



SIXTY YEARS WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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

Quito, 6-9 August 2007

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I. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of meeting

1. The tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean was convened by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in compliance with ECLAC resolution 619(XXXI) and was held in Quito, Ecuador, from 6 to 9 August 2007.

Attendance ¹

2. Representatives of the following States members of the Commission participated in the meeting: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname and Uruguay.

3. The following associate members of the Commission were also represented: Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico and Turks and Caicos Islands.

4. The Deputy Director General of the International Organization for Migration took part in the session. The Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and representatives of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues of the United Nations Secretariat also participated in the session.

5. Also present were representatives of the following United Nations programmes, funds and bodies: United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and United Nations Development Programme.

6. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organization, Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization, World Bank, World Intellectual Property Organization, and International Fund for Agricultural Development.

7. Representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations were in attendance: Caribbean Community, European Commission, Inter-American Development Bank, International Organization for Migration and Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences.

8. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and other non-governmental organizations also participated in the session.

¹ See annex 9.

Election of Presiding Officers

9. The Conference elected the following Presiding Officers:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Ecuador
<u>Vice-Chairpersons:</u>	Argentina
	Brazil
	Colombia
	Costa Rica
	Cuba
	Dominican Republic
	Guatemala
	Haiti
	Honduras
	Jamaica
	Mexico
	Panama
	Paraguay
	Puerto Rico
	Spain
	Suriname
	Turks and Caicos Islands
	Uruguay
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Chile

Documentation

10. The list of working documents presented by the secretariat to the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean is attached as annex 10.

Agenda

11. At its first plenary meeting, the Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Activities carried out by the ECLAC secretariat and the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean since the ninth session of the Regional Conference
4. Presentation of the position paper "Women's contribution to equality in Latin America and the Caribbean"

5. Analysis of the contribution of women to the economy and social protection, especially in relation to unpaid work performed by women
6. Political participation and gender parity in decision-making processes at all levels
7. Consideration and adoption of agreements by the Conference
8. Other matters

II. PROCEEDINGS

Opening meeting

12. At the opening meeting, statements were made by María Fernanda Espinosa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador; José Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; María Teresa Fernández de la Vega, First Vice President of Spain; Michelle Bachelet, President of Chile; and Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador.

13. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador said that her country was in the midst of a determined effort to build a more equitable and democratic society, a more humane and more just country. That necessarily entailed recognizing women's exceedingly important role in all spheres and ensuring their political participation within a framework of gender parity through the use of concrete mechanisms, including quotas. Those mechanisms were not a concession granted by male society, but a right. Women demanded recognition of their efforts, talents, value and commitment to just causes and solidarity in a common struggle to progress along a path they shared with men who embraced democratic values.

14. Neither equity nor democracy would be possible until poverty was banished from Latin America. The Minister made special reference to migrant women, describing them as having been "exiled by poverty", and to their contributions to the economies of their countries of origin. Policies needed to be designed that would do away with the penalties associated with migration and uphold the dignity of migrants. She also referred to voluntary return programmes instituted in Ecuador and to agreements on regularization and migratory flows supported by the Government of Spain.

15. In closing, the Minister invited the participants in the tenth session of the Conference to imagine—in a country crossed by the imaginary line of the equator—a more humane and more just future underpinned by the common effort of all the women in the region.

16. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean referred to the two pivotal themes around which the Conference had been organized. Both subjects were extremely important in terms not only of gender policies, but also of sectoral policies and other policies having an influence on economic growth, poverty reduction and social cohesion.

17. In relation to the first theme, he noted that in order to achieve parity, renewed efforts to ensure that women were represented in all spheres of decision-making were called for. There was still a long way to go in terms of democratizing the internal workings of political parties and opening up electoral systems, although considerable progress had been made in recent years in terms of women's participation in the executive branch of government. More and more women were heading up ministries that had

traditionally been a male preserve and were being elected to public office because of their leadership abilities, thereby providing them with the means to bring their talent to bear in improving the way in which power was exercised.

18. An analysis of women's contribution to the economy and social protection through the unpaid work they performed was crucial for the development of the countries of the region. Women's gainful employment and access to the labour market had long been viewed as a symbol of progress. Such developments were, in fact, a sign of advancement for the families who benefited from the effort that such access represented, but not in cases where society failed to take action to lighten the total workload borne by women, to take work performed within the home into account when designing social protection policies or to bolster women's economic autonomy based on the capacity to generate income of their own under decent working conditions.

19. ECLAC would persevere in its efforts to foster and advocate the adoption of more just and effective policies for attaining equality between women and men; the entire institution, and particularly the Women and Development Unit, pledged to support the implementation of all measures necessary to achieve that end.

20. The First Vice-President of Spain voiced her Government's support for public policies aimed at promoting equality for women. Even in European societies, women bore a twofold burden of injustice, as they were treated unequally while at the same time having to withstand the prejudice borne of a world built upon a patriarchal model in which they were regarded as second-class citizens. Gender-based violence and the feminization of poverty were the most visible and dramatic manifestations of that model's persistence.

21. Faced with those conditions, women had rebelled and were moving forward along the same path, although at differing paces from one country to the next, towards the creation of a just and decent society. The principal challenges that they had to overcome along the way were to find a way for men and women to share the domestic caregiving responsibilities traditionally assigned to women and the public and political responsibilities that had so far been assumed almost exclusively by men. Responsibility for caregiving, which was important for the whole of society and influenced its degree of cohesion, had to be shifted from the private to the public sphere. As for the goal of parity in political representation, genuine equality backed up by applicable laws was essential for the consolidation of democracy.

22. Women had to break down the prevailing pattern of exceptionality and take on greater political, economic and academic responsibilities of all types because that was the only way in which they could lead the process of change towards a more egalitarian society. Just as she owed her present position to the many women who had struggled to make it possible, when one woman took a step forward, all women did so: all women, including those who were not present and those who had no idea that the current session of the Conference was taking place, were its true protagonists.

23. The President of Chile drew attention to the effort that had been made to foster the analysis of the status of women and underscored the importance of all the activities undertaken to achieve that end. Thanks to those actions, it had become possible to place policies for gender equity, in all their various dimensions, high on the agenda of the countries of the region. That was why she was taking part in the opening ceremony of the tenth session of the Conference, where equity in the region's societies was to be discussed. Those societies had to become more humane and more just, to refuse to tolerate any abuse of power and to ensure that equal opportunities were available to all.

24. In relation to the issue of public policy and power, based on her own experience she could say that the fact that a woman was at the political helm of her country was serving as a catalyst for social change and was speeding the pace of change. The opportunity to bring a woman's perspective to public affairs was a difficult but worthy undertaking and was especially so when it was a question of blending women's and men's perspectives and of bringing about a convergence of those perspectives on results and on the methods to be used to attain their stated objectives. It was certain, in any case, that men and women no longer wanted to continue with meaningless routines and wanted to make a change in the prevailing model.

25. More women needed to become involved in public affairs, and that was why she was so pleased to see that the Conference was devoting attention to affirmative action. In order for women to move into politics, special measures had to be taken. Such measures were entirely justifiable in and of themselves because they opened the way for incorporating a gender perspective into public policies in all areas of State action. In the belief that women's participation in politics could help make institutions more representative, the Government of Chile planned to take specific steps in the coming months to facilitate women's access to public office.

26. In relation to the other major theme of the tenth session of the Conference, she drew attention to the fundamental nature of women's contribution to the labour market. One of the region's shortcomings in terms of competitiveness, which hindered the countries' development, was reflected in the many obstacles to women's integration into the labour market. Today's society was not a society of free men and women, and in order for them to attain their freedom, the first step was to continue working to bring about the cultural change for which so many generations of women had struggled. That change was much closer to becoming a reality than it had been in the past.

27. The President of Ecuador spoke with great admiration of numerous women who had played a crucial role in winning their countries' independence but who had been ignored by historians writing from the vantage point associated with the traditional seats of power. He referred to extraordinary women in the literary, artistic, social and political fields and remarkable women who had taken part in the feminist struggle within the region, as well as women who had been the first to occupy high-ranking posts in his country's government. Their achievements were milestones in a process through which those forgotten women had passed into history.

28. He then discussed specific steps that his Administration was taking to promote gender equity and to help build a more just and solidary society. The measures in question included the requirement that gender parity should be maintained in the lists of candidates presented to the National Constituent Assembly and that half of all cabinet posts should be occupied by women; the award of a social inclusion allowance as a means of acknowledging the work performed in the home by the poorest women in the most vulnerable positions; an increase in the minimum wage for domestic employees with a view to bringing it into line with the minimum wage for all other workers; the implementation of production programmes and the establishment of childcare centres to serve low-income women; and health projects aimed at reducing maternal mortality and HIV/AIDS, a majority of whose victims were women.

29. The cultural change needed to ultimately overcome existing inequities was an ongoing, day-to-day process. In order to bring it about, both laws and the efforts of women were required. The President ended his remarks by calling upon all citizens, both men and women, to join in the enterprise of creating a future of dignity, equity and democracy.

30. The above statement marked the end of the opening meeting.

31. The Deputy Director General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) underlined three essential points. The first had to do with the importance of inter-agency cooperation, as well as collaboration among States. IOM had worked closely with ECLAC and the countries of the region in the provision of technical cooperation relating to the human rights of migrants and specifically the rights of women migrants. Second, one of the serious concerns for IOM was the vulnerability of women migrants, who experienced discrimination on a daily basis and were deprived of access to health services, education and well-being. Those women, especially those working in the informal sector, were the ones who performed the dirty, difficult and dangerous jobs that the local population did not want to do.

32. Third, it was high time that the value of the unpaid domestic work carried out by women was recognized. Some Governments were beginning to consider paying a minimum wage to women working in the home and, in order to do so, they needed to determine how much they were prepared to pay. Wage security was one of the primary concerns. Women who were not in a position to claim their rights must be taken into account. There could be no proper policy on the remuneration of labour unless and until provision was made for that category of women. Governments and their ministries responsible for social security and labour policy should adopt the new paradigm under which the contribution of women who remained at home would be taken into consideration. It was time for them all to work together to bring about the necessary changes, and if the tenth session could contribute in any way to the achievement of that objective, then it would be a resounding success.

Presentation of the position paper “Women’s contribution to equality in Latin America and the Caribbean” (agenda item 4)

33. The ECLAC secretariat presented a position paper entitled “Women’s contribution to equality in Latin America and the Caribbean”. The Chief of the Women and Development Unit reminded the participants that the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference had agreed that two strategic themes should be reviewed at its tenth session: political participation and gender parity in decision-making at all levels, and women’s contribution to the economy and social protection, especially in relation to unpaid work. The document drew upon inputs from women’s networks, academic analyses, research undertaken by the Women and Development Unit, two virtual forums (one in English and one in Spanish) and the three subregional preparatory meetings, at which its contents, as well as research and policy agendas for the future, had been discussed in detail. The document made it clear how those two subjects were really two sides of the same coin, as gender inequity in decision-making and women’s economic contribution were inextricably interrelated with the two major issues of society today: democracy, and economic and social development.

34. The information provided on poverty and employment illustrated one of the three major forms of inequality in what was the most inequitable region in the world: inequality of income distribution. At a time when women’s and men’s labour participation rates were approaching each other, the difference between male and female unemployment rates and the wage gap between the two sexes were a cause of serious concern. The fact that half of all working-age women did not have an income of their own was a point where economic inequality converged with inequality in the distribution of power. While it was certainly true that women who worked made an economic contribution and promoted the education, care and development of their families, they were also helping to build an autonomous form of citizenship and bargaining power that enabled them to say “no” to violence and abuse.

35. The objective of parity had thus ultimately become an issue of democracy, because the exclusion of women jeopardized the sustainability of democracy itself. That was not just a challenge for formal, institutional democracy; it was a challenge for governance. The concept harked back to an old slogan of the women's movement: "the personal is political", which alluded to the need to break down the division between the politico-institutional structure and the family and to use legislative instruments to overcome cultural inertia and assign to the State the right to protect women's rights as a form of citizens' rights. Affirmative action and quota laws were not panaceas, but they were some of the most effective such instruments identified thus far. The aim, then, was to transform social relationships between men and women, especially within the fundamental institutions of the family, the State and the market, into enabling environments in which they could share not only power but also caregiving responsibilities. Care was a human need that could not be replaced by advances in technology or knowledge. Higher-income women could employ poorer women to provide caregiving services, but low-income women thus found themselves in a position where they must provide care for other families as well as for their own. Some policymakers were beginning to realize that parental leave, childcare and other such benefits should not be seen as a form of altruism for women as dependents of their husbands but as a means of promoting the development of men and women alike.

36. The document showed that the supposed logic of altruism transformed the logic of care into a form of subordination and that caregiving must therefore be shared by men and women. It did not contain an exhaustive exploration of that issue, but rather focused on the need to redistribute time and family responsibilities and to resolve the situation of women domestic workers, since they were the prism that provided a magnified view of all the forms of exclusion addressed by the document.

37. Carlos Álvarez, Chairperson of the MERCOSUR Committee of Permanent Representatives, and Rachel Mayanja, Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, made comments on the document.

38. The Chairperson of the MERCOSUR Committee of Permanent Representatives remarked that achievements such as the quota law had been made possible by the fact that women had left aside party politics in favour of a common objective. More flexible and receptive government interlocutors; greater freedom to devise medium- and long-term development plans for broad and inclusive democracies; and the reorganization of party systems in a move away from traditional male-dominated structures, towards a more collective building of power closer to the people: all those conditions combined in a unique opportunity to consolidate and expand upon such achievements through shared strategies.

39. The speaker underlined the gulf between women from middle- and high-income groups, who had enjoyed ample opportunities for training and personal development, on the one hand, and those women who suffered most from inequality owing to poverty and marginalization, on the other. The latter group of women should be the priority focus of policies, with a view to creating freer and fairer societies. He went on to say that, although business and finance had become transnationalized, political and social struggles rarely went beyond national borders. That had tipped the balance of power to the detriment of the most disadvantaged groups in society. Women's participation in integration processes was essential, as were concrete region-wide short-term programmes. The contribution of women in political posts also needed to be included in the debate on the quality of democracy.

40. The Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women said that women's participation in decision-making in the legislative and executive branches was on the rise. The most influential factor in promoting women's participation in parliamentary representation had been the quota system, although quotas, far from being a magic solution,

were a supportive mechanism that worked best in combination with other measures. For women to be effective in parliaments, they needed to learn the rules of the game and how to use them to bring about change. Moreover, they needed to start changing the rules and to learn to develop strategic partnerships with other women as well as with men.

41. Participation in decision-making was a human rights issue. Women had the right to be represented and participate in taking decisions at every level including family, community and country as well as at the regional and international levels.

42. She listed a series of issues for the consideration of participants: the need to create an effective, supportive and enabling environment for women; the enactment of equal opportunities and non-discrimination legislation; the adoption of effective measures to combat all forms of violence against women; fair and transparent systems for the selection, performance evaluation and promotion in the labour environment; equal access to training opportunities; the adoption of measures to ensure equal pay for work of equal value and flexible working arrangements; commitment to promoting gender equality; specialized skills training for women on policy development, debating, networking, strategic planning and public speaking and leveraging resources; networking for women who had achieved, or who were aspiring to, leadership positions; the need for women leaders to actively support other women in their career development. With respect to the last point, a number of countries had developed a directory or database of women in leadership positions, which could serve as a useful approach in that area. Lastly, women leaders needed to develop strategic alliances with men who were willing to actively support women's participation and gender equality.

Statement by the representative of the non-governmental organizations

43. Speaking on behalf of the non-governmental organizations participating in the tenth session, Ximena Machicao, representative of the Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres, read out the Quito Declaration of the Forum of Feminist Networks, Organizations and Campaigns of Latin America and the Caribbean. The document expressed the conviction of the signatories that political democracy and democratic political institutions could effectively ensure the universal recognition of human rights. The tenth session of the Regional Conference was a valuable opportunity for promoting equality and equity, although the degree achieved was still insufficient. The organizations belonging to the Networks had sought to attend the tenth session in order to convince participants that instead of policies focusing on poverty, what was needed were policies for redistribution of wealth, because all of those organizations continued to struggle for inclusion, social justice, cross-cultural pluralism and non-discrimination.

44. The democracies of the countries of the region had not achieved even a minimal equilibrium in the relationship between Governments and civil society, while the implementation of vote-seeking social programmes continued to be a violation of the political rights of the people and especially women. She called for the signature and ratification of the universal declaration of the rights of indigenous peoples and the creation of a permanent forum for Afro-descendants; the fulfilment of the provisions of the Beijing Platform for Action by all States and of the Maternity Protection Convention of the International Labour Organization (Convention 183). In concluding, she urged all those present to join the struggle of the non-governmental organizations against all types of fundamentalisms, whose main victims were women and democratic societies as a whole.

45. In the discussion on the document, statements were made by representatives of non-governmental organizations and by the representatives of Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Uruguay.

46. Several participants agreed that the two issues addressed in the document were extremely important and that the relevant analyses clearly reflected the inequalities that prevailed in the region. The study underscored the links between parity and the care economy and described the achievements made in those areas and the challenges with respect to equity. The focus was on the concept of women's human rights and on the important role women were called upon to play in social development. The document constituted a veritable work agenda for the future.

47. Quotas were said to be effective in achieving parity. The study showed clearly how they promoted the advancement of women in the public sector even though the concept of parity went beyond the use of that type of mechanism for affirmative action. The disproportion between women's participation in political life and the posts held in the different levels of government reflected their underrepresentation and highlighted the relevance of the legislative reforms to overcome it and achieve an equitable distribution of power.

48. The application of the gender perspective to the sphere of the family was a challenge of major proportions. On the one hand, the care economy had been brought into the limelight: the scale of women's unpaid work was recognized to be prodigious and their contribution to social capital was considerable. As soon as a figure could be put on the value of women's contribution to care in its various forms, it was bound to have a significant impact on national GDP figures and help to reinforce recognition of women's contribution.

49. Several participants also appreciated the fact that the document took into account the situation of household workers, who although they made it possible for other women to advance, found themselves in an inferior position compared with other workers in terms of wages and social protection; it was indispensable that the same rights should be recognized for them. The power that women of the middle and upper classes wielded over workers employed in their homes seemed to indicate a failure to recognize them as human beings since in many cases, the same injustices condemned at the social level were reproduced in the domestic sphere. At another level, support should be given to marginalized women and grass-roots organizations in order to discover directly what their concerns were without having to use other women as intermediaries.

Activities carried out by the ECLAC secretariat and the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean since the ninth session of the Regional Conference (agenda item 3)

50. The outgoing Chairperson of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference presented a report on their activities in 2004-2007. She noted that at the ninth session of the Conference, the member countries had reaffirmed their determination to adopt measures to ensure the full development and advancement of women of all ages and their commitment to recognize the economic value of unpaid domestic and productive work and to implement policies for reconciling family and work responsibilities. Those commitments, together with the agreements set forth in the Mexico City Consensus, had then been ratified by the Commission at its thirtieth session (San Juan, Puerto Rico, 28 June-2 July 2004). Since that time, the member States of the Conference had worked hard to fulfil those agreements and to honour their commitment to the region's gender equity agenda.

51. The participation of representatives of national machineries for the advancement of women in their countries' official delegations to the thirtieth and thirty-first sessions of ECLAC bore witness to the role they played in the fulfilment of agreements to that effect adopted by the Presiding Officers. The Governments represented by the Presiding Officers had also taken an active part in the last three sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women and, within that framework, in the second evaluation of the Beijing Platform for Action. The participation of so many national machineries from the region in the Commission's working groups and debates attested to the political will of the region's Governments and the solid legal and institutional structure that had been established.

52. The four meetings of the Presiding Officers held during the period covered by the activities report had provided an invaluable opportunity for communication, exchanging experiences, creating synergies among national machineries for the advancement of women, and that had made it possible to take into account their concerns and interests. Indeed, for the preceding 30 years, national machineries had participated in virtual intergovernmental forums to build a region-wide network, which, combined with the Governments' political will, had led to the consolidation of their position at the forefront of the efforts being made at the national and international levels to address gender issues. The reinforcement of that network had also contributed to the establishment of subregional bodies within the framework of machineries for economic integration. The fact that many of the women who had been involved in those forums currently held senior decision-making posts demonstrated just how far they had come in strengthening their sphere of action and institutional capacity.

53. The Chief of the Women and Development Unit introduced the report on the activities carried out by the ECLAC secretariat in the period under review, to promote efforts to mainstream the gender perspective into the economic and social development process of Latin America and the Caribbean. She explained that the results and impacts of those activities were the outcome of the synergies achieved among the efforts and work of many different stakeholders. In that sense, the role of the Presiding Officers and of ECLAC as a whole was to act as a catalyst for the spiral of results produced by the array of networks and other cooperative initiatives working in that area. ECLAC and, within it, the Women and Development Unit thus served as mechanisms and as suppliers of technical assistance and logistic support for the network or confederation which the Presiding Officers had become and for the entire constellation of agencies and other organizations working in the same direction.

54. Within that context, the activities undertaken in 2004-2007 had had an impact on public policies, strengthening mechanisms for the advancement of women especially through activities designed to ensure their sustainability and continuity; promote improvements in the social security system and protection policies and other sectoral policies; follow up on progress towards the Millennium Development Goals; further the development and use of gender indicators; contribute to governance and political participation; promote respect for human rights; and advocate measures for the eradication of gender-based violence.

55. The work being done in the field of gender statistics and indicators drew upon the Commission's strong capacity for statistical analysis. The combined efforts of the Women and Development Unit and the Statistics and Economic Projections Division of ECLAC had recently given rise to the creation of a working group on gender statistics within the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas. That group would work to encourage efforts to systematize national statistical information with a gender perspective and promote the implementation of time-use surveys. As regards knowledge production and management, a wide range of studies had been undertaken on such subjects as poverty and anti-poverty policies, social policies, social security and pensions, employment and, in particular, unpaid work performed by women; parity and political participation; and human rights and gender-based violence. Lastly, an agreement had recently been reached by the Government of Spain, the United Nations

Development Fund for Women and ECLAC to move forward with the creation of a gender parity observatory that would collaborate with countries.

Analysis of the contribution of women to the economy and social protection, especially in relation to unpaid work performed by women (agenda item 5)

56. The first panel discussion was moderated by María Gabriela Núñez, from the Women's Unit in the Office of the President, Guatemala, and the panellists were María de los Ángeles Durán, graduate in political sciences from the University of Madrid; Saskia Sassen, Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago; and Casimira Rodríguez, Quechuan homemaker, union leader and former Minister of Justice in Bolivia.

57. María de los Ángeles Durán called on participants to consider the extent to which women's knowledge about reality and themselves (socially and historically constructed like all knowledge) had been developed by others and used against them. The instruments of policy planning and the indicators used to measure reality had also been devised without the participation of women and therefore created a hall-of-mirrors effect. Although the 24 hours that made up every day were a standard measure across the board, women ended up using some of their time to carry out unpaid housework.

58. The development of time-use surveys was raising the profile of the economic contribution of such work, which had been statistically invisible just a few decades previously. The current aim was to smash the hall of mirrors and come up with a new concept of economics and society in which women had a fairer deal. It was therefore vital to strengthen the link between rights and obligations, and the redistribution of time in the home and within society as a whole. The cost of replacing the work of which women carried an unfair burden in the private sphere with public services inevitably implied thorny budgetary and fiscal dilemmas, especially given the increased burden of caring for older adults as a result of population ageing.

59. Saskia Sassen used several concrete cases to illustrate how the analysis of unpaid work needed to transcend the traditional individual approach to become more systemic. First, the invisible and relegated "female subject" had come to include some men. That was the case of male Latin American immigrants in the United States who faded into the background behind women who had become the social actors of the family, the ones who interacted with the State, earned higher wages and enabled the family to stay in the host country. Second, certain exploitative situations that were usually considered exclusively in terms of victim and exploiter were actually part of much wider systems that needed to be analysed with the appropriate theoretical and empirical methods. For instance, female victims of human trafficking supported a series of circuits that resulted in enormous gains, and it seemed limiting to describe them as exploited individuals whose work had low value added.

60. Third, some forms of unpaid work associated with the strategic exploitation of gender differences could only be appreciated at the systemic level, especially in the case of female high-earners. In a global financial world in which it was surprising what could be turned into assets, women's subjectivity was highly appreciated for the purposes of cultural intermediation between investors or in the area of international relations. Fourth, female domestic workers employed in the households of hard-working professional women constituted the strategic infrastructure essential to the functioning of those homes, rather than representatives of a servant class. That type of analytical bridge-building helped to understand the issues of present-day capitalism, in which men and women were forced to maximize the benefits they were able to provide.

61. Casimira Rodríguez made reference to women who worked in private households. Together they formed the Latin American and Caribbean Confederation of Household Workers and campaigned to: dignify and professionalize their work, drive forward legislative reform in order to obtain the rights afforded to other workers, receive training, educate their employers on their respective rights and obligations, and defend colleagues who fell victim to abuse. The organization they had set up bore witness to progress including the adoption of the law regulating paid household work in Bolivia, although the problems faced were always ongoing. Such difficulties included the continued opposition of parliamentarians to approving bills on working hours and minimum wages drafted by unions themselves; old-style rules that indirectly legitimized long hours and very low wages; a lack of compliance with the relevant legislation; the persistence of mistreatment or discriminatory, paternalistic or arbitrary treatment on the part of some employers (combined with ethnic and racial prejudice); society's disdain for the contribution and role of female domestic workers; lack of access to social protection and, in some cases, loss of freedom or sexual exploitation. According to female domestic employees themselves, their employers did not communicate with them and did not consider them as people but almost as enemies, which prevented any progress towards genuine social justice. The future challenge was to build alliances with all other women, to move on from sector-based demands to a more general struggle for the respect of the rights of all women.

62. In the discussion that followed, representatives of the following countries took the floor: Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico. They agreed on the need to increase the visibility of unpaid domestic work and mentioned some of the practical difficulties that arose. Men should assume some of the household and caregiving tasks, not just as a way of helping women but as an expression of a genuine redistribution of work, underpinned by effective legislative reforms. Several delegations pointed out that it was also necessary to take into account the unpaid work of women in the agricultural sector and in small commercial family establishments, while others observed that the professionalization of paid domestic work was a good strategy for ensuring that it was valued in society and for increasing the self-esteem of the workers.

63. The morning session of panel 3 was moderated by Yolanda Ferrer, General Secretary of the Federation of Cuban Women, while the afternoon session was moderated by Faith Webster, Acting Executive Director of the Bureau of Women's Affairs of Jamaica. The panellists were Ida Le Blanc, General Secretary of the National Union of Domestic Employees of Trinidad and Tobago and Jeannette Sánchez, Minister of Social Welfare of Ecuador.

64. Ida Le Blanc said that the trade union she represented had been formed because of the increasing awareness of the exploitation faced by domestic workers, especially live-in workers. Its membership had since been expanded to include a wide range of other low-income workers as a result of the increasing demand by such workers for representation in matters of wrongful dismissal, maternity violations, worker compensation and retrenchment. After years of struggle, the Union had become a member of the National Trade Union Centre, but still had not succeeded in obtaining recognition of domestics as workers under the Industrial Relations Act. In contravention of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention concerning Freedom of Association and the Right to Organise, that Act excluded domestic workers, which meant that 9,867 persons (according to official statistics) or 15,000 (according to other estimates) were deprived of the right to recourse in cases such as unfair dismissal.

65. The issue of domestic workers had to be placed on the front burner, because they were the carers and nurturers of society. Among a host of other tasks, they took care of their employer's children and elderly members of the family, yet their work went unrecognized and undervalued by society. They enabled other women to further their careers in addition to being wife and mother, yet they had no retirement benefits and were often victims of verbal and sexual abuse. Most of the time, domestic workers were discriminated against by other women. If women were seeking equal rights, they must start at the bottom by ensuring that all women received equal treatment. Governments were accountable to domestic workers and should cease to treat them as second-class citizens. All workers should be entitled to protection under labour legislation.

66. Jeanette Sánchez said that in Ecuador a few advances, albeit still insignificant, had been made in terms of domestic work. Wages for domestic workers had been increased by 50% and a national minimum wage for all categories of workers would be put in place in 2008. In Ecuador, unpaid domestic work had been recognized as productive work since 1998, but in practice, little had been achieved, especially as far as indigenous women were concerned. One of the most complex aspects of gender inequality was the sexual division of labour. The first step was always to give visibility to the problem, lighten the burden of women and promote co-responsibility between men and women.

67. The neo-liberal legacy had offered no solution to the problem of poverty. Such measures as had been taken were residual and insufficient. Compensatory policies had failed and inequity persisted. The poorest 10% received 1% of the income, while the richest 10% controlled 44%. Women were over-represented in poor groups. The pillars of the new social policy were economic inclusion, basic social guarantees and construction of citizenship. The Government-approved Human Development Bonus of US\$ 30 —received as a transfer by the poorest 40% of households— was intended as a compensation for, and fair recognition of, the work that women, especially female heads of households, were already doing. A network of comprehensive services had also been set up to assist those households in areas such as childcare. The programme for a hunger-free society (*Nadie con hambre*) targeted children as well as older persons. Nevertheless, a great deal remained to be done to strengthen the social protection system and achieve genuine gender equality.

Political participation and gender parity in decision-making processes at all levels (agenda item 6)

68. Panel 2 was moderated by Nilcéa Freire, Minister in the Special Secretariat of Policies for Women of Brazil and the panellists were Epsy Campbell, founding member of the Network of Afro-Caribbean and Afro-Latin American Women, and Soledad Murillo, Secretary-General of Equality Policies in the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of Spain. In the afternoon, the panel was moderated by Flavia García, Secretary of State for Women of the Dominican Republic.

69. Epsy Campbell said that intercultural democracy with parity was the true challenge for democracy in the twenty-first century. She questioned whether access by women to positions of power had helped to open up opportunities for those that suffered acute forms of discrimination, such as Afro-descendants. While quotas had been hailed as effective instruments for women, the fact that the women in question had not been identified or their cultural, racial and class-related characteristics defined meant that the intra-gender perspective necessary for measuring the real effectiveness of such quotas was missing. To date, quotas had benefited only a small proportion of women, leaving behind Afro-descendent women. The danger was that the exclusion of such women might be further accentuated. It was necessary to construct States that were capable of responding to the demands for inclusion and it was imperative to change the rules of the game and to incorporate cultural diversity.

70. Sexism was actually a form of racism. The false universalisms which suggested that all women benefited from the same conditions and that all men enjoyed the same privileges should be rejected. While the vision of parity presented in the position paper could be viewed as a worthwhile objective, such a vision was only possible if it incorporated a racial and an ethnic perspective, since both were necessary for the achievement of true parity, which, in turn was a prerequisite for genuine democracy. The challenge was to construct new collective imaginaries. Afro-descendants accounted for 150 million people, or one third of the population, in Latin America. Existing data on their situation and that of indigenous women revealed a different face of the subregion. Democracy could not be said to exist when of the 650 women legislators in the region, only 10 were Afro-descendants. That fact revealed the importance of adopting direct affirmative measures designed to create true intercultural democracy.

71. In her presentation, Soledad Murillo said that the Government of Spain had demonstrated the firm political will to convert the principle of parity into law and had presented a parity government at the executive level, with 50% representation each for men and women. Under the current Government, women had been appointed to the posts of First Vice-President and President of the Constitutional Court. It was very important that the principle of equality should be converted into a right, because equality was not a women's issue; rather equal treatment for men and women was the most reliable indicator of the state of democracies in contemporary societies. Laws were necessary in order to correct inequality and its consequences. Once enacted, laws must be enforced and complied with and funding was necessary for that purpose.

72. Women were treated as a minority, when in actual fact, they were in the majority. Women should not be treated as minorities or consider themselves as such. Minorities were granted quotas and favours. Although quotas were excellent and should not be weakened, the important issue was representation, which was a constitutional right. Democracy was synonymous with representation of the majority. Quotas were for minorities and representation for the majority. Political parties demanded merit and competence from women but did not make any effort to demonstrate that men had those qualities. Women were not seeking favours as quotas might imply. They were first-class citizens and should act as such. An important step was to create a covenant among women. The issue was not of reconciling work and family life but of co-responsibility.

73. In the ensuing discussion, the following countries took the floor: Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Uruguay.

74. The fourth panel consisted of Gloria Ardaya, a Bolivian lecturer with a doctorate in sociology; Rocío Villanueva, a lawyer and member of the Consultative Committee of Peruvian Women Parliamentarians, and Line Bareiro, Director of the Centre of Documentation and Studies of Paraguay. The moderator was Laura Albornoz, Minister and Director of the National Women's Service of Chile.

75. Gloria Ardaya said that democracy was a process, a starting point rather than a culmination, which led to full citizenship within the framework of the rule of law and of public authorities that were willing and able to protect the rights of persons. Her country was experiencing a crisis of representation linked to political informality, lack of institutions, corporatism and the absence of a public forum for discussion and consensus-building. Politics, that is the deliberate creation of the future, needed to be redeemed, and the meaning of ownership and pluralism had to be reconstructed, with the dissension and consensus that were inevitable, in order to address the most urgent issues for the country. Although new public actors had emerged, there had not been any that could claim to represent all groups; citizens' and indigenous groups revealed the same authoritarian and patriarchal attitude to women's participation as the

political parties. As a result, women's merits, leadership and projects in the political sphere depended on how close they were personally to the leaders, whether they were related to them and whether they gave them their unconditional support. Although women were not newcomers to activity in the public sphere and had been present at the material time when the republic was being founded and reinstated, they still had access to very few elective posts, did not receive training for a career in politics and did not spend much time in the field. Parity and compliance with quotas were political issues and required a political will, which so far had been absent.

76. Rocío Villanueva referred to the precedent of the Athens Declaration adopted at the first European Summit "Women in Power", which stated that democracy and equality called for parity in representation and management of nations and summed up some articles of Latin American constitutions which embodied that spirit of parity. Although recognition in the constitution did not guarantee that those principles would be fulfilled in practice, an analysis of the relevant provisions was very important, especially bearing in mind that some countries in the region were in the process of reforming their constitutions. She then listed the judicial complaints for non-compliance with quota regulations brought before international tribunals and the discussions on the constitutionality of those provisions at the national level. Those processes had led in some cases to a reformulation of laws in order to ensure true parity, and in others to ratification of the provisions or to declaration of their unconstitutionality.

77. As regards the presence of women in parliaments and high courts of justice, she said that, with rare exceptions, women's participation in the supreme organs of the judicial power was below the desired level, even in countries where they had achieved a significant representation in the legislative branch. Those bodies were crucial decision-making organs, from which women could not afford to be absent.

78. Line Bareiro welcomed the reform of the Electoral Code of Costa Rica, approved unanimously on 19 July 2007, and which established that the delegations, lists and bodies must consist of 50% women and 50% men. She said that women's movements throughout the region had insisted on the need for very precise wording of regulations in order to guarantee effective equality between men and women, in particular in the political sphere. That equality was enshrined in certain provisions of the constitution. Quota measures included in the electoral laws had to be consistent with those provisions, which proved how important they were. However, laws of themselves did not guarantee parity, as had been proved by the reality in countries in the region. If quotas were to be effective, three conditions must be met: the rule of law must prevail in order to guarantee compliance with regulations; there must be a women's movement capable of effectively enforcing respect for its laws; and quota provisions must be compatible with the country's electoral system. Moreover, it must be recalled that neither quotas nor parity guaranteed the quality of representation, which must be based on the recognition of a difference that existed in all societies: sexual diversity.

79. In the discussion that followed, representatives of the following countries took the floor: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru. Representatives of NGOs also took part in the discussion. Several delegations related their country's experience with respect to quotas and other legislative measures for advancing towards parity, assessed their results and described the tasks that remained outstanding, for example reforms for avoiding non-compliance with the regulations by the parties. It was stressed that before proceeding to adopt new electoral laws, countries should ensure that the principle of women's participation on an equal basis was enshrined in the constitution; failing that, such laws might be repealed on the grounds of unconstitutionality. The representatives of NGOs spoke of the difficulties of achieving parity and especially of the underrepresentation of women in political parties. Several participants agreed with the panellists that it was crucial to distribute senior posts in the judiciary equitably between women

and men. Lastly, it was suggested that an observatory should be set up to monitor and assess compliance with the provisions relating to gender parity in countries, which, among other functions, could examine cases of political harassment against women in positions of power.

80. In the afternoon session, the discussions were moderated by Lillian Boyce, Minister of Health and Human Services of the Turks and Caicos Islands, who said that Caribbean women had made tremendous strides in all aspects of life, in all sectors and at all levels. Women played a dominant role throughout the Caribbean, at practically all levels except for the performance of posts subject to a public vote. In fact, the Caribbean could boast of having the highest number of women per capita occupying senior executive and legislative positions.

81. Such women and many others attested to the remarkable progress that was being achieved by Caribbean women in the political sphere. Another encouraging trend was the upward mobility which young women continued to enjoy throughout the subregion and which would enable them to be part of the decision-making process in the future. Black women and above all black women in the Caribbean had become the most influential force in the world, despite the huge obstacles they had been forced to overcome; to ignore that fact would be to do a great injustice to young women and the next generation of women.

Presentation of country reports and reports of agencies

82. The following member States and associate members of the Commission presented reports on activities carried out in their countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Spain, Turks and Caicos Islands and Uruguay.

83. Activity reports were also presented by the following organizations: United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, United Nations Development Fund for Women, World Intellectual Property Organization, Pan American Health Organization, United Nations Development Programme, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and United Nations Population Fund.

Report of the Rapporteur

84. The rapporteur presented an oral report in which she outlined the elements that would be contained in the final report of the Conference and advised participants of the time limits allowed for its examination and approval by countries.

Consideration and adoption of agreements by the Conference (agenda item 7)

85. In her capacity as rapporteur, Laura Albornoz, Minister and Director of the National Women's Service of Chile, submitted the Quito Consensus to the plenary for its approval.

86. The Quito Consensus was adopted by acclamation.

Closing meeting

87. During the closing session, statements were made by Laura Albornoz, Minister and Director of the National Women's Service of Chile, in her capacity as rapporteur; Manuela Gallegos, National Secretary of Peoples, Social Movements and Citizen Participation of Ecuador, and José Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary of ECLAC.

88. The National Secretary of Peoples, Social Movements and Citizen Participation of Ecuador said that the Government of her country had proposed taking measures during the current president's term of office to bring about definitive changes which would permanently transform the lives of all Ecuadorians and rule out any possibility of backtracking. Recognizing that the majority of Ecuadorians were excluded from the basic right to know their rights—a situation which made it impossible to realize full democracy—and conscious of the fact that as long as there was poverty, true freedom could never be achieved, the Government had proposed that the population should work together to build a society that would redress those wrongs. A radical break with the past was indispensable, as change could only occur when citizens were aware of their rights and prepared to participate in building their country.

89. Women's rights were already guaranteed by the Government, which had pledged that it would do all in its power to give women every opportunity to realise their true potential. In that context, the holding of the tenth session of the Regional Conference had been a great contribution to the revolution that was taking place in Ecuador, inspired by a vision of true change, justice and peace in which all would share.

90. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC welcomed the consensus reached and said that it reflected the extraordinary advancement achieved by the women's movement in the region. The Quito Consensus, which would become the road map for the Conference for the next three years, attested to the degree of convergence of the ideas and proposals of the social actors and political participants.

91. The tenth session of the Conference was a milestone in the region in many senses of the word. First, the attendance by presidents of the region was evidence of the extent of the commitment of Governments, a commitment which inspired optimism regarding the fulfilment of international agreements to improve the living conditions and quality of life of the women of the region. Moreover, the huge turnout of women, including young, indigenous and Afro-descendent women, members of the broad feminist movement in the region, gave hope that strides were being made in the right direction in an effort to satisfy the demands for recognition and greater equity in the distribution of wealth, opportunities and power.

92. ECLAC was proud to have contributed to an agenda based on the conviction that parity and recognition of the contribution made by women through paid and unpaid work were indispensable factors in any public policy. The tenth session of the Regional Conference had demonstrated yet again that there were still many challenges which made it imperative to step up the adoption of measures in various fields; nevertheless, success in those areas would produce a real improvement in the life of women in the medium term, facilitate the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals in the region and parity in politics, the labour market and the family, the ultimate aim being to progressively leave behind the privileges and discrimination that had prevailed.

QUITO CONSENSUS

The Governments of the countries participating in the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, represented by ministers or machineries for the advancement of women at the highest level, gathered in Quito, Ecuador, from 6 to 9 August 2007,

Considering that the population of Latin America and the Caribbean is diverse, multicultural and multilingual and is composed of indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, *mestizos* and diverse ethnic groups, among others,²

Reiterating Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolution 605(XXX), in which it took note of the report of the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, reaffirming the agreements set forth in the Mexico City Consensus, especially the need to evaluate and reverse the negative effects of structural adjustments on the paid and unpaid work, autonomy and living conditions of women, and reiterating the agreements adopted at the three subregional preparatory meetings for the tenth session of the Regional Conference, which were held for the Caribbean, Central America and Mexico, and South America in the first half of 2007 in Saint John's, Antigua and Barbuda,³ Guatemala City, Guatemala; and Santiago, Chile, respectively,

Bearing in mind that the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean is a subsidiary organ of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and that its Presiding Officers, at their thirty-ninth meeting, agreed that two themes of strategic importance for the region would be reviewed at the tenth session of the Conference: (i) political participation and gender parity in decision-making processes at all levels; and (ii) the contribution of women to the economy and social protection, especially in relation to unpaid work,

Reaffirming the full relevance of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, the International Labour Organization conventions related to equality, provided that they have been ratified by the countries, the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994), the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995), the Plan of Action of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Durban, 2001), the Millennium Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (New York, 2000), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (approved by the Human Rights Council, 2006) and the recommendations made by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as well as all the ensuing agreements reaffirming Governments' adherence to the international agenda set out in those documents,⁴

² See the Declaration of Indigenous Women of the Americas, which appears as annex 8.

³ See the Saint John's Declaration, which appears as annex 1.

⁴ United Nations, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women (A/CONF.177/20), Beijing, 1995; Report of the International Conference on Population and Development (A/CONF.171/13/Rev.1), Cairo, September 1994; Report of the World Summit for Social Development (A/CONF.166/9), Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995; Report of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/CONF.189/12), Durban, 31 August - 8 September 2001; Millennium Declaration (General Assembly resolution 55/2), New York, September 2000.

Recognizing the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and inalienability of human rights and advances towards equality won by means of international standards relating to the promotion, protection and exercise of the human rights of women throughout their life cycle, as well as of collective rights,

Reiterating the linkage among human rights, the consolidation of representative and participatory democracy, and economic and social development,

Reaffirming the duty of States to guarantee human rights through due diligence and the adoption of all necessary measures to ensure their full application,

Recognizing that the lay character of States contributes to the elimination of discrimination against women and guarantees the exercise of their human rights,

Recognizing the social and economic value of the unpaid domestic work performed by women, caregiving as a public matter which falls within the purview of States, local governments, organizations, companies and families, and the need to promote shared responsibility by women and men within the family,

Recognizing the importance of the economic and social value of the unpaid agricultural and subsistence work performed by rural and campesino women, and being aware of the need to make this work visible and arrive at an accounting of its contribution to national economies and to the cohesion of our societies,

Recognizing the significant contribution made by women in their diversity to the productive and reproductive dimensions of the economy, to the development of multiple strategies for dealing with poverty and to the preservation of knowledge and practices which are fundamental for sustaining life, especially for food security and sovereignty and for health,

Recognizing that the sexual division of labour continues to be a structural factor in the economic inequalities and injustices which affect women within the spheres of the family, labour, politics and community affairs and which pave the way for a failure to value and to remunerate women's economic contributions,

Recognizing women's contribution to the return and strengthening of democracy, gender equality, social justice, the development of the countries of the region and the inclusion of populations that have historically been discriminated against,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of the different indigenous and Afro-descendent peoples and nationalities to the governance of States, as well as to the preservation of the cultural heritage and the reproduction of sociocultural values in the historical territories upon which the life of our peoples is founded,

Recognizing the contribution made by women's and feminist movements, in all their diversity, to the development of public policies in the region that incorporate a gender perspective, and in particular to the deepening of democracy and the development of a public gender-based institutional structure,

Recognizing the work of institutional machineries for the advancement of women in formulating, designing and managing public policies for equality between women and men at the highest level of the

States of the region and, at the same time, being aware that States are the ones which should take up the challenges of guaranteeing the human rights of women, girls and adolescents in the region,

Recognizing that parity is one of the key driving forces of democracy, that its aim is to achieve equality in the exercise of power, in decision-making, in mechanisms of social and political participation and representation, in diverse types of family relations, and in social, economic, political and cultural relations, and that it constitutes a goal for the eradication of women's structural exclusion,

Condemning the diverse forms of violence perpetrated against women, especially homicide of women, femicide and feminicide,

Rejecting structural violence, which is a form of discrimination against women and acts as an obstacle to the achievement of equality and parity in economic, labour, political, social, family and cultural relations, and which impedes women's autonomy and their full participation in decision-making,

Recognizing that the region's economic and social development is directly related to the creation and establishment of comprehensive public social security systems that afford universal access and coverage, that are linked in with a broad spectrum of public policies and that are capable of ensuring the well-being, a quality life and full citizenship for women,

Recognizing that poverty in all its manifestations and unequal access to resources in the region, which have been deepened by structural adjustment policies in those countries where they were applied, continue to be an obstacle to the promotion and protection of all the human rights of women, and that the elimination and reduction of political, economic, social and cultural inequalities should therefore figure among the principal objectives of all development proposals,

Considering that all forms of discrimination, particularly racism, homophobia and xenophobia, are structuralizing factors that lead to inequalities and exclusion in society, especially against women, and that, therefore, their eradication is a common objective of all the commitments assumed in this declaration,

Recognizing gender inequities as social determinants of health that lead to the precariousness of women's health in the region, especially in areas related to sexual and reproductive rights, which are manifested in the spread and feminization of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and in high maternal mortality rates due, among other factors, to unsafe abortions, teenage pregnancies and the insufficient delivery of family planning services, which demonstrates the limitations of the State and society that still exist in fulfilling their responsibilities in relation to reproductive work,

Considering that sexist language needs to be eliminated in all national, regional and international reports, statements and documents, and that actions need to be promoted for the elimination of sexist stereotypes in the media,

Having reviewed the document entitled "Women's contribution to equality in Latin America and the Caribbean",⁵

⁵ LC/L.2738(CRM.10/3).

1. *Agree:*

- (i) *To adopt* measures in all necessary areas, including legislative and budgetary measures and institutional reforms, to reinforce the technical capacity of government mechanisms for the advancement of women and their ability to have an impact on policies, as well as to ensure that they attain the highest-ranking level in the structure of the State and that the gender-based institutional framework as a whole is strengthened so that they can fulfil their mandates;
- (ii) *To adopt* all necessary affirmative action measures and mechanisms, including the necessary legislative reforms and budgetary allocations, to ensure the full participation of women in public office and in political representative positions with a view to achieving parity in the institutional structure of the State (executive, legislative and judicial branches, as well as special and autonomous regimes) and at the national and local levels as an objective for Latin American and Caribbean democracies;
- (iii) *To foster* regional and international cooperation, in particular in the area of gender, and to work for an international order conducive to the exercise of full citizenship and the genuine exercise of all human rights, including the right to development, which will redound to the benefit of all women;
- (iv) *To broaden* and strengthen participatory democracy and the inclusion of women on an egalitarian, pluralistic and multicultural basis in the region, guaranteeing and encouraging their participation and valuing the function they perform in social and economic affairs and in public policymaking, and adopting measures and strategies for positioning them in decision-making spheres, opinion, information and communication;
- (v) *To strengthen* and increase women's participation in the international and regional spheres where the agenda for security, peace and development is defined;
- (vi) *To promote* activities that will enable the countries of the region to share strategies, methodologies, indicators, policies, agreements and experiences that facilitate progress towards the achievement of parity in public office and political representative office;
- (vii) *To promote* regional mechanisms for providing women with political education and training for leadership such as the recently created Caribbean Institute for Women in Leadership;
- (viii) *To develop* electoral policies of a permanent character that will prompt political parties to incorporate women's agendas in their diversity, the gender perspective in their content, actions and statutes, and the egalitarian participation, empowerment and leadership of women with a view to consolidating gender parity as a policy of State;
- (ix) *To seek* the commitment of political parties to implement affirmative action and strategies for communication, financing, training, political education, oversight and internal organizational reforms in order to achieve participation by women on a basis of parity, taking into account their diversity, both internally and at decision-making levels;

- (x) *To adopt* legislative measures and institutional reforms to prevent, punish and eradicate political and administrative harassment of women who reach decision-making positions through electoral means or by appointment at national and local levels, as well as in political parties and movements;
- (xi) *To encourage and secure* the commitment of the media to recognize the importance of parity in women's participation in political processes, to offer fair and balanced coverage of all candidates and to cover the various forms taken by women's political participation and the issues that affect them;⁶
- (xii) *To adopt* public policies, including laws when possible, for eradicating sexist, stereotypical, discriminatory and racist content in the media and to motivate them to promote egalitarian relationships and responsibilities between women and men;
- (xiii) *To adopt* measures of co-responsibility in family and working life that apply equally to women and men, bearing in mind that sharing family responsibilities equitably and overcoming gender stereotypes create conditions conducive to political participation by women in all their diversity;
- (xiv) *To adopt* measures in all spheres of institutional democratic affairs and, in particular, in economic and social areas, including legislative measures and institutional reforms, to ensure recognition of unpaid work and its contribution to families' well-being and to countries' economic development, and to promote its inclusion in national accounts;
- (xv) *To implement* comprehensive public social security systems, with universal access and coverage, that are linked to a broad spectrum of public policies and are capable of ensuring women's well-being, quality of life and full citizenship;
- (xvi) *To formulate* policies and programmes for providing quality employment, social security and economic incentives designed to guarantee decent paid work to women who have no income of their own, on equal conditions with men, in order to ensure their autonomy and the full exercise of their rights in the region;
- (xvii) *To guarantee* the elimination of all discriminatory, precarious and illegal labour conditions, and to encourage women's participation in creative, innovative occupational sectors that transcend sexist forms of labour segregation;
- (xviii) *To formulate and implement* public policies to broaden sustainable access for women to land ownership and access to water, other natural and productive resources, sanitation and other services, and financing and technologies, valuing work done for household consumption and recognizing the diversity of economic initiatives and their contributions, with particular guarantees for rural women, indigenous women and Afro-descendent women in their historical territories when relevant;
- (xix) *To implement* public affirmative action policies for Afro-descendent women in countries where they are not fully integrated into the development process and for indigenous

⁶ See operative paragraph 2(m) of resolution 58/142 of the United Nations General Assembly.

women as measures of social reparation to ensure their participation, on an equal footing, in the region's political, economic, social and cultural affairs;

- (xx) *To formulate and apply* State policies conducive to the equitable sharing of responsibilities by women and men in the family, overcoming gender stereotypes and recognizing the importance of caregiving and domestic work for economic reproduction and the well-being of society as one of the ways of overcoming the sexual division of labour;
- (xxi) *To equalize* the labour conditions and rights of domestic work with those of other types of paid work in accordance with ratified International Labour Organization conventions and international standards of women's rights, and to eradicate all forms of exploitation of domestic work by girl and boy children;
- (xxii) *To eliminate* the income gap between women and men and wage discrimination in all areas of work, and to propose that legislative and institutional mechanisms that give rise to discrimination and precarious working conditions be abrogated;
- (xxiii) *To develop* instruments, especially time-use surveys, for periodically measuring unpaid work performed by women and men in order to make such work visible and recognize its value, to incorporate their results into the System of National Accounts and to design economic and social policies accordingly;
- (xxiv) *To ensure* that sexual and reproductive rights, which are human rights, and that universal access to comprehensive healthcare, which includes sexual and reproductive healthcare, are considered to be an essential condition for guaranteeing women's participation in political affairs and in paid work and, hence, in decision-making positions for all women and, as a matter of priority, for young women, the poorest women, indigenous women, Afro-descendent women, rural women and women with disabilities;
- (xxv) *To implement* measures and policies that take into account the linkages between social and economic vulnerabilities as they relate to women's possibilities of participating in politics and in paid work, especially in terms of access to sexual and reproductive healthcare, water and sanitation, and HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, with priority being placed on the poorest women and their families;
- (xxvi) *To promote* public policies aimed at strengthening adolescent and young women's access to education and their continuation in it, to job training, sexual and reproductive health, employment, and political and social participation for the full exercise of their rights;
- (xxvii) *To adopt* the necessary measures, especially of an economic, social and cultural nature, to ensure that States assume social reproduction, caregiving and the well-being of the population as an objective for the economy and as a public responsibility that cannot be delegated;
- (xxviii) *To adopt* measures that contribute to the elimination of all forms of violence against women and their manifestations, especially homicide of women, femicide and feminicide, as well as to the elimination of unilateral measures that run counter to international law and to the United Nations Charter, whose fundamental consequences are borne by women, girl children and adolescents;

- (xxix) *To guarantee* access to justice for women, adolescents and girl children who have been victims of gender violence, with no discrimination whatsoever, through the creation of legal and institutional conditions that guarantee transparency, truth, justice and the consequent reparation of the violation of their rights, strengthening public policies for protection, prevention and care with a view to the eradication of all forms of violence;
- (xxx) *To develop* comprehensive, non-sexist public education programmes designed to counter gender and racial stereotypes and other cultural biases against women and promote relationships of mutual support between women and men;
- (xxxii) *To review and harmonize* laws and regulations at the national and regional levels in order to ensure that the practices of smuggling and trafficking in persons are established as criminal offences and to develop public policies from a comprehensive and gender-based perspective in order to support prevention and to guarantee protection for people who have been victims;
- (xxxiii) *To eradicate* the causes and impacts of organized crime networks and of new types of crimes that are interrelated with modalities of economic exploitation that victimize women and girls on a differential basis and that infringe the full exercise of their human rights;
- (xxxiv) *To adopt* laws, public policies and programmes based on research into the conditions and impacts governing interregional and intraregional migration by women in order to fulfil international commitments and guarantee the full security, promotion and protection of all their human rights, including mechanisms for the reunification of families;
- (xxxv) *To promote* respect for undocumented women's integral human rights and to take steps to guarantee full access to identity and citizenship documents for all women, especially for those who have been excluded from this right, such as indigenous, Afro-descendent and rural women;
- (xxxvi) *To undertake efforts* to sign, ratify and disseminate the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol as a means of ensuring its application;
- (xxxvii) *To reaffirm* our decision to promote the adoption of the International Rural Women's Day within the United Nations as an explicit recognition of their economic contribution and the development of their communities, in particular with regard to the unpaid work they perform;

2. *Instruct* the Presiding Officers of the Conference to specifically devote one of the meetings they hold each year to an evaluation of the fulfilment of the commitments set forth herein, and agree that at the eleventh session of the Regional Conference, scheduled for 2010, a general medium-term assessment of the progress made should be undertaken;

3. *Request* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, together with other organizations in the United Nations system, to collaborate with member States that request them to do so in following up on the fulfilment of the agreements that have been adopted through the creation of an equality observatory that will help strengthen national gender machineries;

4. *Request* the Chairperson to submit the agreements set forth herein to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for its consideration at its thirty-second session, to take place in the Dominican Republic in 2008, and, within the framework of the events marking its sixtieth anniversary, to hold a high-level activity to evaluate the Economic Commission's contributions in the area of gender during the period;

5. *Note with satisfaction* that the majority of the national delegations accredited to this tenth session of the Conference include representatives of civil society, indigenous women and parliamentarians;

6. *Commend and support* the Women and Development Unit of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the excellent work that it has been carrying out for the benefit of the women of Latin America and the Caribbean;

7. *Express* our gratitude to the President of Chile, Michelle Bachelet, to the First Vice President of Spain, María Teresa Fernández de la Vega, and to the President of Ecuador, Rafael Correa, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, María Fernanda Espinosa, for their participation in this session of the Conference;

8. *Thank* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and United Nations agencies for their contribution to the organization of this session of the Conference;

9. *Thank* the people and Government of Ecuador for having provided the facilities for this session of the Conference and for their generous hospitality;

10. *Express appreciation for* the Government of Brazil's offer to host the eleventh session of the Regional Conference and accept that offer with gratitude;

11. *Thank* the Mayor of the City of Quito, Paco Moncayo Gallegos, for having declared all participants in this session of the Conference illustrious guests of this city in recognition of their contribution to the visibility of women's presence in this public forum;

12. *Also thank* the feminist women's networks for their participation.

Annex 1

ST. JOHN'S DECLARATION

We, the *Ministers* with responsibility for women's affairs of the Caribbean and government representatives participating in the Caribbean Subregional Preparatory Meeting for the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirm our commitment to the Regional Platform for Action, the Beijing Platform for Action and the subsequent regional plans, including the CARICOM Regional Plan of Action to 2005, which have emerged as part of the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and in keeping with the tenets of the Millennium Development Goals to achieve gender equality;

Congratulate the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on the excellent preparations for this meeting, including the presentation of substantive reports and presentations that informed and guided our deliberations;

Reaffirm and endorse the themes of women's political participation in decision-making processes and women's contributions through unpaid work;

Reaffirm also that gender equality is a necessary condition for achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and United Nations conferences;

Recognize that achieving gender parity in decision-making and political institutions is a valid gender equality goal in its own right, as well as a critical instrumental condition for achieving the Millennium Development Goals;

Reaffirm the need for adequate estimation, quantification and valuation of the significant contribution that women make to the economy and to social protection and well-being through paid and unpaid work, at home, in society and in the workplace, and particularly as the main provider of unpaid care;

Recognize that achievement of progress on the care work and parity aspects of inequality requires gender conciliatory policies in terms of gender roles in the productive (work) and reproductive (family) spheres. As such, we stress the need for addressing other pressing issues which prevent the full enjoyment of human rights by women, including: gender-based violence, the lack of economic empowerment and independence, and limited access to sexual and reproductive services, which result in vulnerability to violence and the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, as well as any other factors constraining women's opportunities in public and private life;

Agree to adopt the following recommendations aimed at strengthening the process towards the attainment of gender equality, social justice and development in the subregion in the areas of:

I. Women's political participation and gender parity in decision-making processes at all levels

1. Support the establishment of the Caribbean Institute for Women in Politics as a partnership of National Women's Machineries (NWMs), women's organizations and political institutions to:
 - provide training in the rights-based approach with a political commitment to gender and social equity, the empowerment of women and good governance for sustainable development
 - bring deliberate and sustained effort to stimulate, strengthen and increase opportunities for women's participation at the highest level of decision-making
 - provide training in the ethics and practice of politics
 - build cross-party and non-partisan sharing and networking on gender equality issues
 - promote voter education on gender equity issues;
2. Undertake a review of past initiatives and approaches to supporting women's political participation with a view to enhancing the effectiveness and impact of such work in the future;
3. Explore systems for guaranteeing representation of women in the legislature and on statutory boards, including through legislated or voluntary quotas;
4. Provide support to women's organizations which are involved in research or are encouraging the greater participation of women in electoral processes throughout the political cycle;
5. Address the cultural issues that lead to the fact that as citizens women are not supporting other women for leadership positions, and raise consciousness about the importance of achieving gender parity for the common good.

II. Unpaid work

1. Provide technical support to:
 - Accelerate the review and implementation of the OECS Family Law and Domestic Violence Reform Project, including the model laws, to ensure more effective and responsive legal and social service delivery in support of shared family responsibilities and to alleviate the poverty of women's households;
2. Conduct further empirical studies on women's unrecognized contribution to the economy, particularly their participation in the informal sector.

Annex 2

EXPLANATION OF POSITION OF CHILE

With respect to the following preambular paragraph of the Quito Consensus:

“*Recognizing* that strengthening the lay State contributes to the elimination of discrimination against women and guarantees the exercise of their human rights,”

We wish to state as follows:

Chile has been a secular State for over a century. Chile shares the spirit of this preambular paragraph and agrees on its adoption; however, we do not consider that the wording is the most appropriate and we therefore request that the following Explanation of Position after the Vote be incorporated as appropriate.

It is the position of Chile that on no account should this preambular paragraph be construed as implying any criticism of religious beliefs or any disregard for the role that they have played and will continue to play in the defence of human rights, poverty eradication and democracy.

Laura Albornoz Pollmann
Minister
National Women’s Service
Head of the Chilean delegation

Annex 3

EXPLANATION OF POSITION OF COLOMBIA

Colombia has joined the Quito Consensus, but wishes to make the following explanation of position regarding the agreement adopted relating to “political harassment”, which states as follows:

“To *adopt* legislative measures and institutional reforms to prevent, punish and eradicate political and administrative harassment of women who reach decision-making positions through electoral means or by appointment at national and local levels, as well as in political parties and movements.

To *recognize* that women of our region face various obstacles to their participation in politics and to access to decision-making bodies, a situation that affects women’s ability to participate on an equal basis with men in our democracies.”

The Government of Colombia wishes to state that it has adopted the necessary policies and measures to achieve equality between women and men and to guarantee the participation of women and men in competitive elections.

The Government is carrying forward campaigns at the national level with a view to guaranteeing electoral transparency so that both women voters and women candidates can carry out their activities freely.

In this context, in addition to the legislative measures, a nationwide campaign referred to as the “clean vote” drive is being conducted. The purpose is to ensure that the forthcoming elections take place with “clean votes,” that is, without interference by criminal organizations or any type of pressure that undermines women citizens’ free and voluntary choice to exercise their fundamental right to suffrage in terms of the opportunity to elect or be elected.

The campaign consists in the signing of best practice agreements by political party leaders, governors, mayors, candidates and citizens in general.

Currently, the agreement has been signed by the 32 governors, the leaders of 14 political parties and 503 mayors.

During the implementation of these policies and measures no evidence has emerged, nor are there any statistics that suggest the existence of what could be described as “political harassment” or behaviour that violates electoral standards or the provisions of civil, penal, commercial or administrative law codes and which might justify the application of political, economic, penal or administrative sanctions.

The Government of Colombia expresses its willingness to study and investigate the matter in greater depth to establish whether this phenomenon does exist in our country and to be able, in the future, to define this type of situation conceptually, legally and politically.

Martha Lucia Vásquez Z.
Adviser to the President on
Equity for Women

Annex 4

EXPLANATION OF POSITION OF COSTA RICA

With respect to the Quito Consensus, specifically the preambular paragraphs adopted by the Governments of the countries participating in the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, represented at the highest level by ministers or national mechanisms for the advancement of women, gathered in Quito, Ecuador, from 6 to 9 August 2007, we wish to state the following.

The Government of Costa Rica requests the Presiding Officers of the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean to take note of the following reservation relating to preambular paragraph 6, which reads as follows:

Recognizing that the lay character of States contributes to the elimination of discrimination against women and guarantees the exercise of their human rights.

In this regard and in my capacity as head of the delegation of Costa Rica to this session of the Conference, I wish to express my country's reservation concerning the preambular paragraph quoted above, since article 75 of the Constitution of Costa Rica states that "the Roman Catholic and Apostolic Religion is the religion of the State, which contributes to its maintenance, without preventing the free exercise in the Republic of other forms of worship."

The State of Costa Rica reaffirms its commitment and constant efforts to eliminate discrimination against women in all its various forms and to guarantee respect for their human rights pursuant to international legal instruments ratified by Costa Rica and in accordance with national legislation.

Thanking you on behalf of my country,

Jeannette Carrillo Madrigal
Official Head of Delegation
Costa Rica

C/Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Costa Rica

Annex 5

**DECLARATION OF EL SALVADOR
ON THE QUITO CONSENSUS**

The delegation of El Salvador, when it joined the consensus of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994), expressed a number of reservations which are still in force.

Whereas El Salvador is consistent with its democratic vocation, it has joined the consensus of the Quito Declaration, in the belief that this document will be useful for the promotion and advancement of women. We reaffirm our will to promote the content of the present Consensus, subject to the following reservations:

El Salvador reiterates its reservation to paragraph 8 of the Declaration, particularly to the phrase referring to “the lay character of States,” whose wording is incompatible with the provisions of our Constitution, article 85 of which recognizes that the State is “republican, democratic and representative.”

We reiterate our reservation to the phrase in article 17 of the Consensus which refers to “diverse types of family.” This wording is incompatible with our domestic legislation, as we mentioned in our reservations to the Cairo Programme of Action, “in referring to the family in diverse forms, we can in no circumstances change the origin and foundation of the family, which is a union of a man and a woman, and from which children are born.”

We state our reservation to the phrase in article 23 of the Consensus which refers to “sexual rights”. El Salvador recognizes the existence of reproductive rights only in the framework of the right to health.

We state our reservation in relation with the phrase “due, among other factors, to unsafe abortions.” Article 1 of our Constitution, which relates to the human person, states that “Every human being is recognized as a human person from the moment of conception.” Thus, abortion may not be promoted as a family planning method or as a health service.

We reiterate our reservation to article 1 (xxiv) of the Consensus, which also mentions sexual rights as human rights, and El Salvador recognizes the existence of reproductive rights only in the framework of the right to health.

We also reiterate our reservation to article 1 (xxv) inasmuch as it refers to “access to sexual and reproductive healthcare.” While El Salvador supports actions to promote the sexual and reproductive health of men and women, as previously mentioned, abortion may never be included in these concepts as a service or a method for regulating fertility.

For the above reasons, we request that the aforementioned reservations be included as an integral part of the report of the session and of the text of the Quito Consensus.

Annex 6

EXPLANATION OF POSITION OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The delegation of the Dominican Republic supports and endorses the Quito Consensus adopted by the Governments of the countries participating in the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, represented at the highest level by ministers or machineries for the advancement of women, gathered in Quito, Ecuador, from 6 to 9 August 2007, but states the following:

The delegation of the Dominican Republic requests the Presiding Officers of the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean to take into account the following reservation with respect to preambular paragraph 6, which states as follows:

“Recognizing that the lay character of States contributes to the elimination of discrimination against women and guarantees the exercise of their human rights,”

The above reservation is made bearing in mind that the Dominican Republic has a signed concordat with the Holy See, by virtue of which the relations between the Dominican State and the Catholic Church have been strengthened in such a way that in our country study of the Catholic religion is a compulsory subject in the current school curriculum.

Flavia García
Secretary of State for Women

Annex 7

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF PERU

*“Año del deber ciudadano”
“Decenio de las personas con discapacidad”*

Lima, 23 July 2007

José Luis Machinea
Executive Secretary
Economic Commission for Latin America
and the Caribbean

Dear Sir,

In response to your kind invitation for me to participate in the opening ceremony and to address the plenary session of government delegations at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in Quito, Ecuador, from 6 to 9 August 2007, I regret to inform you that, to my great disappointment, I will not be able to be present.

As one of its highest priorities in its first year of administration, the Government which I have the honour of heading has made significant advances towards achieving equality and strengthening the political participation of women. We have promulgated the Equal Opportunities for Women and Men Act and have adopted national policies that enshrine the principles of equality, non-violence and non-discrimination. We have put forward a draft law for alternating female and male candidates on electoral lists as part of the drive to empower women in our society and in Latin America as a whole. We intend to pursue these efforts. Forums such as the Regional Conference are indispensable for advancing towards making equality a reality and increasing the political participation of women.

I am grateful for the honour and can only express, once more, my regrets at not being able to participate on this occasion. Kindly extend my compliments to the delegations attending the plenary session. I assure you that our delegation will join the region's efforts towards ensuring that the Conference is an unqualified success.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

ALAN GARCÍA
PRESIDENT OF PERU

Annex 8

DECLARATION BY INDIGENOUS WOMEN OF THE AMERICAS ⁷**Quito, Ecuador, 6-10 August 2007****“Indigenous women for the construction of a plurinational State”**

We, indigenous women of Latin America, gathered in Quito, Ecuador, within the framework of the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), in which we have participated, with the purpose of strengthening our capabilities, strategies and work with a view to the full recognition of the rights of our peoples, especially the human rights of women on the American continent,

Recognizing that in order to achieve the full and effective exercise of our rights as indigenous women, with respect for the universality and indivisibility of human rights, the collective rights of our peoples must be fully recognized and exercised,

Note that despite the quantitative and qualitative advances, 12 years after the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing, and in the middle of the decade devoted to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the Second Decade on Indigenous Peoples in the World, we are facing a critical situation, aggravated by the growing application of macroeconomic policies that ride roughshod over the collective rights of our peoples,

This situation is exacerbated by issues such as trafficking in women and girl and boy children, leading to significant outflows of people from our territories and departures from our environment, and to the creation of shanty towns and belts of extreme poverty in the main urban centres, causing a resurgence in violence, discrimination and racism,

Recognize the contribution that indigenous women make to the governance of States, confronting and resolving economic and social conflicts generated by the exclusionary model promoted by States which maintain their colonial structures and heightened by the application of exclusionary neoliberal measures,

Maintain that progress in enforcing the human rights of indigenous women is intrinsically linked to the struggle to protect, respect and exercise, both the collective rights of our people and our rights as women within our communities and at the national and international level,

Affirm the importance of the collective rights of the indigenous peoples, including the right to sovereignty, self-determination and the legal security of our ancestral territories, for the full exercise of the human rights and preservation of our peoples’ collective natural and cultural heritage,

Affirm that the unity of indigenous peoples is based on the territories, natural resources, traditional collective knowledge and the full recognition of the institutions of self-government, which are the pillars of our heritage, spirituality, identity and culture,

⁷ Adopted at the Strategy Meeting of Indigenous Women, Quito, 3-4 August, 2007.

Recognize that traditionally indigenous women have been the fundamental pillar for preservation of the cultural heritage of our people, in the production of food in our communities and in maintaining and reproducing the socio-cultural values at the heart of the life of our peoples,

Underscore the importance of the role of indigenous women as builders of the socio-cultural capital of our indigenous peoples, and in particular of women as the main bearers of this capital. As indigenous women, we help to guarantee the life and continuity of our peoples and cultures despite the conditions imposed by racism and discrimination. The situation of exclusion faced by indigenous women is the result of the exploitation of the strategic natural resources located in indigenous territories,

Recognize the importance of the Millennium Development Goals as tools for advancing with strategies for sustainable development and the human rights of women although the targets used to measure their progress do not incorporate indicators of cultural belonging, and many countries do not have indicators disaggregated by gender and ethnic origin such as would reflect the situation of our peoples and make visible the equity gap that mirrors the exclusion suffered by our people and particularly indigenous women,

Support the indicator for the elimination of inequalities between the sexes in primary and secondary schools; however, we note that the western educational model of the institutionalized school has been part of the paradigm of cultural destruction that has contributed to the economic and spiritual impoverishment of indigenous peoples. We therefore reiterate that the needs of our peoples must be taken into consideration in defining policies for achieving goals and targets,

Appeal for the recognition of the valuable contribution that indigenous women make to global development: considering that social protection is needed precisely because there are sectors excluded by the existing economic model, characterized by the interaction of structural factors including institutionalized racism,

Within the framework of the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, we recommend:

1. That Governments be urged to reaffirm and implement fully the Beijing Platform for Action, the Mexico City Consensus, the outcome of the Santiago + 5 Preconference against Racism, Xenophobia, Discrimination and Intolerance and to commit themselves to increase the measures for the advancement of the human rights of indigenous women;
2. That Governments be urged to adopt without delay the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which was adopted by the Human Rights Council in June 2006, as the basic platform for the development and equitable participation of indigenous women and the recognition of the individual and collective human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples;
3. That agencies, funds and programmes in the United Nations system, and Governments and intergovernmental organizations adopt measures and provide resources for implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, ensuring that indigenous women's issues are given visibility and mainstreamed into general and specific policies and programmes;⁸

⁸ A total of 85 specific recommendations have been made with respect to indigenous women.

4. That an appeal be made for the implementation of resolution E/CN.6/2005/L.10 adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women and which relates to the participation of indigenous women;
5. That States adopt concrete measures to guarantee legal security of the collective territories of indigenous peoples, as this would be a fundamental step towards ensuring genuine, sustainable social protection for our indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous women;
6. That Governments design, implement and allocate resources for policies and programmes, to be implemented jointly with indigenous women, to eliminate barriers to their participation on an equal basis in the political, economic and social life of countries;
7. That States increase resources geared to improving the levels of education with cultural relevance for indigenous peoples, in particular for indigenous women, at all levels, in order to reduce the gaps suffered by our peoples;
8. That social protection policies and programmes be designed and applied in such a way as to respect the dignity of peoples, promote their endeavours and ensure their rights, and that the central pillar of such policies should be the promotion of the sustainable production of healthy food for all humanity;
9. The financial resources aimed at social protection policies and programmes must be oriented towards strengthening the autonomy of indigenous peoples and help to develop self-management skills;
10. That at the next round of population censuses and in national statistical registration systems, Governments should collect data disaggregated by ethnic origin and sex, using indicators defined jointly with indigenous peoples, especially indigenous women;
11. That indigenous women's participation in their own autonomous forums and in decision-making bodies of States be promoted within the framework of the reconstitution of our peoples and the formation of plurinational States.
12. That the main theme of the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean should be the rights of indigenous and Afro-descendent women in order to examine the progress made by Governments in reducing equity gaps.

Annex 9

**LISTA PROVISIONAL DE PARTICIPANTES
PROVISIONAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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

ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA/ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Representante/Representative:

- Sheila Roseau, Executive Director, Directorate of Gender Affairs

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Lebrechtta N.O. Hesse, Programme Officer, Directorate of Gender Affairs

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- Cecilia Lipsyc, Asociación de Especialistas Universitarias en Estudios de la Mujer (ADEUEM)

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- Marie Caridad Maguy Jocelyn Simon, Fanm Yo La (Cayes)

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- Juana Mercedes Vicente, Diputada de la República por Dajabon
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- Beatriz Ramírez, Secretaría de Afrodescendientes, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres
- Lilian Abracsinskas, CSN Mujeres por la Democracia

**B. Miembros Asociados
Associate Members
États membres associés**

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ISLAS TURCAS Y CAICOS/TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDSRepresentante/Representative:

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**C. Participantes invitados que no son miembros de las Naciones Unidas
Participants invited not members of the United Nations
Invités non membres des Nations Unies**

ISLAS CAIMÁN/CAYMAN ISLANDS

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- Edna Moyle, JP Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and elected member for the district of North Side

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- Lucille Seymour, BEM, MLA, Third elected member for the district of Georgetown
- Leonard Dilbert, JP Deputy Chief Officer, (Policy & Planning) Ministry of Health and Human Services
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**D. Invitados especiales
Special guest
Invités speciaux**

- Rafael Correa, Presidente de la República del Ecuador
- Michelle Bachelet, Presidenta de la República de Chile
- María Teresa Fernández de la Vega, Vicepresidenta Primera y Portavoz del Gobierno de España

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

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

- Rachel Mayanja, Subsecretaria General y Asesora Especial del Secretario General en Cuestiones de Género y Adelanto de la Mujer/Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women
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- Nina Pacari Vega, Miembro del Foro Permanente para las Cuestiones Indígenas/Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

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

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

- Christine Norton, Regional Advisor, Adolescent Development and Gender Equality
- Gladys Acosta, Representative for Argentina
- Cristian Munduate, Representative for Ecuador

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)

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- Verónica Burneo, Communication Liaison, Andean Regional Office
- Junia Puglia, National Programme Officer, Regional Office of Brazil and the Southern Cone

Instituto Internacional de Investigaciones y Capacitación para la Promoción de la Mujer (INSTRAW)/United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)/Institut international de recherche et de formation pour la promotion de la femme (INSTRAW)

- Carmen Moreno, Directora, República Dominicana, mail: cmoreno@un-instraw.org
- Fabiola Cuvi, Directora INSTRAW Ecuador, mail: IECAIM@ecnet.ec
- Altagracia Balcacer, consultora, mail: abalcacer@un-instraw.org

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

- Carmen Rosa Villa Quintana, Representante Regional, mail: cvilla@ohchr.org
- Rebecca Steward, Oficial Asistente de Derechos Humanos, mail: rsteward@ohchr.org
- Madeleine Rees, Head of Women's Rights and Gender Unit, Suiza, mail: mrees@ohchr.org

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

- Marta Juárez, Representative, mail: juarez@unhcr.org

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

- René Mauricio Valdés, Representante para Ecuador
- Raquel Herrera, Programme Specialist, Gender and Sustainable Development, mail: raquel.herrera@undp.org
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- María Amparo Lasso, Regional Advisor of Communication, Regional Bureau Latin America and the Caribbean, mail: maria.lasso@undp.org
- Carla Rossignoli, Coordinadora de Comunicación
- María del Pilar Troya, Consultora de Género ODM

**G. Organismos especializados
Specialized Agencies
Institutions spécialisées**

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

- María Elena Valenzuela, Especialista Regional de Género y Empleo, mail: valenzuela@oit Chile.cl

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

- Firmin Edouard Matoko, Representante para Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador y Venezuela, mail: fmatoko@unesco.org.ec
- María Eugenia Martínez, Asistente de Coordinación, UNESCO Ecuador, mail: memartinez@unesco.org.ec

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

- Lilia Jara, Asesora en género y salud, mail: jaralili@paho.org
- Ana Isabel Quan, mail: jprosper@ecu.ops-oms.org
- Rubén Suárez, Asesor Regional en Economía y financiamiento, mail: suarezru@paho.org
- Jorge Luis Prospero, Representante, mail: jprosper@ecu.ops-oms.org
- Rocío Rojas, Consultora Regional, mail: jprosper@ecu.ops-oms.org

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

- Pilar Larreamendy, Punto Focal de Género, oficina de Ecuador

Organización Mundial de la Propiedad Intelectual (OMPI)/World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)/Organisation mondiale de la propriété intellectuelle

- Helen Lom, Director, WIPO Awards and Gender Issues, Coordination Sector for External Relations, Industry, Communications and Public Outreach, mail: helen.lom@wipo.int

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

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

- Gabriela Vega, Jefa Unidad para la Igualdad de Género en el Desarrollo, Departamento de Desarrollo Sostenible, mail: gabrielave@iadb.org
- Marcelo Pérez, Especialista Sectorial Representación Ecuador

Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)/Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences/Faculté latinoaméricaine de sciences sociales

- Gloria Bonder, Directora del Área Género, Sociedad y Políticas, FLACSO Argentina, mail: catunescol@flacso.org.ar

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)/International Organization for Migration (IOM)/Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)

- Ndioro Ndiaye, Directora General Adjunta/Deputy Director General
- Alejandro Guidi, Jefe de Misión
- Pilar Norza, Regional Representative for the Countries of the Andean Community
- Isabel Cruz, Anti-trafficking Program Assistant
- Rafael Paredes, Anti-trafficking Program Assistant

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

Agencia Latinoamericana de Información (ALAI)/Latin American Information Agency/Agence latinoaméricaine d'information

- Irene León, Vicepresidenta, mail: alai@alainet.org
- Sally Burch, Directora ejecutiva, mail: alai@alainet.org

Asociación del Caribe para la Investigación y la Acción Femeninas/Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (CAFRA)/Association des Caraïbes pour la recherche et l'action en faveur des femmes

- Erin Greene, Deputy Chairperson, Bahamas, mail: be_greene@hotmail.com, erinlvgreene@gmail.com

Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)/Research Centre for Feminist Action

- Lilian Soto, República Dominicana
- Elizabeth Suárez
- Diana Señor
- Paola Ortiz
- Claudia Palma
- Edurne Cárdena

Centro de la Mujer Peruana “Flora Tristán”/”Flora Tristán” Peruvian Women’s Center

- Cecilia Olea Mauleón, Coordinadora del Programa de Derechos Sexuales y Ciudadanía en Salud, mail: cecilia@flora.org.pe
- Diana Miloslavich Túpac, Coordinadora del Programa de Participación Política y Descentralización, miembro de la Red de Mujer y Hábitat de América Latina y el Caribe, mail: diana@flora.org.pe

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

- Azucena del Rocío Soledispa, Abogada, miembro del CLADEM Ecuador, mail: azusol@hotmail.com

Congregación Nuestra Señora de la Caridad del Buen Pastor/Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd

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- Hna. Narcisa Vivanco Valarezo, mail: narcydejesus@yahoo.es
- María Eugenia Torrico, coordinadora Congregación Buen Pastor, mail: torricome@yahoo.es

Consejo de Gobierno del Pueblo de Salasaca

- Oscar Fabián Pilla M, Presidente del Pueblo Salasaca, Consejo de Gobierno del Pueblo Salasaca, mail: oscarmosaquiza@hotmail.com

Federación Democrática Internacional de Mujeres/Women International Democratic Federation

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Federación Internacional de Mujeres de Negocio y Profesionales/International Federation of Business and Professional Women

- Rosa Elena Jiménez Vanegas, Presidente, Federación de Ecuador, mail: rosaelenaj@yahoo.es
- Silvia López Merino, Presidente Federación e Quito, mail: silomersa@hotmail.com
- Magdalena Ocaña, Presidenta B.P.W. Ambato, Federación de Mujeres de Negocios y Profesionales, mail: magdalenaocana@hotmail.com
- Maruja Guevara de Suárez, Presidenta Federación de Guayaquil, maritasu@yahoo.es
- Marcia Eulalia Vásquez, Presidente del Comité Técnico B.P.W, Ambato, Federación de Mujeres de Negocios y Profesionales de Ambato coprocalt@hispanista.com
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**Federación Internacional de Planificación de la Familia (Región Hemisferio Occidental)
(IPPF/RHO)/International Planned Parenthood Federation (Western Hemisphere Region)**

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Movimiento Manuela Ramos

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

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

- Leticia Cuevas, Coordinadora Ejecutiva, Equidad de Género: Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia, A.C., México, mail: cuevasl@equidad.org.mx
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Red Latinoamericana de Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir A.C./Catholics for a Free Choice (CFFC)

- Paola Brenes Hernández, Facilitadora de proyectos, Colectiva por el Derecho a Decidir, Costa Rica, mail: paobrenes78@yahoo.com, derechoadecidir@yahoo.com.mx
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- Teresa Lanza, Coordinadora colegiada de la Red Latinoamericana de CDD, Bolivia, mail: cddb@entelnet.bo
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Unión Nacional de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba (UNEAC)

- Gisella Arandia Covarrubias, Coordinadora/Color Cubano, Cuba, mail: giselarandnia@hotmail.com

Organización de Mujeres para el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo/Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)/Organisation des femmes pour l'environnement et le développement

- Marcela Tovar, Consultora, Estados Unidos, mail: mtovar1967@yahoo.com

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

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- Rosangela Soares de Oliveira, Representative to the UN in New York, USA/Brazil, mail: roliveir@gbgm-umc.org
- Ivonne Lorena Pereira Díaz, Representative to ECLAC in Santiago, mail: ivoonnela@yahoo.es
- Blanca Lucía Viracocha Chicaliza, Intern, Ecuador, mail: roliveir@gbgm-umc.org

J. Otras organizaciones no gubernamentales Other non-Governmental Organizations Autres organisations non gouvernementales

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- Creusa Maria Oliveira, Integrante, Articulación Feminista Marcosur, Brasil, mail: creuzamaria@ig.com.br
- Milena Pereira, Colaboradora, Articulación Feminista Marcosur, Paraguay, mail: milenapf@gmail.com

Campaña 28 de septiembre por la despenalización del aborto en América Latina y el Caribe

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Comisión de Seguimiento Mujeres Indígenas México y Centroamérica

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Confederación de Mujeres Ecuatorianas por el Cambio

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Consejo Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas del Ecuador (CONMIE)

- Tránsito Chela, Presidenta, mail: transitochela@hotmail.com
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- Rosa Poaquiza, Capacitadora en Área de Violencia Intrafamiliar

Consortio para el Diálogo Parlamentario y la Equidad

- Daphne Cuevas O., Directora, mail: daphne@consorcio-org.mx

Coordinadora Juvenil por la Equidad de Género

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- Aida Estefanía Quiñonez González, Integrante, mail: belleza_negra17@hotmail.com
- Pamela Quishpe Caiza, integrante Ecuador Adolescente, mail: pamelaquispe@prodeserea.org

Corporación Humanas

- Lilian Talía Álvarez Carvallo, Integrante, Corporación Humanas, Ecuador, mail: humanas@uio.satnet.net
- Cecilia Lorena Barraza Morelle, Directora, Corporación Humanas, Colombia, mail: humanas@etb.net.co
- Romy Natalí García Orbegoso, Monitora, Articulación Regional Feminista, mail: romy@demus.org.pe
- Ana Lucía Herrera, Ministerio de Gobierno, mail: humanas@vio.satnet.net

Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas/International Indigenous Women's Forum

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- María Eugenia Choque Quispe, Directora Ejecutiva, Centro de Estudios Multidisciplinario Aymara, mail: choque17@hotmail.com
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Foro de la Mujer

- Mary Travez, mail: ditraz@hotmail.com
- Flor María Sánchez, Coordinadora Foro de la Mujer de Piehinba
- Agueda de Jesús Vera Pluos
- Mirta Camelia Panchana Vera, Directora Ejecutiva, Foro Nacional de las Mujeres Guayas, mail: formujerquil@hotmail.com

International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA)

- Gloria Careaga, Representante Regional, mail: careaga@servidor.unam.mx

Iniciativa Centroamericana Seguimiento a Beijing-Cairo

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- Gladys Lanza Ochoa, Coordinadora Nacional, Movimiento de Mujeres “Visitación Padilla”, Honduras, mail: visitacionpadilla@cablecolor.hn, gladyslantzap@hotmail.com
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Movimiento de Mujeres de Sectores Populares

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Movimiento de Mujeres del Oro

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Movimiento de Mujeres Negras (MOMUNE)

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Movimiento de Mujeres por la Justicia Ecuador

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Organización Negra Centroamericana (ONECA)

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Red de Género y Comercio

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Red de Mujeres Afrolatinoamericanas y Afrocaribeñas y de la Diáspora

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Red de Mujeres de Partidos y Movimientos Políticos del Ecuador

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Red de Trabajadoras Sexuales del Ecuador

- Elizabeth Molino, Coordinadora

Red Latinoamericana de Mujeres Transformando la Economía

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Red Latinoamericana y Caribeña 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 Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Mujeres de Fe de Religiones por la Paz (LACWFN)/Latin American and Caribbean Women of Faith Network (LACWFN)

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K. Invitados

Guests

Invités

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- María Ángeles Durán, Investigadora, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), Instituto de Economía y Geografía, Madrid, España
- Saskia Sassen, Profesora de Sociología, Universidad de Chicago
- Casimira Rodríguez, ex Ministra de Justicia, Bolivia
- Epsy Campbell, Directora Ejecutiva / Presidenta, Asociación para el Desarrollo de la Mujer Negra Costarricense, Partido Acción Ciudadana, Costa Rica, mail: epsycampbell@ice.co.cr
- Ida Le Blanc, General Secretary, National Union of Domestic Employees (NUDE), Trinidad and Tobago
- Line Bareiro, Directora, Centro de Documentación y Estudios, Paraguay
- Rocío Villanueva, Profesora, Facultad de Derecho y del Instituto de Derechos Humanos, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú
- Gloria Ardaya, Doctora en Sociología y Coordinadora de la Maestría de Descentralización y Gestión Pública Postgrado de la Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, Bolivia
- Laura Pautassi, Consultora, Argentina
- Rocío Rosero, ex Directora Ejecutiva del Consejo Nacional de las Mujeres del Ecuador
- Flavia Marco, Consultora, Bolivia

- Corina Rodríguez, Consultora, Argentina
- Virginia Guzmán, Subdirectora, Centro de Estudios de la Mujer, Chile
- Magdalena León, Investigadora, Colombia
- Karen Bart-Alexander, consultora CEPAL

L. Otros invitados
Other Guests
Autres invités

Fondo de Cooperación al Desarrollo (F.O.S.)/Fund for Development Cooperation

- Lieve Daeren, Coordinadora FOS para Ecuador y Perú, mail: lievedaeren@speedy.com.pe

Centro Internacional de Investigaciones para el Desarrollo (CIID)/International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

- Claudie Gossein, Señor Program Specialist, Internacional Development Research Centre (IDRC), mail: cgosselin@idrc.ca
- Galia Mejía, Intern, Internacional Development Research Centre (IDRC), mail: gmejia@idrc.ca

Centro Médico de Orientación y Planificación Familiar (CEMOPLAF)

- Pilar Pérez Ordoñez, mail: rsevilla@vio.satnet.net

Corporación de Desarrollo Afroecuatoriana

- Alodia Borja Nazareno, Presidenta, mail: alodia70@hotmail.com

Corporación Internacional de Cultura del Ecuador

- Elbia Anchundia Pacheco, Presidenta Ejecutiva, Programa Nacional de Cultura de Paz, mail: culturadepazecuador@hotmail.com
- Antonio Leonel Ortiz, Representante Nacional, Programa de Cultura de Paz, mail: culturadepazecuador@hotmail.com
- Natalia Tobar Padilla, Coordinadora de Comunicación y Relaciones Públicas, Programa de Cultura de Paz, mail: naty_tobar@hotmail.com

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Seguro Social

- Corina Cantuña, Seguro Social Campesino, mail: nayon20012001@yahoo.com

Movimiento País-Ecuador

- María Casco, Socióloga, Coordinadora de Grupos Vulnerables
- Judith Aguirre, Coordinadora, Área de Salud, Dirección Nacional de Acción Política
- María del Carmen Zaldumbide, Área de la Mujer, Dirección Nacional de Acción Política, mail: milyzaldumbide@yahoo.com

**M. 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)

- José Luis Machinea, Secretario Ejecutivo/Executive Secretary
- 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
- Luis Yáñez, Asesor Legal, Secretaría de la Comisión/ Legal Counsel, Secretary of the Commission
- Diane Alméras, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Social Affairs Officer
- Carlos Maldonado, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Social Affairs Officer, Women and Development Unit
- Vivian Milosavlevic, Unidad de la Mujer
- Irma Arriagada, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales, División de Desarrollo Social/Social Affairs Officer, Social Development Division

Sede subregional de la CEPAL en México/ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico/Bureau sous-régional de la CEPALC à Mexico

- Lourdes Colinas, Unidad de Desarrollo Social

Sede subregional de la CEPAL para el Caribe/ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean/Bureau sous-régional de la CEPALC pour les Caraïbes

- Neil Pierre, Director
- Sheila Stuart, Social Affairs Officer

Annex 10

A. DOCUMENTOS DE TRABAJO/WORKING DOCUMENTS

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| LC/L.2760(CRM.10/1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temario provisional - Provisional agenda - Ordre du jour provisoire |
| LC/L.2761(CRM.10/2) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temario provisional anotado - Annotated provisional agenda - Annotations de l'ordre du jour provisoire |
| LC/L.2738(CRM.10/3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - El aporte de las mujeres a la igualdad en América Latina y el Caribe - Women's contribution to equality in Latin America and the Caribbean - La contribution des femmes à l'égalité en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes - A contribuição das mulheres para a igualdade na América Latina e no Caribe |
| LC/L.2670(CRM.10/4) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hacia un horizonte paritario en América Latina: representación política de las mujeres - A gender parity horizon in Latin America: the political representation of women - Vers un horizon paritaire en Amérique latine: représentation politique des femmes |
| LC/L.2779(CRM.10/5) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentos presentados a la décima Conferencia Regional sobre la Mujer de América Latina y el Caribe - Documents presented at the tenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean |
| LC/CAR/L.118(CRM.10/6) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The contribution of Women to the economy and social protection especially in relation to unpaid work performed by women in the Caribbean |
| LC/CAR/L.129(CRM.10/7) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's political participation and gender parity in decision-making at all levels in the Caribbean |

B. OTROS DOCUMENTOS/OTHER DOCUMENTS

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| LC/L.2773 | - Report of the Subregional preparatory meeting for the Caribbean for the Tenth Session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda, 22-23 May 2007 |
| LC/L.2774 | - Informe de la reunión subregional para Centroamérica y México preparatoria de la décima Conferencia Regional sobre la Mujer de América Latina y el Caribe, Ciudad de Guatemala, 16 y 17 de mayo de 2007 |
| LC/L.2726 | - Manual de capacitación – Gobernabilidad democrática e igualdad de género

- Training Manual – Democratic governance and gender equality in Latin America and the Caribbean |
| LC/G.2321 | - Cuaderno de la CEPAL 92 – Estadísticas para la equidad de género. Magnitudes y tendencias en América Latina |
| LC/R.2138 | - Los desafíos del Milenio ante la igualdad de género |
| LC/L.2708-P | - Trabajo, educación y salud de las niñas en América Latina y el Caribe: indicadores elaborados en el marco de la plataforma de Beijing, <i>serie Mujer y desarrollo 82</i> |
| LC/L.2709-P | - Incorporando un módulo de uso del tiempo a las encuestas de hogares. restricciones y potencialidades, <i>serie Mujer y desarrollo 83</i> |
| LC/L.2721-P | - Violencia contra la mujer en la pareja: respuestas de la salud pública en El Alto, Bolivia, <i>serie Mujer y desarrollo 84</i> |
| LC/L.2722-P | - Violencia contra la mujer en la pareja: respuestas de la salud pública en Santiago de Chile, <i>serie Mujer y desarrollo 85</i> |

C. DOCUMENTOS ELECTRÓNICOS A DISPOSICIÓN DE LOS PARTICIPANTES/ ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE TO PARTICIPANTS

- | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| N/A | - Informes/Reports |
| N/A | - Series Mujer y desarrollo |
| N/A | - Documentación/Documents |