Nations dealing with the environment and other agencies would be in charge of the development and social arms, according to their respective areas of competence. This umbrella organization would have an executive body, which could be the new role assigned to the Commission. It was important that member States give coherence and political guidance to the system. A new governance system should provide the political space to guide the system and the various conventions. A member of the Brazilian delegation gave an update on the discussions held within the consultative group of ministers or high-level representatives on international environmental governance. He said there had been consensus on the principle that form

should follow function and that UNEP should be strengthened. There was still no consensus on other issues but options had been narrowed down; those falling outside the environmental sphere were referred to the discussions being held on the institutional framework for sustainable development. The outcomes of the meeting held in Helsinki in November 2010 would be considered a contribution of UNEP to the second session of the Preparatory Committee and to the General Assembly in 2011. In view of the more proactive stance of other regions, the speaker called on countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to become involved in the debate.

23. In the discussion that followed, participants agreed on the need to reform institutions, including strengthening the environmental institutions and addressing the effectiveness of the Commission on Sustainable Development. It was felt that the rationalization of international structures would have a direct impact on coordination at the national level. Speakers mentioned difficulties encountered in complying with the requirements of multiple conventions and processes and stressed the need for rationalization, recognizing, however, the complexity created by different memberships and structures of conventions, among others. The current rationalization process involving the chemicals conventions was viewed as a welcome development but was still considered a work in progress. A speaker from the Caribbean representing Saint Kitts and Nevis felt there was a need for the Small Island Developing States Unit of the Secretariat to provide more assistance to island States and stressed the important role of regional and subregional institutions, such as ECLAC and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), in ensuring that regional and subregional issues were addressed and in guaranteeing a smooth transition to a green economy. In her view, the institutional framework needed to be conducive to a green economy. The importance of partnerships in the preparations for the Conference was mentioned, as was more active involvement of the scientific and technological community in sustainable development processes and institutions. Concern was expressed about the influence that financial institutions managing resources for sustainable development had on how resources were invested. On international environmental governance, it was noted that a process of successive approximations was in course and that there was now a manageable number of options being discussed.

24. Referring to the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Preparatory Committee at its first session (A/CONF.216/PC/2), the Vice-Chair of the Bureau expressed the hope that during the intersessional period there would be a better opportunity to discuss issues and that countries would be prepared for discussions. He called on member States, as major clients of the system, to become actively involved in the functioning of United Nations entities and to think creatively about how the United Nations can serve the needs of countries, including their governments and citizens. He also mentioned the importance of involving several areas of government in the discussion on sustainable development, including finance ministers.

25. At the request of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the moderator reminded participants of the importance, for sustainable development, of the role of cities and local institutions.

Financing for sustainable development

26. The Head of the Development Studies Section of ECLAC opened the discussion on financing for sustainable development with an update of ongoing processes in international financing. Mr. Hernán Carlino, an expert on financing for development, made a presentation in which he stressed that the level of financing was not adequate, it was unevenly distributed and its application had not been effective. There were gaps in the implementation of commitments on financing by developed countries. There were

also gaps between commitments made and the needs of developing countries. Among the challenges to be faced in financing sustainable development, coordination among national institutions of financing for development was essential and required identifying priorities and strengthening institutions. Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) gave an overview of UNDP activities in the area of financing for development and South-South cooperation, particularly regarding energy and the environment. The Conference was identified as an opportunity to reinforce efforts to combat poverty, to attain the Millennium Development Goals and to address climate change and environmental degradation. Mention was made of the need to strengthen country capacities, the need for the Conference to consider bottom-up approaches and the need to report on impacts based on national experiences.

27. One speaker expressed concern about access to financing, particularly financing from international organizations that imposed conditions on the use of funds. Direct aid from donors had, in his country's experience, been less burdened by conditionalities. In his view, the work programmes of non-governmental organizations and foreign governmental aid organizations must be aligned with national development plans. A request was made that countries share experiences with licences for environmental protection. Another speaker felt that there could be no "one size fits all" definition of sustainable development, observing that policy decisions were the result of a political process and had implications for public finance. The fiscal space available to Governments for implementing policies was often constrained, and the improvements in renewable energy supplies in his country had been made possible thanks to a period of strong economic growth. The institutional framework was important in the mobilization of resources, as was ensuring coherence between fiscal and trade policy. Otherwise, the costs of sustainable development would continue to fall disproportionately on the developing countries.

28. Speakers referred to the importance of the private sector in financing for development and the need to provide incentives for private investment to enter sustainable sectors. The problems faced by small and medium-sized enterprises in accessing funds were felt to be a significant barrier, even when there was interest on the part of such companies in making investments conducive to sustainable development. In the area of international cooperation, the importance of the additionality of funds was stressed. Mention was made of the financial restrictions that developed countries faced and that might aggravate already substantial gaps in compliance with commitments. Among the challenges identified were the need to ensure that funding was made available and that available funds were put to use. In this regard, one speaker urged countries to define their principal national challenges, priorities and strategies within which the resources made available through international cooperation or other sources would be used. Transparency, equity and justice in the allocation of funds, he said, should be self-imposed criteria and not donor conditions.

29. Participants underlined that one of the objectives of the Conference, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/236, was to assess progress and gaps in implementation. The Conference would offer an opportunity not only to do that but also to obtain agreement on how to overcome that situation, including with regard to financing. Developing countries had shown their commitment by providing, for instance, co-financing for Global Environment Facility (GEF) projects in amounts over four times the GEF contributions made by developed countries. It was recalled that GEF funds were intended, by definition, for projects of global benefit. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer was cited as a successful mechanism of financial support. Speakers stressed the need to guarantee institutional capacity at all levels—from the community level to the national level—to ensure implementation of the Rio conventions and other aspects of sustainable development, and the need to involve multiple stakeholders in attaining the objectives of sustainable development. International financial institutions were called on to rise to the challenges of sustainable development. ECLAC was

asked to produce an updated study on gaps in the implementation of commitments regarding means of implementation, with a view to assisting Governments in obtaining an effective outcome from the Conference. One participant felt that United Nations entities could play a role in assisting Governments in identifying existing funds.

Organization and logistics

30. A member of the Brazilian delegation gave a presentation on his Government's interest in hosting the Conference and its expectations, stressing the importance that Brazil attached to multi-stakeholder involvement. The federal and municipal authorities had already begun to coordinate their work; and a venue for civil society activities would be provided close by the official conference site. To facilitate liaising between the Government of Brazil and other Governments regarding the organization of the Conference, it was requested that a single national contact point be named for each country. An audio-visual presentation was given on the urban renewal work under way in the areas of Rio de Janeiro that would host the Conference, including the museum that would be the venue for the plenary sessions.

31. In the question-and-answer session that followed, representatives expressed the commitment of their Governments to work with Brazil to ensure a successful conference. Responding to a question on official communications, the representative of Brazil said that the sending of formal invitations and exchange of information would start in 2011. The dates of the Conference were yet to be confirmed but were expected to fall between May and July 2012. Space —albeit limited— would be made available inside the Conference facilities for parallel events.

32. With regard to the next steps, the Vice-Chair of the Bureau explained the preparatory process: it would consist of intersessional meetings and meetings of the Preparatory Committee in 2011 and during the first half of 2012 in parallel with the regional preparations. Referring to the financial requirements for the preparatory process, he stated that the cost of financing the participation of two participants from each developing country and major group would exceed US\$ 15 million. Concern was expressed that, to date, commitments of financial resources were insufficient; Governments in a position to contribute financially or in kind were urged to do so. The Bureau recommended starting national preparations through committees or working groups that could later possibly form the official delegation, and it encouraged actors to coordinate with the Government of Brazil concerning any need for facilities for side events and other parallel initiatives. Representatives were requested to inform their national finance ministries and others that all contributions were welcome and appreciated by the Bureau and the Conference secretariat.

Regional preparations for the Conference: priorities and expectations

33. The Executive Coordinator of the Conference stressed the need for simplicity in future institutional arrangements in order to avoid any additional stress on human resource capacity or additional reporting or financing requirements. In view of the new strategic directions and imperatives imposed by the current world situation, appropriate frameworks were needed to safeguard quality of life and a green economy without disregarding development concerns. To ensure smooth follow-up to the commitments assumed at the Conference, it would be important to share best practices in the region, such as the green economy strategy of Barbados; partnerships and regional and subregional collaboration would also be important. The Executive Coordinator recommended focusing on obtaining agreement on core issues at the Conference, rather than pursuing a vast agenda that would be more difficult to obtain agreement on and to implement. Proper logistical preparations would be crucial to a successful conference outcome.

Referring to the difficulties in obtaining funding for the Conference, she called on countries to make contributions, in line with their respective capacities, to the trust fund as a sign of their commitment to the Conference.

34. The representative of Guatemala and the representative of the Central American Commission on Environment and Development gave an overview of the mandate given by the Central American Council of Environment Ministers to the Commission to spearhead a subregional preparatory process for the Conference.

35. The Chief of the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division of ECLAC referred to regional preparation plans and challenges and to proposals for inter-agency cooperation. The regional preparatory meeting would be held during the second half of 2011. A group formed of regional entities and offices of the United Nations system was discussing a joint document that would be presented for comment at the regional preparatory meeting. Subregional processes would be closely followed so as to ensure that they fed into the regional process.

36. The representative of UNEP outlined the initiatives and work of UNEP in preparation for the Conference, including its collaboration with UNCTAD and work with specific countries in the region and with civil society. The UNEP Executive Office was expected to raise the institutional priority of international environmental governance in early 2011. The representative of the Pan American Health Organization stressed the importance of looking at the social aspects of development, such as the impacts of environmental degradation on health. The representative of the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification reported on the process launched at the Second International Conference on Climate, Sustainability and Sustainable Development, held in Fortaleza, Brazil, from 16 to 20 August 2010; that process addressed issues specific to arid regions in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which needed to be taken into account in the regional process leading up to the Conference. The representative of the United Nations Centre for Regional Development stressed the need for an integrated territorial approach to sustainable development and a green economy and the need to include human security and regional development as central components to efficiently address inequities, poverty reduction and climate change. The territorial/regional and human security approach – a multidimensional and interconnected approach to people’s and territorial security – was highly relevant to defining regional priorities for sustainable development in a changing planet where multiple and interconnected crises and conflicts take place.

37. The Vice-Chair of the Bureau observed that it was important for countries first to engage in national preparations and definitions of intended outcomes, and then to look for common ground at the subregional and regional levels. He invited the member States to deepen the discussions held at intersessional meetings with other countries to identify issues that could be promoted at the regional level. He stressed the uniqueness of Latin America in terms of biodiversity and resources, the need to attract political leaders to the process and the need to engage the private sector and civil society. The regional branches of United Nations entities could assist Governments in that process. He cautioned against making the Conference an event for complaints and looking backwards; instead it should be understood as an opportunity for further developing the legacy of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the World Summit on Sustainable Development. He also encouraged countries to aim for a new paradigm compatible with the realities of modern society and economies.

38. The representative of the Secretariat stressed that the United Nations entities were at the service of their member State Governments and that there were significant differences in regional realities that needed to be taken into account.

* * *

39. In closing, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC summarized the main issues discussed at the Meeting, stating that a green economy —the definition of which may need to be refined— should be designed according to national priorities and should be seen as an opportunity for development and for overcoming inequalities, which was critical for Latin America and the Caribbean. The outcome of the Cancún conference was a step forward, but a green economy was more than simply a low-carbon economy because it also involved consumption, production and culture. In addition, the region's unique traditional values needed to be considered. Proposals on the institutional framework should be reviewed carefully, and reforms needed to be broader than those pertaining specifically to the sustainable development and environmental institutions. Changes in the development pillar were necessary, including in the Bretton Woods institutions. In her view, the region was ready for stronger regional institutionalization: member States should guide ECLAC and other United Nations entities on how they might assist effectively in sustainable development.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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

ARGENTINA

Representante/Representative:

- Fernando Escalona, Ministro, Dirección General de Asuntos Ambientales

Delegación/Delegation:

- Maria Martha Rasines Alcaraz, Primera Secretaria, Sección Política, Embajada de la Argentina en Chile.

BARBADOS

Representante/Representative:

- Travis Sinckler, Senior Environmental Officer, Ministry of the Environment, Water Resources and Drainage

BOLIVIA (ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE)/BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

Representante/Representative:

- Miltón José Carreon Virhuet, Subdirector de Política Macrosectorial de la Unidad de Análisis de Políticas Sociales y Económicas, Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo

BRASIL/BRAZIL

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- Luiz Alberto Figueiredo Machado, Embajador, Director General del Departamento de Medio Ambiente y Temas Especiales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

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- Ricardo Vásquez, Ministerio de Energía
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- Pamela Riquelme, Ministerio de Energía
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HONDURAS

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- Santiago Mejia Pagoada, Secretario Ejecutivo de la Unidad Técnica de Biocombustibles, Secretaria de Industria y Comercio

JAMAICA

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- Claire Bernard, Director, Sustainable Development and Regional Planning Division, Planning Institute of Jamaica

MÉXICO/MEXICO

Representante/Representative:

- Bernardo Córdoba, Ministro Jefe de Cancillería, Embajada de México en Chile

PANAMÁ/PANAMA

Representante/Representative:

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PARAGUAY

Representante/Representative:

- Felipe Mendoza, Primer Secretario, Embajada de Paraguay en Chile

PERÚ/PERU

Representante/Representative:

- Ana María Gonzalez del Valle Begazo, Viceministra de Gestión Ambiental, Ministerio del Ambiente

Delegación/Delegation:

- Jean Francois Merlet Mazzotti, Segundo Secretario, Embajada del Perú en Chile

SAINT KITTS Y NEVIS/SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Representante/Representative:

- Karina Phillips, Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

SANTA LUCÍA/SAINT LUCIA

Representante/Representative:

- Hildreth Lewis, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment

URUGUAY

Representante/Representative:

- Pedro Vaz, Embajador, Embajada del Uruguay en Chile

Delegación/Delegation:

- Alejandra Castiñeira, Segunda Secretaria, Embajada del Uruguay en Chile

VENEZUELA (REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE)/VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

Representante/Representative:

- María Lourdes Urbaneja Durant, Embajadora, Embajada de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en Chile

Delegación/Delegation:

- Delitza Fuentes Linares, Segunda Secretaria, Embajada de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en Chile

B. Secretaría de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas United Nations Secretariat

Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales de las Naciones Unidas/United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

- Elizabeth Thompson, Coordinadora Ejecutiva de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Desarrollo Sostenible/Executive Coordinator for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
- Marianne Schaper, Oficial superior de asuntos económicos/Senior Economic Affairs Officer

Centro de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Regional (UNCRD)/United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)

- Claudia Hoshino, Coordinadora, Oficina para América Latina y el Caribe

Mesa del proceso preparatorio de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible/Bureau of the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

- Jiří Hlaváček, Vicepresidente de la Mesa del proceso preparatorio de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible, representante del grupo de países de la Europa del Este, responsable de las preparaciones regionales

Oficina de las Naciones Unidas de Servicios para Proyectos (UNOPS)/United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

- Fabrizio Feliciani, Asesor Regional Senior en Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, Oficina Regional en América Latina y el Caribe

Oficina del Alto Comisionado para los Derechos Humanos (ACNUDH)/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

- Amerigo Incalcaterra, Representante Regional
- Leonardo Castilho, Oficial Regional para América Latina y el Caribe

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

Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Comercio y Desarrollo (UNCTAD)/United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

- Daniel de la Torre Ugarte, Trade, Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Branch, UNCTAD

Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación/United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

- Francisco Brzovic, Mecanismo Mundial

Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

- Freddy Llerena, Asesor Nacional en Población y Desarrollo, UNFPA Ecuador

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

- Carlos Salgado, Especialista en Inversión y Financiamiento Climático Unidad de Ambiente y Energía, Centro Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, PNUD
- Raúl O’Ryan, PNUD Chile

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA)/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

- Mara Murillo, Directora Regional Adjunta, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe
- Cristina Montenegro, Representante, PNUMA Brasil
- Elisa Tonda, Oficial Regional Consumo y Producción Sostenibles, División de Tecnología, Industria y Economía, PNUMA, Panamá.

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos (ONU-Hábitat)/United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

- Alain Grimard, Senior Officer

Programa Conjunto de las Naciones Unidas sobre el VIH/SIDA(ONUSIDA)/Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

- Anabella Arredondo, Oficial de enlace

D. Organismos especializados Specialized agencies

Organización Internacional de Trabajo (OIT)/International Labour Organization (ILO)

- Peter Poschen, Director, Job Creation and Enterprise Development Department
- Linda Deelen, Especialista OIT

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

- Jan van Wambeke, Oficial Principal de Tierras y Aguas, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe

Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)-Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/World Health Organization (WHO)/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

- Carlos Corvalán, Asesor Principal en Evaluación de Riesgos y Cambio Ambiental Global, Organización Panamericana de la Salud
- Mariana Crespo, Encargada de Coordinación interagencial y MERCOSUR

E. Expertos Experts

- Hernán Carlino, Economista, Argentina
- René Vossenaar, Experto en desarrollo y comercio internacional, Brasil

F. Observadores Observers

- Mónica Castillo, Oficial de Cooperación, Planificación y Monitoreo de Proyectos, Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo (CCAD)
- Bruno Villavecchia, Director del Departamento de Energía y Medioambiente, Ciudad de Milán

G. Secretaría Secretariat

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

- Alicia Bárcena, Secretaria Ejecutiva
- Joseluis Samaniego, Director, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos
- Hugo Altomonte, Director, División de Recursos Naturales e Infraestructura
- Osvaldo Rosales, Director, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración
- Daniel Titelman, Jefe, Sección de Estudios del Desarrollo
- Carlos Mussi, Oficina de la CEPAL en Brasilia

- Carlos de Miguel, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos
- Raquel Szalachman, Oficial de Asuntos Ambientales, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos
- Marcia Tavares, Oficial de Asuntos Ambientales, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos
- Marion Biermans, Oficial Asociado de Asuntos Ambientales, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos
- Heather Page, Oficial Asociado de Asuntos Ambientales, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos

Sede subregional de la CEPAL para el Caribe/ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean

- Willard Phillips, Officer in Charge, Sustainable Development Unit
- Elizabeth Thorne, Research Assistant, Sustainable Development Unit
- Tanya Staskiewick, RECCC Project Assistant, Sustainable Development Unit
- Nia Cherrett, Associate Environmental Affairs Officer, Sustainable Development Unit