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

Mar del Plata, Argentina, 7-8 September 2005

CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Page</i>
A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK.....	1-7	1
Place and date of the meeting.....	1	1
Attendance	2-6	1
Chairperson and rapporteur.....	7	1
B. AGENDA.....	8	2
C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS	9-43	2
D. AGREEMENTS.....	44	8
Annex - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS.....	-	11

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 thirty-eighth meeting on 7 and 8 September 2005 in Mar del Plata, Argentina.

Attendance

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

3. The representatives of the following countries attended as observers: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Portugal, Uruguay and Aruba, an associate member of the Commission.

4. Also attending as observers were representatives of the following organizations of the United Nations system: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

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

6. Also attending the meeting were representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

Chairperson and rapporteur

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

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Mexico
<u>Vice-chairpersons:</u>	Netherlands Antilles
	Argentina
	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
	Brazil
	Chile
	Colombia
	Cuba
	Guatemala

Honduras
Paraguay
Puerto Rico
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Rapporteur: Ecuador

B. AGENDA

8. The Presiding Officers adopted the following agenda:
1. Adoption of the agenda
 2. Analysis of the activities carried out in the region and by the ECLAC Secretariat since the thirty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers
 3. Report and analysis of the ECLAC/GTZ project “Labour policies with a gender perspective”
 4. Policies for social protection, the care economy and gender equity
 5. Regional report on monitoring implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean
 6. Adoption of agreements
 7. Other matters

C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

9. At the opening session, statements were made by Graciela Rosso, Secretary for Health Policies, Regulation and Relations in the Ministry of Health of Argentina, Patricia Espinosa, Chairperson of the Presiding Officers and President of the National Women’s Institute of Mexico, and Marta Maurás, Secretary of the Commission, ECLAC.

10. The Secretary for Health Policies, Regulation and Relations in the Ministry of Health of Argentina said that it was with great pride that she welcomed delegations to Mar del Plata, a city filled with symbolism. Indeed, the city had been host to the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, held one year prior to the Fourth World Conference on Women, and at which many of the proposals later carried to Beijing had been formulated. She reviewed the measures that her country had implemented in fulfilment of the mandates contained in the Mexico City Consensus, including the delivery to Congress of the approval of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. She listed the achievements in the area of institution-building and the establishment of constructive links with civil society as well as the different programmes for the promotion and defence of the rights of women, with priority attention to health, poverty, institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women and the

Millennium Development Goals. She expressed satisfaction at the advances made in adopting policies and specific measures for combating the problem of violence, at the establishment of services for women and the coordination between the different entities in charge of health, security and human rights issues.

11. She recalled that Mar del Plata would be the venue for the fourth Summit of the Americas, which was scheduled to take place in November. As host, her country had proposed the theme “Creating Jobs to Fight Poverty and Strengthen Democratic Governance” and the adoption of a plan of action to define the policies and steps necessary for achieving that priority objective, in which women should have an important role to play. She invited participants to reflect on that issue. Lastly, she expressed confidence that the deliberations and agreements emerging from the meeting would attest to the region’s firm commitment to work together to promote the rights of women and equal opportunities.

12. The Chairperson of the Presiding Officers thanked the Argentine Government for its hospitality in receiving the delegations in such a special city and at such a special time, given that it coincided with the tenth anniversary of the meeting in Beijing. The Mexico City Consensus was the road map for the work conducted by the Governments. She drew attention to the region’s contribution to the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, at which the agreements embodied in the international mandates had been endorsed.

13. In terms of achievements in the region, she mentioned the incorporation of the Council of Ministers for Womens Affairs of Central America (COMMCA) into the Central American Integration System (SICA). She also referred to the development, growth and strengthening of the Mercosur specialized meetings on women (REM), stressing that it was important to consolidate the mechanisms that existed in the region, to guard against their impairment and to enhance their profile, failing which the advances achieved could be lost. As regards the Millennium Development Goals, she praised the report prepared on the subject by ECLAC and especially the proposal by the Women and Development Unit for the inclusion of 54 complementary gender indicators, in addition to those already existing for each objective. In that regard, she suggested incorporating also those indicators linked to the human right of women to live a life free of violence.

14. She recalled the declaration adopted at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which stressed that the full implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action was essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and underscored the need to ensure that the gender perspective was integrated into the General Assembly High-level Plenary Meeting being convened to consider the status of the Millennium Development Goals.

15. The agenda of the meeting included two major challenges: the issue of social security and systems of social protection from the gender perspective. They were being posed as challenges even though they had already been enshrined as rights in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and in the Beijing Platform for Action. It was a matter of State responsibility which transcended the national machineries and in which ECLAC had an essential role to play. She then declared open the thirty-eighth meeting of the Presiding Officers.

16. The Secretary of the Commission, speaking on behalf of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, thanked the Government of Argentina for the warm welcome extended to delegations to the meeting of the Presiding Officers. In particular, she thanked the Special Representative for Women’s Issues in the International Sphere in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, for heading the organization activities. She said that ten years earlier, the sixth Regional Conference had been held in the same city of Mar del Plata, and its outcome was a Programme of Action which served as a guide to the

region in its participation in the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing and as a road map for the development of gender policies. The countries of the region had been able to achieve significant achievements, notably in women's access to jobs and education as well as in their participation in decision-making processes and in adopting legislation to promote the wider enforcement of the human rights of women. Currently, there was more statistical and empirical evidence of the contribution that women had made to development in their countries, including a dimension previously invisible, namely unpaid work in the home and the task of caring for children, the elderly and the sick that they carried out both outside and within the home.

17. Turning to the issues that would be addressed in the course of the meeting, she mentioned the debate on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, a challenge that called for greater efficiency and transparency on the part of the Governments of the region, as well as a greater commitment by the more advanced countries in terms of cooperation for development. She said that important lessons for future work could be drawn from the analysis of the outcome of projects executed by ECLAC in the area of labour policies with a gender focus and on democratic governance and gender equality, given the processes that those projects had generated in the different countries in which they had been implemented. The meeting would also address the issue of social protection from a gender perspective. The agreements reached at the meeting would serve as an input for the forthcoming ECLAC session to be held in Montevideo in March 2006.

18. The High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly to consider the status of the Millennium Development Goals was due to take place within a few days' time; however, the adoption of international agreements that would enable countries to advance towards the consolidation of a collective agenda for security and development continued to be controversial. She expressed the hope that the foundations forged over more than a decade and a half of successful experiences in combating poverty, increasing equity and asserting the human rights of men and women would prove sufficiently strong and that the example that women gave in their efforts to create a better world would be reflected in the construction of the international agenda.

Analysis of the activities carried out in the region and by the ECLAC Secretariat since the thirty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers (agenda item 2)

19. The Chief of the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC introduced the document "Activities of the ECLAC secretariat to support the integration of a gender perspective into the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean". She said that the Mexico City Consensus played a central role not only in the work of the Governments and the secretariat but also in that of the organizations in the United Nations system, as emerged at the Thirteenth Meeting of Specialized Agencies and other Bodies of the United Nations System on the Advancement of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held one day earlier.

20. The inter-agency report on the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals indicated the extent to which the countries and the United Nations system as a whole had embraced the mandate. The work of building gender indicators using information from the Caribbean countries would, in the short term, provide a database of comparable statistics between Latin America and that subregion.

21. The representative of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) presented a brief report on the thirteenth Meeting of Specialized Agencies and other Bodies of the United Nations System on the Advancement of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held on the previous day

and which considered the activities underway in follow-up to the Mexico City Consensus and the Millennium Declaration with a view to identifying those that should be strengthened and those that called for a coordinated approach by the international community in the region.

22. The Chairperson of the Presiding Officers reported on the participation by the countries in the region in the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

23. The representatives of the member countries serving as Presiding Officers then reported on the activities carried out during the period since the thirty-seventh meeting. Statements were made by Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua and Paraguay.

24. Delegations were particularly concerned that national machineries for the advancement of women should be strengthened in a sustainable way and that the gender approach should be mainstreamed in government development plans as well as in the different State and public administration agencies, including in budget preparation. Among the list of activities carried out during the period under review with a view to the implementation of the Mexico City Consensus, participants mentioned the creation of inter-agency networks for gender mainstreaming and promoting dialogue between the Government and civil society and the private sector, especially in the area of labour; the consolidation of national efforts to produce gender statistics and improve data quality, and training activities aimed at promoting the integration of women into the workforce and at improving the skills of women micro-entrepreneurs as well as at promoting understanding of the gender perspective among different groups of stakeholders.

25. Several delegations agreed further to prioritize combating violence against women and protection of victims, which was expressed in new characterizations of the crime of violence in national laws, the elaboration of assessments and the creation of a wide range of penal and preventive instruments. They also expressed concern at the treatment of women, boy and girl children and the growing prevalence of HIV/AIDS in several countries of the region. Poverty alleviation and social protection programmes were another area of interest for participants, who reported further on the issue under agenda item 4.

Report and analysis of the ECLAC/GTZ project “Labour policies with a gender perspective” (agenda item 3)

26. The Social Affairs Officer with responsibility for coordination of the ECLAC/GTZ project “Labour policies with a gender perspective” presented a political impact analysis of the project, whose fundamental purpose had been to strengthen the formulation of integral policies that would incorporate the gender perspective in key sectors of the economy. She referred to the two central elements on which the project was based, namely, research and studies geared to strengthening the technical and political process, and the impact of policies in terms of the establishment of national mechanisms for dialogue for fulfilling that objective. She reviewed the different studies, the issues addressed and the main conclusions drawn and said that the studies revealed the wide heterogeneity of situations with respect to women’s integration in the workforce, the obstacles to their advancement in the workplace and problems relating to social capital and support in their environment. An annotated bibliography provided a first approach to international labour migration.

27. She said that the project leaders in the countries were responsible for defining the processes. Political will was essential since without it, the project would never have been successful. Other important elements were consensus among the stakeholders, which was built through flexible,

participatory dialogue; the link that existed between research and the strengthening of institutional capacities, which underpinned the technical and political process and the countries' adoption of the findings and proposals, together with the agreements that contributed to the sustainability of the processes. Thanks to the project, the Women and Development Unit and ECLAC had learnt a great deal more on the construction of national processes, which, on completion of the project, remained in the hands of the participating countries.

28. Each of the countries could be cited to illustrate one of the main lessons of the project: coordination between levels of government and policies in the local sphere in the health sector in Argentina, concerted action by social stakeholders in Ecuador, Chile and Uruguay, which highlighted the impetus given by each of the stakeholders —civil society, central government and local governments, private enterprise and the unions, and the creation of synergies with other national processes underway in the country, in Costa Rica. The strategy that the Unit had applied in the project, as in other projects that it was coordinating, consisted in identifying the problems and the social and political demand that existed in the countries and which the Unit tried to resolve; incorporating the strategies within the national labour and gender equity policies and systematizing the information on the labour participation of women and men and on the environment in which it occurred. Those sectoral assessments and normative and institutional studies enabled it to share the outcomes with governmental and non-governmental actors and to pursue institution-building and conclude inter-agency agreements, which contributed to gender mainstreaming in policies.

29. The representatives of Ecuador, Argentina and Uruguay, the beneficiary countries of the project, took the floor and stated that the project had been important not only as a source of inputs and studies and for strengthening national machineries but also because it had empowered different actors, and, as such, contributed to a more sustainable outcome. In the case of Uruguay, the agreement signed with the Banco de la República and the Women's Institute within the framework of a project seminar had brought about a great leap forward in the Institute's institutional framework, which had been supplemented with a dialogue with the unions. The delegation of Argentina said that the study carried out as part of the research had opened up scope for political action, thereby reducing substantially the level of political conflict among stakeholders and social conflict among the workers in the health sector. Thanks to those advances, better working conditions had been created for men as well as women. That type of process recognized all stakeholders, which was unusual, raised awareness of the issue and revealed to the ministers a situation that had not been visible until the results of the research were known. Lastly, the processes generated by the project strengthened gender equity as well as democracy in the countries.

30. Participating in the discussion, the representatives of Paraguay and Colombia congratulated ECLAC and GTZ on the outcome of the project and requested that a similar project should be conducted in their countries, since they considered that it could strengthen systematization of labour information from a gender perspective and the formulation of more equitable labour policies.

31. Before considering agenda item 4, Juliana di Tullio, Special Representative for Women's Issues in the International Sphere in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina, took the floor. She apologized for not having participated in the opening session and welcomed participants on behalf of the President of the Republic of Argentina, Néstor Kirchner.

Policies for social protection, the care economy and gender equity (agenda item 4)

32. Two panels of experts were held on the technical aspects of social protection from the gender perspective, including the programmes for poverty alleviation and unpaid work of women.

33. In the first panel, statements were made by Sonia Montaña, Chief of the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC; Claudia Serrano, ECLAC consultant, who presented a paper entitled: “La política social en la globalización. Programas de protección en América Latina”; Rosiska Darcy de Oliveira, ECLAC consultant, whose paper was entitled “Reingeniería del tiempo”, and Graciela Rosso, Deputy Minister of Health, Secretariat for Health Policies, Regulation and Relations in the Ministry of Health of Argentina, who gave a presentation on social policy in Argentina.

34. In the ensuing debate, participants asked questions and requested examples of countries in the region where the principle of time reengineering had been applied and of job regulations with gender equity. They also sought clarifications on the links between time reengineering and labour flexibility.

35. The presenters of the second panel were Flavia Marco, Expert in the ECLAC Women and Development Unit, who spoke of the pension systems and their debt in terms of gender equity; Corina Rodríguez, ECLAC Consultant, whose paper was entitled: “Economía del cuidado y política económica: Una aproximación a sus interrelaciones”; Laura Pautassi, ECLAC Consultant, who presented a paper entitled “Bailarinas en la oscuridad? Seguridad social en América Latina en el marco de la equidad de género” and Iliana Yaschine, Director of Evaluation of the Programme of Human Development Opportunities of the Secretariat for Social Development of Mexico.

36. In the discussions following the presentations, delegations referred briefly to the reports presented to the secretariat on best practices for social protection implemented in their countries, which were available on the ECLAC website and would serve as inputs in the preparations for the forthcoming session of the Commission to be held in March 2006. The following countries participated in the discussions: Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua and Paraguay.

37. The comments made on the above-mentioned issue revealed participants’ growing preoccupation with the need to enhance the well-being of the population in their countries, which were stepping up their efforts to regulate pension systems whose reforms excluded women who worked outside of the formal labour market or who devoted themselves to the unpaid work of child-rearing and care-giving. Several of the programmes were timid attempts to address the contradictions created by the economic reforms and were first steps towards a social organization based on a stronger sense of solidarity. In addition, it was obvious that solutions to the problem of juggling work and family life were still limited to the individual and private sphere and were not provided for by social organization.

38. The United Nations organizations reported on the activities relating to the valuation of unpaid work and care-giving, which was done mainly by women and on the activities that favour women’s access to employment in a context of shared family responsibilities. Reports were presented by the representatives of the following agencies: UNHCR, the World Bank, FAO, IICA, IOM, ILO, PAHO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNIFEM.

Statement by Louise Arbour, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

39. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights said that her Office had prepared a Plan of Action, which identified poverty, discrimination, conflicts, institutional weakness and impunity as the principal problems existing in the area of human rights. Its purpose was to enable rightholders to assert and exercise their rights and to assist Governments in fulfilling their obligations.

40. The main objective should be to close the gap between the legal commitments made by Governments in ratifying basic human rights agreements and their practical application. Only 13 of the 33 countries in the region had ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and her Office was pursuing activities in that regard. A proposal had been made for the transfer of the Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women from New York to Geneva on the grounds that it should be part of the family of bodies responsible for the defence of human rights and benefit from their strengths and visibility. The international community should strive to have a unified system of treaty bodies, so as to respond better to individual access.

41. At the international level, the region of Latin America and the Caribbean was considered to hold a leadership position with respect to women's rights. She pledged to continue to cooperate closely with ECLAC in the pursuit of advances at the bilateral and regional levels towards the promotion of the economic, social and cultural rights of women.

Regional report on monitoring implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 5)

42. The Secretary of the Commission presented the conclusions of the regional report on monitoring implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, produced with support from the organizations of the United Nations system in Latin America and the Caribbean and coordinated by ECLAC and which was being presented as part of the 2005 Millennium Declaration review to be undertaken by the General Assembly in accordance with the relevant guidelines contained in its resolution 55/162. She said that the overall assessment was mixed and that, while some advances had been observed, they were clearly insufficient.

43. The Minister and Special Secretary of Policies for Women of Brazil presented a critical view of the Millennium Development Goals and the construction of goals based on the different world conferences, such as the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994, the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995, the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa in 2001, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in 2002. She said that such international conferences had fostered a progressive agenda that preceded the Millennium Declaration and had ensured its impact. Keeping that context in perspective would avoid the tendency to reductionism in vogue with respect to the Millennium Development Goals.

D. AGREEMENTS

44. At their thirty-eighth meeting, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean adopted the following agreements:

1. To reiterate the importance of the Mexico City Consensus, which was adopted at the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, as a basic platform for formulating gender policies and to continue their efforts to ensure the widest possible dissemination of this instrument at the national and regional levels.
2. To congratulate the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system in the region on the preparation of the document *The Millennium Development Goals: a perspective from Latin America and the Caribbean* and to urge them to continue their efforts in this regard.
3. To congratulate the regional organizations in the United Nations system on the use of complementary gender indicators in assessing progress towards fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals and to request that indicators on women's human rights and especially on the right of women to a life free of violence be incorporated in forthcoming documents.
4. To reiterate the commitment of Governments to the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals and to reaffirm their will to mainstream the gender perspective beyond goal 3 "Promote gender equality and empower women" and considering the necessary synergies, especially between goal 1: "Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty" and goal 8 "Develop a global partnership for development".
5. To welcome the regional and international initiatives oriented towards incorporating a target in the Millennium Development Goals that guarantees universal access to sexual and reproductive health services.
6. To request that the heads of State and Government attending the High-level Meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly to review progress in fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals ensure that the United Nations reform process includes a coherent and transparent institutional framework for promoting gender equality at all levels.
7. To note with satisfaction the outcome of the project "Labour policies with a gender perspective", conducted by the Women and Development Unit of the Commission with financial support from the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), to congratulate the Commission on the modalities of its execution and to request it to obtain the necessary resources for extending the project to other countries of the region.
8. To welcome the agreements adopted at the thirteenth meeting of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System on the Advancement of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular the establishment of an inter-agency working group on violence against women coordinated by the Commission, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 58/185.
9. To request the Commission to include in the document to be presented at its thirty-first session (Montevideo, Uruguay, 20-24 March 2006) the main conclusions of the panel entitled "Policies for social protection, the care economy and gender equity", and the discussions held at the present meeting of the Presiding Officers, especially those relating

to theoretical and political aspects of social security from a gender perspective, including poverty alleviation programmes, social insurance systems and unpaid work of women.

10. To include senior representatives of national machineries for the advancement of women in the official delegations that will be attending the high-level plenary meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly (New York, 14-16 September 2005), the Fourth Summit of the Americas (Mar del Plata, 4-5 November 2005), the fiftieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (New York, March 2006) and the thirty-first session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (Montevideo, 20-24 March 2006).
11. To urge government representatives who will be participating in the Fourth Summit of the Americas to incorporate the gender perspective in their documents, discussions and agreements, in addressing the items on the agenda of the Summit, in particular job creation and the formulation of labour policies for overcoming poverty, bearing in mind gender-differentiated impacts and the need to reconcile productive and reproductive work for men and women, as prerequisites for democratic governance.
12. To thank the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for her participation in the thirty-eighth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as her commitment to forging closer links with the countries of the region and strengthening respect for women's human rights.
13. To request the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure that in the process of reform of her office and in consultation with the States Members of the United Nations, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women does not lose the political scope and the development vision that it maintains at its current office in New York.
14. To reaffirm the importance of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the need for its ratification.
15. To reaffirm also the importance of disseminating the Convention, Protocol and final observations of the Committee in member countries, including among civil society and women.
16. To congratulate the United Nations Development Fund for Women for the inputs made in its document "Pathway to gender equality", as a contribution to Governments and civil society.
17. To convene the thirty-ninth meeting of Presiding Officers during the first half of 2006 and to welcome the offer of the Government of Mexico to host the event.
18. To commend and thank the Government of Argentina for its excellent organization of the meeting.

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

ARGENTINA

Representante/Representative:

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

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Graciela Zulema Rosso, Viceministra de Salud, Secretaría de Políticas, Regulación y Relaciones Sanitarias, Ministerio de Salud
- María Lucila Colombo, Presidenta del Consejo Nacional de la Mujer
- Susana Sanz, Directora Nacional de Asistencia Técnica, Consejo Nacional de la Mujer
- Olga Hammar, Presidenta de la Comisión Tripartita de Igualdad de Trato y Oportunidades entre varones y mujeres en el mundo laboral, Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social
- Laura Ramírez Barrios, Directora de la Mujer, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
- Dinora Gebennini, Funcionaria Representación Especial para Temas de la Mujer, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto

BOLIVIA

Representante/Representative:

- Roxana Sélum, Directora General de Género, Viceministerio de la Mujer, Ministerio de Desarrollo Sostenible

BRASIL/BRAZIL

Representante/Representative:

- Nilcéa Freire, Ministra Secretaria Especial de Políticas para las Mujeres (SPM), Presidencia de la República de Brasil

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Sônia Malheiros Miguel, Directora de Programas de la Subsecretaría de Relaciones Institucionales, Secretaría Especial de Políticas para las Mujeres, Presidencia de la República

CHILE

Representante/Representative:

- Fernanda Villegas, Asesora, Servicio Nacional de la Mujer (SERNAM)

COLOMBIA

Representante/Representative:

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

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Myriam Castillo Díaz, Coordinadora de Asuntos Sociales Multilaterales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

COSTA RICA

Representante/Representative:

- Yamilith Jiménez, Directora Junta Directiva del Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAMU)

CUBA

Representante/Representative:

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

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ECUADOR

Representante/Representative:

- Rocío Rosero, Directora Ejecutiva, Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres (CONAMU)

GUATEMALA

Representante/Representative:

- María Gabriela Núñez Pérez, Secretaria Presidencial de la Mujer

HONDURAS

Representante/Representative:

- Elia Marina Martínez, Coordinadora, Unidad de Violencia, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAM)

MÉXICO/MEXICO

Representante/Representative:

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

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Patricia Wohlers Erchiga, Directora General Adjunta de Asuntos Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- Elia González Balboa, Directora General de Evaluación y Desarrollo Estadístico, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INMUJERES)
- Iliana Yaschine, Directora de Evaluación Programa Oportunidades, Secretaría de Desarrollo Social

NICARAGUA

Representante/Representative:

- María Ester Vanegas López, Directora Ejecutiva, Instituto Nicaragüense de la Mujer (INIM)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- María de Jesús Aguirre, Responsable de Políticas Públicas y Planificación, Instituto Nicaragüense de la Mujer (INIM)

PARAGUAY

Representante/Representative:

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

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

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

PORTUGAL

Representante/Representative:

- António de Almeida Ribeiro, Embajador de Portugal en Buenos Aires

REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE VENEZUELA/BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

Representante/Representative:

- Doris Marlene Acevedo, Secretaria General del Directorio Ejecutivo, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAMUJER)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Reina Arratia, Directora de Relaciones Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer (INAMUJER)

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Representante/Representative:

- Gladys Gutiérrez, Secretaria de Estado de la Mujer

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

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

URUGUAY

Representante/Representative:

- Carmen Beramendi, Directora del Instituto Nacional de la Familia y la Mujer

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

ANTILLAS NEERLANDESAS/NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Representante/Representative:

- Roland Antonius, Advisor of the Council of Ministers

ARUBA

Representante/Representative:

- Olivia M. Croes, Advisor, Legal Affairs and Treaties Division, Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of General Affairs

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

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

- Ana Falú, Directora Regional de Programa, Cono Sur/Regional Programme Director, South Cone
- Moni Pizani, Directora Regional de Programa, Región Andina/Regional Programme Director, Andean Region
- Teresa Rodríguez, Directora, Oficina Regional para México, Centroamérica, Cuba, República Dominicana y Haití/ Director, Regional Office for Mexico, Central America, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti

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

- Christine Norton, Asesora regional de género y adolescencia/Regional Advisor for Adolescent Health and Gender
- Liv Elin Indreiten, Oficial de programas de género y adolescencia de la Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe/Programme Officer of Adolescent Development and Gender Equality Section

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

- Luis Mora, Asesor, Equipo de Apoyo Técnico para América Latina y el Caribe/Advisor, Country Support Team for Latin America and the Caribbean
- María del Carmen Feijoo, Oficial de Enlace, Oficina Argentina/Liaison Officer, Office in Argentina

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

- Louise Arbour, Alta Comisionada para los Derechos Humanos/High Commissioner for Human Rights
- Fannie Lafontaine, Oficial de Derechos Humanos/Human Rights Officer
- Pedro Vera-Pineda, Oficial de Derechos Humanos/Human Rights Officer
- Imma Guerras, Oficial de Derechos Humanos, Representación Regional para América Latina/Human Rights Officer, Regional Representative for Latin America

**Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)/Office of the
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies
pour les réfugiés (HCNUR)**

- Florinda Rojas Rodríguez, Representante Regional en Argentina/Regional Representative in Argentina

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

- Valeria Ambrosio, Oficial de Programas, Área de Género y Políticas Públicas, PNUD Chile/Programme Officer, Gender and Public Policy Area, UNDP Chile

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

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

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

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

- Marcela Ballara, Oficial Principal, Programa de la Mujer en el Desarrollo, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe/Senior Officer, Gender and Development Programme, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

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

- María Paz Echeverriarza, Oficial Nacional de Programa y Punto Focal de la Unidad de Género, Montevideo/Nacional Programme Officer and Gender Focal Point, Montevideo

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

- María Isabel Matamala, Punto Focal de la Unidad de Género y Salud en Chile/Focal Point, Gender and Health Unit, Chile
- Luis Eliseo Velásquez, Consultor permanente en Servicios y Sistemas de Salud, Argentina/Consultant in Systems Development and Health Services, Argentina

Banco Mundial/World Bank

- Andrew Morrison, coordinador del Banco Mundial en cuestiones que afectan a la mujer para la región de América Latina y el Caribe/Regional Gender Coordinator for Latin America and the Caribbean

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

Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA)

- Mariana Fossatti, Especialista en Desarrollo Rural, Uruguay

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)/International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- Elena Solari, Coordinadora de Programa/Programme Coordinator
- Linda Eriksson, Oficial de Programa, Punto focal de asuntos de género/Programme Officer, Gender Issues Focal Point

**F. Secretaría
Secretariat
Secrétariat**

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

- Marta Maurás, Secretaria de la Comisión/Secretary of the Commission
- Sonia Montaña, Jefa, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Chief, Women and Development Unit

- Nieves Rico, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Social Affairs Officer, Women and Development Unit
- Irma Arriagada, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales, División de Desarrollo Social/Social Affairs Officer, Social Development Division
- Diane Alméras, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Associate Social Affairs Officer, Women and Development Unit
- Flavia Marco, experta, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Expert, Women and Development Unit
- Vivian Milosavljevic, Asistente de Investigación, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Research assistant, Women and Development Unit
- Rosiska Darcy De Oliveira, Consultora, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Consultant, Women and Development Unit
- Mary Marca Paco, Consultora, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Consultant, Women and Development Unit
- Laura Pautassi, Consultora, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Consultant, Women and Development Unit
- Corina Rodríguez, Consultora, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Consultant, Women and Development Unit
- Claudia Serrano, Consultora, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Consultant, Women and Development Unit
- Luis Fidel Yáñez, Asesor Legal/Legal Adviser

Sede Subregional de la CEPAL en México/ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico

- Lourdes Colinas, Unidad de Desarrollo Social/Social Development Unit

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

- Gaietry Pargass, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales/Social Affairs Officer