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**REPORT OF THE FIRST REGIONAL CONFERENCE IN FOLLOW-UP TO THE  
WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**(São Paulo, Brazil, 6-9 April 1997)**



## CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>
A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK .....	1-17	1
Place and date of the meeting .....	1	1
Attendance .....	2-13	1
Accreditation .....	14	2
Election of officers .....	15-16	2
Documentation .....	17	3
B. AGENDA .....	18	3
C. OPENING AND CLOSING MEETINGS .....	19-34	4
Opening meeting .....	19-31	4
Closing meeting .....	32-34	6
D. SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS .....	35-62	6
Plenary meetings .....	36-47	7
Ministerial round table on macroeconomic management and its impact on poverty .....	48-54	8
Panel on strategies for the alleviation and reduction of poverty .....	55-58	10
Panel on productive employment .....	59-60	10
Panel on social integration .....	61-62	11
E. ADOPTION OF THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENTS .....	63	11
CONSENSUS OF SÃO PAULO .....	-	11
Annex 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS .....	-	17
Annex 2: LIST OF DOCUMENTS .....	-	37

## **A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK**

### Place and date of the meeting

1. The first Regional Conference in Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development was held in São Paulo, Brazil, from 6 to 9 April 1997.

### Attendance<sup>1</sup>

2. The Conference was attended by representatives of the following 32 States members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Haiti, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

3. In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Terms of Reference of the Commission, observers from the following States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Commission were present in a consultative capacity: China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa and Syrian Arab Republic.

4. The following States which are not members of the United Nations participated in a consultative capacity: Holy See and Switzerland.

5. The United Nations Secretariat sent a representative from the Division for Social Policy and Development, Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development.

6. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies attended the Conference: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Programme, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Children's Fund and United Nations Development Fund for Women.

7. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Pan American Health Organization-World Health Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

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<sup>1</sup> See annex 1.

8. The Conference was also attended by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Caribbean Development Bank, European Commission, Inter-American Development Bank, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, International Organization for Migration, Latin American Economic System, Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences and Organization of American States.

9. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were represented: Category I: International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Business and Professional Women and World Federation of Trade Unions. Category II: Latin American Association of Development Organizations, South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy and World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations. Roster: Friedrich Ebert Foundation and International Council for Adult Education.

10. In the category "Other non-governmental organizations", the Association of Non-Governmental Organizations was represented.

11. The following special guests attended and participated in the round table on macroeconomic management and its impact on poverty: Roberto Pizarro, Minister of Planning and Cooperation of Chile; José Antonio Ocampo, Minister of Finance and Public Credit of Colombia; Francisco de Paula Gutiérrez, Minister of Finance of Costa Rica; Marco Caramuru de Paiva, Pedro Sampaio, Minister of Finance of Brazil, and Faith Innenarity, representing Portia Simpson, Minister of Labour, Social Security and Sports of Jamaica.

12. The following special guests also attended and participated in the panels on the three core issues of the World Summit for Social Development. Productive employment: Osvaldo Hurtado, former President of Ecuador; Robert Ayres, Office of the Chief Economist, World Bank; and Agustín Ibarra, Executive Secretary of the Board of Standards and Certification of Employment Qualification of Mexico. Poverty: Ruth Cardoso, First Lady of the Federative Republic of Brazil and President of the Community Solidarity Programme; and Rose Marie Ruiz Bravo, Chief Executive, Joint Institute for Social Aid of Costa Rica. Social integration: Patricio Aylwin, Chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Commission for Social Development; Rodolfo Stavenhagen, academic, Colegio de México; and Eduardo Amadeo, Secretary for Social Development of Argentina.

13. Representatives of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights and the Latin American Parliament also attended as guests.

#### Accreditation

14. Pursuant to rule 15 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, the credentials of the delegations as submitted to the Executive Secretary were examined and found to be in order.

#### Election of officers

15. At the first plenary meeting, the delegations elected the officers of the first Regional Conference in Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development.

16. The officers of the Conference were as follows:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Brazil
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Netherlands
	Nicaragua
	Trinidad and Tobago
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Chile

#### Documentation

17. The list of working documents submitted by the ECLAC secretariat at the first Regional Conference in Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development is given in annex 2.

### **B. AGENDA**

18. The Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. The equity gap. Latin America, the Caribbean and the Social Summit
4. Presentation of reports on implementation of the commitments undertaken at the World Summit for Social Development in the participating countries
5. Ministerial round table on macroeconomic management and its impact on poverty
6. Panels on the three core issues of the World Summit for Social Development:
  - Alleviation and reduction of poverty
  - Productive employment
  - Social integration
7. Other matters
8. Consideration and adoption of the agreements of the Conference

### C. OPENING AND CLOSING MEETINGS

#### Opening meeting

19. The opening meeting was held at the Headquarters of the Latin American Parliament and began with a cordial welcome from the Speaker of the Parliament, Juan Adolfo Singer.

20. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC thanked the Government of Brazil for its support and took note of the presence of representatives from the other organizations that were co-sponsoring the Conference. He then drew attention to the fact that the Conference was the first follow-up meeting to the World Summit for Social Development to be held in a developing region. It was taking place at a point in time marked by far-reaching economic and social reforms in Latin America and the Caribbean and by a search for policies and actions to help consolidate achievements and rectify shortcomings.

21. Opinions on the subject differed, but virtually everyone agreed that the issues addressed at the World Summit for Social Development —employment, poverty and social integration— were the areas in which the least progress had been made; in some countries, in fact, conditions had deteriorated. Specifically, as indicated in the discussion paper submitted by ECLAC,<sup>2</sup> the pattern of growth taking shape in the region was not generating enough productive jobs to absorb all those entering the economically active population, while at the same time lags and heterogeneity in production were severely hindering progress towards social equity. That was why ECLAC had made concern for social equity one of the pillars of its thinking. Since the region would not be able to overcome poverty or move towards social integration and governability under democracy simply by creating jobs and improving social policy management, ECLAC had repeatedly emphasized the importance of adopting an integrated approach based on a unified concept of economic and social policy, together with reforms in existing regulatory and institutional systems, so that changes in production patterns and progress in terms of social equity could move ahead in tandem.

22. The Conference was in keeping with the tradition of utilizing ECLAC as a forum for analysing priority issues on the development agenda and exploring avenues for contributing to the economic and social advancement of the member countries. The meeting also opened up opportunities for forging links with other institutions and, above all, offered clues as to what kind of role the United Nations might play in the economic and social spheres within the context of a rejuvenated, vigorous and relevant organizational identity.

23. The President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Fernando Henrique Cardoso, said that the choice of São Paulo as the venue for the Conference was significant, since the city's vitality and strength, together with its social problems, made it a good example of the types of issues to be addressed during the proceedings.

24. The World Summit at Copenhagen had breathed new life into ideals upheld by the United Nations since its creation in San Francisco: peace, security, and harmonious coexistence and development in a spirit of humanity and democracy. The social problems which were currently hindering that type of

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<sup>2</sup> ECLAC, The equity gap. Latin America, the Caribbean and the Social Summit (LC/G.1954(CONF.86/3)), Santiago, Chile, 18 March 1997.

development were not confined to the less advanced countries; they afflicted industrialized countries as well and were at the very heart of contemporary society. ECLAC had been exploring those questions ever since its inception, and the Commission was therefore the most appropriate forum for a creative analysis of the issues in the spirit of Copenhagen and an exchange of experiences with a view to the reformulation of development policies in the light of those ideals.

25. The commitments made by the countries at the Summit had been undertaken at a very opportune yet difficult point in time. It was opportune because in so doing they had raised the question of the relationship between economic and social considerations in the wake of the collapse of the socialist experiment and the end of the economic illusion of total reliance on market mechanisms. On that occasion, they reasserted social values, but were fully aware that neither those values nor their political will would suffice to solve their social problems in the absence of a sound economic foundation.

26. It was also a difficult point in time, since in order to tackle social issues they would have to call upon the State, a State lacking in efficiency and efficacy and suffering from constraints in terms of the actions it could take. One of the constraints was the diminished regulatory capacity of nation-States in the face of external forces, the globalization of production, and the technological and organizational revolution brought about by worldwide linkages. Another was the inability of the bureaucracy to cope with internal forces actuated by the greater social demands associated with the region's move towards more fully democratic systems.

27. The time had come to break through the perplexities of the situation and take up the challenge of devising a way to reorganize public policy. It was necessary to persevere in the effort to build a new kind of State with the power to act, to de-privatize that State, to free it from the special interests embedded within it and to set it the task of providing the whole of the population with greater opportunities for integration into society. If one thought about the concept of the "welfare State" as it was employed in international discourse, it was clear that such a State had never existed in the region; on the contrary, it would be more accurate to talk about a "poor-fare State" —an omnipresent structure contaminated by private interests and those of its own bureaucracy, with both, in some cases, sharing the taint of corruption. Hence the need to reform the State in order to move towards a fairer distribution of the benefits of development, greater equality and more rapid social progress.

28. The Conference would also address other basic issues, including education. Without education, the notion of social integration would be a utopian dream. Democratic coexistence demanded the involvement of the citizenry on a day-to-day basis, a flow of information free of manipulation, and a broadening of national horizons so that the challenges of the contemporary world might be met. Globalization was the only option, since autarky had become unthinkable, but it generated new risks of social exclusion, and education thus had an important part to play in boosting the competitiveness of individuals and of countries. Moreover, the globalized development process had some facets that varied from one country to the next, depending on its society's characteristics and values; an effort should thus be made to carry forward a cultural reorganization process that would contribute to individual preparation and motivation.

29. It was no longer useful to think in terms of dichotomies, such as economic versus social, or to take a static view of the situation. The circumstances were such that it was necessary to take up different banners at different times, depending on the requirements of the moment, and develop a kaleidoscopic perspective untrammelled by hard and fast rules.



30. Turning to Brazil, President Cardoso discussed a number of economic, political and social issues in the light of the commitments undertaken in Copenhagen. In the economic sphere, he said that the *Real Plan* had made it possible to quell inflation and reconcile stabilization with economic growth. In the political arena, a determined effort was being made to reform the State and overhaul its machinery by establishing a direct link between State action and social demands, decentralizing social services and focusing the State's efforts on financing, policy-making, evaluating policy outputs, and regulating the exercise of power within the society. The de-privatization of the State called for a transformation of the ethos of public administration, which needed to become more open and democratic.

31. In the social sphere, providing access to land was a means of promoting the integration of vast sectors of the population, while ensuring human rights was a fundamental component of social equity. The latter necessitated a process of re-education and a reaffirmation of values, in order to break the vicious circle of violence and put an end to reprehensible practices. President Cardoso called for a reawakening of the country's conscience and the formation of a new type of solidarity that would set up a dialectic capable of overcoming the conflict between the values of the community, which were rooted in shared experiences, and those of society, which were founded upon the social contract. In thinking along these lines, he stressed it was essential to turn back to the question of ethics, not as a moral objective, but rather as an effective means of motivating society to move towards integration.

#### Closing meeting

32. At the closing meeting, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC thanked the Government of Brazil for its logistical and substantive support and in particular for the President's speech at the opening meeting, which had inspired the whole conference by its brilliance. He said that such periodic meetings were an opportunity for the ECLAC secretariat to interact with the Governments of member States at a number of levels and to provide a forum for discussion.

33. The purpose of the Conference had been to evaluate the progress made in implementing the commitments undertaken at the World Summit for Social Development and to identify the weak points in the process. That aim had been fully achieved. Some had been surprised by the remarkable progress that had been made in the adoption of mechanisms and policies, thanks largely to the impetus provided by the Summit. Indeed, two important outcomes of the Conference were reassurance that the momentum established in Copenhagen was being maintained and recognition that the Latin American and Caribbean region had pointed the way ahead in evaluating the results of the Summit.

34. The Chairman agreed with the Executive Secretary of ECLAC and he noted that participants were drawn from the highest levels and made particular mention of the President of Brazil, former presidents and serving ministers. He also thanked the representatives, who had made the Conference so fruitful.

### **D. SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS**

35. The agenda items were dealt with in plenary meetings (items 3, 4, 7 and 8); in a ministerial round table on macroeconomic management and its impact on poverty (item 5); and in three panels on poverty, employment and social integration, the core issues of the World Summit for Social Development (item 6).

Plenary meetings (agenda items 3 and 4)

36. The ECLAC secretariat introduced the document entitled "**The equity gap. Latin America, the Caribbean and the Social Summit**", containing: i) a diagnostic analysis of the social situation in the countries of the region, focusing on the issues addressed at the Social Summit —poverty, employment and social integration— and reviving the issue of income distribution, discussion of which in a regional context had thus far been put off; ii) a summary of the economic and social reforms under way in the countries of the region, particularly in education, health, housing and social security; and iii) policy proposals that ECLAC felt could contribute to the attainment of the objectives of the World Summit for Social Development.

37. The diagnostic analysis showed that during the 1990s poverty had diminished in a large number of countries, although not greatly; in some countries there had even been setbacks. Income distribution had with few exceptions, tended to worsen, and the creation of productive employment seemed to be a key problem for many countries in the region.

38. Social integration had always been a stumbling-block for the region, and the processes of structural change had given rise to a sense of insecurity among the general public and a lack of confidence in the institutions responsible for law and order and for justice. A variety of factors, such as the rise in urban violence, the nexus of drug trafficking, corruption and violence, changes in individual behaviour, and residential segregation, could lead to situations of alienation and heighten social and political conflict, bringing ever-greater problems of governability.

39. The study emphasized not only the importance of economic growth for the reduction of poverty and unemployment, but also the importance of social policy as a prerequisite for such growth, since employment opportunities were within reach only for sectors of the population that had already accumulated human capital by taking advantage of social policies on education and health, *inter alia*.

40. Emphasis was also placed on the issue of social expenditure. During the 1990s, social expenditure had regained a significant amount of the ground lost in the cutbacks of the 1980s. Increases had been observed chiefly in the education and social security sectors; in the latter case, they played an important redistributive role, but only in those countries at an advanced stage of demographic transition and with extensive social security coverage.

41. The study drew attention to the need to increase the efficiency with which the resources allocated to social policies were used. That would require major changes to be made, as regards not only policy objectives, but also the approaches and instruments adopted in policy design and implementation.

42. The secretariat also informed the Conference about activities taking place at the international level to evaluate the attainment of the objectives and goals of the World Summit for Social Development and drew particular attention to the fact that in February 1997 the United Nations Statistical Commission had defined a minimum set of social indicators, which would permit a better balance between social and economic information, both in the quantity and quality of the information and in its timeliness. The secretariat also cited a number of instances of collaboration between ECLAC, the countries of the region and the other international organizations, in the area of social information.

43. Lastly, it pointed out that just as gross domestic product functioned as a general indicator in the economic sphere, so the percentage of poor households and the open unemployment rate could serve the

same purpose in the social sphere. These rates needed to be complemented, however, by a study of poverty profiles in terms of analytical categories relevant to policy-making areas (employment, education, income sources, gender and risk groups, *inter alia*).

44. Delegations described the main programmes and policies in their own countries for combating poverty, creating productive employment and promoting social integration and addressed a number of the central issues of the Conference. In the debate on agenda items 3 and 4 they stressed that there was a close but complex interaction between economic and social development. Economic development could not be contemplated without complementary social policies, while social development could not take root in unstable or fragile economic conditions. Economic growth with stability was put forward as a necessary, though not sufficient, condition for implementation of the commitments undertaken at the Social Summit. Progress in eradicating poverty, creating productive employment and promoting social integration was hampered by external debt payments and the difficulty of integrating into the global economy. Nevertheless, globalization was seen as an opportunity to strengthen the productive capacity of the region's economies.

45. Delegations stressed the importance of the kind of development. Similar growth rates accompanied by different approaches to social policy had led, over time, to differing degrees of progress in the implementation of the commitments undertaken at the Social Summit. Changing the kind of development would require dovetailing social and economic policy, and that would demand not just resources, but also efficiency and efficacy in the use of those resources.

46. The adoption of an appropriate social policy linked to economic policy also demanded a recognition of the general, multi-sectoral nature of each, of the multiple agents involved in their implementation, and of the intertemporal dynamic of their outcomes. This in turn meant acknowledging that the greatest obstacle to attainment of the objectives of the Social Summit was the institutional structure within which the link-up was to take place. The majority of the delegations described in detail the steps their countries were taking to link the two sets of policies. Measures included establishing inter-sectoral coordination offices; setting up a social authority; experimenting with decentralization and regional-, municipal- and community-level participation; strengthening local management; measuring, monitoring and evaluating results; and collaborating with non-governmental organizations.

47. Delegations discussed a number of points related to such strategies that needed to be addressed in order to move ahead in implementing the objectives of the Social Summit: the statistics required to evaluate policy outcomes and refine targeting; the management capacity of local institutions; the need for agencies to monitor and evaluate outcomes; consideration of gender and culture dimensions of family structure in policy design; the particular attention that should be paid to rural areas; budget formulation in social policy; combining public-sector and private actions in an appropriate manner; and the definition of target groups and basic components of social assistance.

#### Ministerial round table on macroeconomic management and its impact on poverty

48. The participants agreed that the specific function of macroeconomic authorities was to create the conditions for sustained and stable growth in a context of social equity. This task was justified not only in strictly economic terms, but also by the fact that the maintenance of macroeconomic equilibria enjoyed strong popular support in the region.

49. While stable growth was a key element, it alone was not enough to meet the challenges involved in achieving social equity, particularly at a time of structural reform. Although stable growth had shown signs of being able to make inroads on poverty, there was no evidence in the region that it had had a favourable effect on income distribution, even in the more vigorous economies. Thus growth would have to be complemented by an active social policy focusing on investment in human resources and promoting joint actions by public- and private-sector actors. It was therefore important to continue moving forward with the conceptual elaboration and practical implementation of the integrated approach to development that ECLAC had proposed, and participants noted that a degree of complementarity could already be found between the economic and social spheres both in terms of objectives and in terms of policies.

50. As regards objectives, current economic reforms were part of a wider process whose goals were sustained, stable growth in a globalized context; reduction in poverty and improvements in income distribution; and, lastly, the strengthening of democratic structures. None of those three objectives was reducible to the other two, and a vision of the whole was needed in order to foster balanced progress and avoid such reductionism. It was clear from participants' presentations that the current rate of progress was rather uneven: in macroeconomic management it had been steady, but in social equity terms it was far less so. At the same time, there was a growing demand for improvements in the quality and transparency of policies and for closer links between public policy and civil society.

51. In discussion of the interdependence and mutual reinforcement of economic and social policies, participants emphasized that stable growth helped reduce poverty by improving employment conditions and wages, and helped raise the tax revenues necessary for financing social expenditure; and that when large segments of the population were excluded from quality productive employment, the potential for economic growth could not be fully exploited.

52. Participants stressed that the issue of income distribution was a complex one. The jobs created during the current period of growth were chiefly in the informal sector, and statistics showed that the pay gap between skill levels had widened noticeably. It was important, therefore, to pay greater attention to the analysis of trends in income distribution, and particularly to the impact of ownership of the means of production and the democratization of savings and investment opportunities.

53. The chief area for complementarity between the social and economic spheres could be tapped by a vigorous policy of human resource training, so vital to competitive growth within a global economy. To further strengthen that complementarity, it would be necessary to improve the technical dialogue between the two spheres. Economic management had progressed faster than social management; moreover, in the social sphere there seemed to be less consensus as to the broad outlines of policy, and performance evaluation was still not widely practiced. Social expenditure as a percentage of GDP had regained lost ground in a number of countries in recent years, and that was encouraging insofar as efforts were also being made to improve the quality of such spending. Any steps taken to increase the coverage and depth of social expenditure should now be backed up by institutional and management reforms that would enhance the return on social investment and so lead to improvements in services and benefits to the user.

54. Participants discussed such issues as the decentralization of social management and the simultaneous reduction of administrative expenditure, the continuation of efforts at targeting and the introduction of performance-evaluation mechanisms. Progress in those areas would depend on tighter coordination of economic and social policy. Although a close watch would have to be kept on the impact of social-policy decentralization on fiscal and macroeconomic equilibria, increasing the flexibility of public expenditure

would leave more room to deal with emerging social problems such as drug addiction, juvenile delinquency and a decline in public safety.

#### Panel on strategies for the alleviation and reduction of poverty

55. The panel emphasized the fact that debates on poverty had long failed to address the question of policy efficiency, which, as was increasingly recognized, was a central consideration.

56. Participants in the panel agreed that the fight against poverty was neither the exclusive domain of social policy nor the exclusive responsibility of the State. The multifaceted nature of the struggle required integrated measures linking together the various economic, political and social agents.

57. The recognition of growth as a decisive factor in reducing poverty did not do away with the need for complementary social policies to provide people with a basic minimum of education and health services. In addition, there continued to be a need for targeted programmes, since not all regions or groups of persons benefited equally from economic growth.

58. The panel stressed that: i) the reduction of poverty continued to be one of the most important challenges to be faced, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean, a region characterized by a highly regressive pattern of income distribution and concentration of wealth; ii) in order to overcome poverty, an integrated approach was required, in which business, civil society and government would all participate in policy design and implementation; iii) the effectiveness of social policy was determined primarily by macroeconomic policy; iv) there was growing awareness of the importance of effective management and participation by civil society at the local level; and v) human capital formation (better education and health) was a basic requirement for a sound performance by the countries' economic systems.

#### Panel on productive employment

59. Speakers focused on the fact that the growth achieved as a result of economic reform had not contributed significantly to the reduction of poverty and economic inequality. This was because the pattern of growth had not generated enough productive, quality jobs to enable households from all social strata to benefit from that growth.

60. Given that situation, the region should make it a priority to promote the restructuring of the production system so that regional development and growth would have an effect on employment. Speakers proposed the following as possible courses of action: i) developing a new education and training paradigm in order to meet the challenge of increasing competition in a globalized economy; ii) restoring the dimension of solidarity to the system, identifying full employment as an economic policy objective and applying labour legislation to informal sectors; iii) finding non-ideological alternatives to correct distortions not only in the labour market, but in all the factor markets; iv) rapidly incorporating new technologies and eliminating the distortions arising from labour practices such as indexing wages to past rather than future inflation, retaining an inflexible, non-demand-related working day, and setting pay levels according to hours worked rather than performance.

### Panel on social integration

61. The point was made that a greater degree of social integration would enable the Latin American countries to tackle the new economic and social problems arising from globalization with a wider range of policy instruments than was offered by the quest for growth in stable market economies. The promotion of social integration involved combating not only poverty but also social exclusion, by developing individual's capacity to achieve well-being for themselves and their families in the present context of personal and societal uncertainty.

62. Policies aiming to increase social integration should not focus only on the poor and the marginalized, but should pay special attention to vulnerable groups, in order to minimize the risk that their situation might deteriorate while that of others improved. The multidimensional nature of the causes and consequences of social disintegration required new categories of analysis and information relating not only to individuals, but also to other important elements, such as the family, ethnic groups and groupings created by ever-greater residential segregation.

## **E. ADOPTION OF THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENTS**

63. The first Regional Conference in Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, at its final plenary meeting on 9 April 1997, adopted the Consensus of São Paulo, the text of which follows.

### **CONSENSUS OF SÃO PAULO**

1. The World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995) adopted a Programme of Action which states that "the regional commissions, in cooperation with the regional intergovernmental organizations and banks, could convene, on a biennial basis, a meeting at a high political level to review progress made towards implementing the outcome of the Summit, exchange views on their respective experiences and adopt the appropriate measures".
2. In pursuance of that mandate, the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has convened a Conference of the ECLAC member countries in the city of São Paulo, from 6 to 9 April 1997, to evaluate the progress achieved in fulfilling the commitments undertaken in Copenhagen.
3. The Conference has been organized in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Latin American Economic System (SELA), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
4. This gathering, attended by political authorities responsible for social issues in their respective countries, represents a continuation of the efforts made by the countries at earlier meetings to follow up on the commitments assumed at the World Summit for Social Development. These meetings include:

- i) The Meeting of Ministers for Social Development of the Rio Group, held in Buenos Aires in May 1995;
  - ii) The Regional Technical Meeting in Follow-up to the Agreements of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Quito in November 1995;
  - iii) The Inter-American Technical Seminar on Programmes for the Elimination of Poverty, held in conjunction with OAS in Buenos Aires in December 1995;
  - iv) The Social Development Conference, held in Iquique in 1996, within the framework of the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government;
  - v) The Caribbean Ministerial Meeting on Poverty Eradication, held in Port of Spain in October-November 1996;
  - vi) The first High-level Meeting on Social Development at the Organization of American States, held in Washington, D.C. in February 1997.
5. In assessing the progress made in fulfilling the agreements reached at Copenhagen, the Governments of ECLAC member countries have evaluated the fulfilment of the commitments undertaken there, particularly those that appear on the Summit agenda: eradicating poverty, promoting full employment and fostering social integration.
  6. The reports submitted by the Governments of the region on the implementation of these agreements bear witness to the Summit's contribution to the reinforcement of many of the policies that the Governments have been implementing in the 1990s. They have also given rise to a valuable exchange of experiences that will permit policies aimed at fulfilling the Summit agreements to be targeted more efficiently in future.
  7. It is clearly important to continue consolidating internal consensuses within the countries of the region and thereby create a set of conditions that is more conducive to the fulfilment of the Summit agreements.
  8. It is important to note that the region's Governments and civil society have made a great effort to eliminate social deficits. Public social investment, in particular, has risen in a majority of the countries, especially in the education and social security sectors, and in many cases this increase has been associated with a series of social reforms.
  9. Special emphasis has been placed on educational reforms, not only in order to expand the coverage of the region's educational systems, but also to correct their deficiencies in terms of quality, equity of access and the relevance of what is taught, and to try to establish functional and effective relationships among education, popular participation and production systems.
  10. Generally speaking, the long-standing trend towards an improvement in the health status of the population in the countries of the region has been maintained. Nevertheless, considerable differences between one social group and another continue to exist, thereby jeopardizing the region's future capacity for human capital formation. For this reason, reforms have been set in motion which, in addition to strengthening the State's regulatory capacity, also seek to improve the

equity of access to benefits, increase the efficiency and quality of care, and raise the health sector's productivity.

11. The pension system reforms now under way seek to increase benefits and broaden coverage through more efficient fund management that will ensure the systems' financial sustainability in the medium and long term.
12. During the 1990s, there has been a noticeable upturn in the level of public expenditure on housing, and special efforts have been made to adjust housing programmes in order to raise efficiency and improve the targeting of the available resources, as well as to introduce resources and management methods drawn from the private sector and organized community action.
13. In recent years there have been a number of instances of very fruitful cooperation between Governments and civil society with the aim of bringing citizens and government authorities closer together in devising and implementing social policies.
14. Despite the differing nature of the countries' experiences and their varying degrees of success, all these reform efforts are greatly concerned with increasing coverage and improving the quality of services, managing resources more efficiently, upgrading and reinforcing the attention devoted by the State to social policy, modernizing public administration in order to prevent resources from being scattered and functions duplicated, and achieving a more suitable form of complementarity between public and private resources.
15. Nevertheless, for all the progress made in implementing these reforms, the region cannot yet demonstrate major gains in social equity. This influences the sustainability of the development process and hinders the consolidation of social integration.
16. A review of the economic changes that have taken place in the region during the 1990s reveals both advances and setbacks. The majority of countries in the region have made a modest economic recovery, significant gains in terms of macroeconomic stability, export diversification and growth, and greater access to external financing; there has also been a marked increase in regional economic interdependence.
17. The level and stability of economic growth, the slowing of inflation, and the continuing effort to allocate greater resources to social spending, improve the targeting of programmes to eradicate poverty and ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of comprehensive programmes, together with the maintenance of a favourable external environment, have been key factors in the reduction of poverty, although there are wide disparities from one country to the next.
18. Nevertheless, the growth rate still falls far short of what is necessary to reduce the region's social deficits rapidly enough. Inadequate saving and investment levels, sluggish job growth and substantial social gaps remain. The region's economies still display a high degree of external vulnerability, which means that adverse external shocks threaten to have devastating impacts on the incidence and severity of poverty, particularly in the island developing States of the region.
19. During the first half of the 1990s, with marked differences from one country to the next, the level of poverty in relative terms fell from 41% to 39%. However, this reduction was not large enough



to offset the increase seen in the 1980s, and in absolute terms the number of people living in poverty had therefore risen from 135.9 million at the start of the 1980s to 210 million by 1994.

20. More women than men live in absolute poverty, and the risk of falling into poverty is far greater for women than for men. In the past decade, the number of women living in poverty has increased disproportionately relative to the number of men, and a marked increase has been seen in female-headed households. The gender disparities in economic, social and political power-sharing remain a critical contributing factor to the feminization of poverty, with serious consequences for women and their children. Governments have begun to adopt specific measures to address the feminization of poverty, but much more needs to be done.
21. The current rate of economic growth and its particular characteristics are such that fewer jobs are being created than are needed to absorb the expanding labour force in a productive manner. Most of the jobs that have been created have been in the informal sector of the economy, which explains why wage levels are below those of 1980 and why income differentials between occupational strata are widening.
22. Real average wages, despite marked differences from one country to the next, have risen almost across the board during the 1990s. Nevertheless, the wage recovery seems to have stalled; the regional average is still lower than it was in 1980 and wage differentials between men and women persist.
23. There is a trend towards a widening productivity gap between the more vigorous, modern sectors and the rest, with a corresponding increase in earned income dispersion. This partially accounts for the inflexibility of income distribution that has characterized economic growth even in the countries that have met with the greatest success.
24. The persistence of poverty and the rigidity of income distribution in the region have hampered the emergence of more integrated, equitable and non-exclusive societies. The obstacles to social mobility and integration have been compounded by the new tensions introduced by the globalization process now under way. This process has created striking asymmetries between the growth of consumer expectations, which has proceeded quite rapidly thanks to the expansion of access to communications and information media, and integration into development, which has been held back by inadequate growth rates and a concentrated distribution of the benefits of growth. Moreover, social integration faces new challenges as a result of the profound changes in the traditional spheres of socialization—family, community and school—that have been brought about by the very development process that is now under way.
25. In light of the foregoing considerations, the ECLAC member countries renew their commitment to move towards implementation of actions required to achieve the objectives agreed upon in the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development. In this context, they undertake to:
  - i) Prioritize the issues on the social agenda, which will entail reinforcing the institutional capacity of the State and of the authorities in the social sphere and ensuring an appropriate allocation of resources in order to incorporate social equity into growth;

- ii) Ensure the full operation of democratic institutions, respect for human rights and Latin American and Caribbean cultural diversity as a suitable environment for achieving stable growth and effective social development;
- iii) Guarantee that social development is a State priority that demands not only appropriate government action but also the ongoing participation of civil society;
- iv) Ensure integrated approaches to the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development;
- v) Intensify the complementarity between high, stable growth rates and human development, strengthening the role of social policies as State policies in the quest for higher levels of social equity and social integration; and fully mobilize the contribution that environmental policy can make to the attainment of social development objectives;
- vi) Explore the potential synergies between programmes of environmental protection and improvement and of social development;
- vii) Use existing regional mechanisms for integration, economic and technical cooperation and political consensus-building to develop new technologies and approaches, exchange experiences and carry out an ongoing evaluation of the progress made in fulfilling their commitment to the implementation of the agreements reached at the World Summit for Social Development;
- viii) Move forward with the establishment of a regional information database of successful experiences in the field of social policy, with emphasis on policies developed at the local level and on those designed to promote the use of effective technologies for job creation, access to social services and social integration;
- ix) Ensure that a greater social equity component is incorporated into social security systems, and in particular consider the options available for extending social security coverage to the informal sector and the self-employed;
- x) Create a regional network for intergovernmental information on experiences with the creation of productive employment and successful job training programmes and on policies and instruments designed to combat poverty and social exclusion, which will facilitate the exchange of existing information and experiences and instruments for evaluating social policies;
- xi) Examine existing institutional structures for planning, implementing and monitoring social development policies and programmes, with a view to strengthening them and ensuring a participatory approach to social planning and development at all levels;
- xii) Continue to pay attention to the situation of vulnerable groups such as children, adolescents, youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities, disadvantaged women, indigenous peoples and refugees, and continue to support programmes for their protection and integration;

- xiii) Continue the search for and development of lasting solutions to the problem of refugees, repatriates and internally displaced persons through preventive strategies and the provision of refuge to those in need of international protection by strengthening the government institutions directly involved and collaborating with the relevant international agencies, financial institutions and non-governmental organizations;
  - xiv) Encourage civil society and international aid organizations to take steps to help establish and strengthen processes of analysis and follow-up in connection with social and cooperation policies that include a gender perspective, ensuring that gender analysis, perspective and planning are an integral part of the design, implementation, management and evaluation of social development policies and programmes;
  - xv) Continue to make efforts to find external resources for development and channel them appropriately;
  - xvi) Ensure that, in the implementation of social development policies, consideration is given on an ongoing basis to the agreements reached at the United Nations world conferences on children, the environment and development, population and development, human rights, women, human settlements, food and primary health care; ensure, also, that no unilateral measures are adopted that are not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations and that create obstacles to trade relations among States.
26. The ECLAC member countries request the secretariat of the Commission to convene a further meeting within two years to analyse the progress that has been made and the obstacles that remain as regards social development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Annex 1

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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

**ARGENTINA**

Representante/Representative:

Eduardo Amadeo, Secretario de Desarrollo Social de la Presidencia de la Nación

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Leonardo Di Pietro, Subsecretario de Políticas Sociales

Silvia Gascón, Subsecretaria de Proyectos Sociales, Secretaría de Desarrollo Social, Presidencia de la Nación

Viviana I. Fridman, Coordinadora General de la Unidad de Financiamiento Internacional

Irene Novacovsky, Coordinadora de SIEMPRO (Sistema de Información, Monitoreo y Evaluación de Programas Sociales), Secretaría de Desarrollo Social

Jorge Carpio, Coordinador, Unidad de Políticas Sociales de SIEMPRO, Secretaría de Desarrollo Social

Marcela López Somoza

Miriam Beatriz Chaves, Cónsul Adjunto de la República Argentina en São Paulo

**BARBADOS**

Representante/Representative:

Shirley Stroude, Senior Administrative Officer, Ministry of Labour, Community Development and Sports

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Francia Jordon, Economist, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

## **BELICE/BELIZE**

### Representante/Representative:

Evan Dakers, Social Planner, Ministry of Human Resources, Women Affairs and Youth Development

## **BOLIVIA**

### Representante/Representative:

Marcos Tufiño Banzer, Secretario Nacional de Desarrollo Humano

## **BRASIL/BRAZIL**

### Representante/Representative:

Luiz Paulo Lindenberg Sette, Embajador, Presidente de la Comisión Organizadora de la Primera Conferencia Regional de Seguimiento de la Cumbre Mundial sobre Desarrollo Social

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

José Gregori, Jefe de Gabinete del Ministro de Justicia

Marco Antonio Diniz Brandao, Director General del Departamento de Derechos Humanos y Temas Sociales del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Vilmar Evangelista Faria, Asesor Especial de la Presidencia de la República, Secretaría de Coordinación de la Cámara de Política Social

Anna Maria Tibúrcio Medeiros Peliano, Secretaria Ejecutiva del Programa Comunidad Solidaria

Marcela Maria Nicodemos, Jefe de la División de Temas Sociales del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Bruno de Risios Bath, Primer Secretario, División de Temas Sociales del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Silvana Polich, Subjefe de División de Temas Sociales del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Ceres Alves Prates, Asesora Especial de la Casa Civil de la Presidencia de la República

Inácio Augusto de Azevedo Barbosa, Asesor de la Subjefatura de Coordinación de Acción Gubernamental de la Casa Civil de la Presidencia de la República

Mariano de Matos Macedo, Director de Política Social del Instituto de Investigación Económica Aplicada del Ministerio de Planificación

Paulo Guapindaia Joppert, Coordinador Administrativo de la Comisión Organizadora de la Primera Conferencia Regional de Seguimiento de la Cumbre Mundial sobre Desarrollo Social

## **CANADA**

### Representante/Representative:

Denis Marcheterre, Primer Secretario, Cooperación

## **CHILE**

### Representante/Representative:

Roberto Pizarro, Ministro de Planificación y Cooperación

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Heraldo Muñoz, Embajador de Chile en Brasil

Reinaldo Ruiz, Jefe de la División Social del Ministerio de Planificación

José Concha, Asesor del Ministro de Salud Pública en Atención Primaria y Programa de Pobreza

Samuel Ossa, Segundo Secretario, Dirección de Política Multilateral del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

## **COLOMBIA**

### Representante/Representative:

Martha Lafaurie de Arévalo, Cónsul General de Colombia

## **COSTA RICA**

### Representante/Representative:

Rosemarie Ruiz, Presidenta Ejecutiva, Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Paulo Sauma, Asesor del Despacho del Ministerio de Planificación y Política Económica

## **CUBA**

### Representante/Representative:

Raúl Taladrid Suárez, Viceministro, Ministerio para la Inversión Extranjera y la Colaboración (MINVEC)

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Mayra Lavigne, Viceministra del Trabajo y Seguridad Social

Evasio Armando Suárez García, Cónsul General de Cuba en São Paulo

Ivette Suárez Cabrera, Especialista, Dirección de Organismos Económicos Internacionales del MINVEC

Edith María Felipe Duyos, Investigadora del Centro de Investigación de la Economía Mundial (CIEM)

## **DOMINICA**

### Representante/Representative:

Hon. Gertrude Roberts, Minister for Community Development and Women's Affairs

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Samuel Carrette, Local Government Commissioner

## **ECUADOR**

### Representante/Representative:

Gonzalo Eduardo Baquero, Ministro de Bienestar Social

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Pedro Kalim Kury, Cónsul de Ecuador en São Paulo

## **EL SALVADOR**

### Representantes/Representatives:

Aída Verónica Simán Betancourt, Directora General de la Unidad Social, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

## **ESPAÑA/SPAIN**

### Representante/Representative:

Eduardo de la Iglesia, Cónsul General de España en São Paulo

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Rafael de Górgolas, Primer Secretario, Embajada de España en Brasilia  
Josefina Silva, Vicecónsul de España en São Paulo

## **ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

### Representante/Representative:

Melissa Wells, Cónsul General de Estados Unidos en São Paulo

## **FRANCIA/FRANCE**

### Representante/Representative:

Alain de Keghel, Représentant Permanent a.i. de la France

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Jean Lévy, Consul Général de France à São Paulo  
 Patrice Servantie, Consul Adjoint de France à São Paulo  
 Jean-Yves Merian, Attaché culturel du Consulat Général de France à São Paulo

## **HAITI**

### Representante/Representative:

Amedée Pierre Denis, Ministre des Affaires Sociales et Travail

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Fils-Aimé Pegdy, Ministère des Affaires Sociales et Travail  
 Desrameaux Volmy Fils, Directeur Planification, MAS

## **ITALIA/ITALY**

Stefano Canavesio, Ministro Plenipotenziario, Cónsul General de Italia en São Paulo

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Chiara Venier, Experta en Políticas Sociales, Dirección General de Cooperación para el Desarrollo  
 Barbara Tarullo, Colaboradora Económica Financiera, Consulado de Italia en São Paulo

## **JAMAICA**

### Representante/Representative:

Faith Innerarity, Director, Social Security and Sport, Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Sports

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Mary Clarke, Coordinator, Social and Manpower Planning Division, Planning Institute of Jamaica



## **MEXICO**

### Representante/Representative:

Gabriel Tarriba Unger, Director de Evaluación Social

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Rosalba Carrasco Licea, Directora General de Evaluación y Seguimiento, Secretaría de Desarrollo Social

Martha Navarro Diosdado, Cónsul Alterna, Consulado General de México en São Paulo

## **NICARAGUA**

### Representante/Representative:

Jamileth Bonilla Madrigal, Ministra de Acción Social

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Amalia Frech, Directora, Comisión de la Niñez

## **PAÍSES BAJOS/NETHERLANDS**

### Representante/Representative:

Steven E. Ramondt, Ambassador of the Netherlands in Santiago, Chile

## **PANAMA**

### Representante/Representative:

Edgar Spence Herrera, Director General de Organismos y Conferencias Internacionales del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Rubén Pacheco Díaz, Director General de Planificación, Ministerio de Vivienda

Leonor Calderón, Coordinadora Internacional, Presidencia de la República

Orcila de Constable, Directora de Desarrollo Institucional del Ministerio de Planificación y Política Económica

## **PARAGUAY**

### Representante/Representative:

Roberto Elías, Coordinador General, Secretaría de Acción Social

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Bernardo Esquivel Vaesken, Jefe del Departamento Social

Carmen Alicia Olmedo de Rodas, Funcionaria del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

## **PERU**

### Representante/Representative:

William Toro, Viceministro, Ministerio de Promoción de la Mujer y Desarrollo Humano

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Enrique Palacios Reyes, Cónsul General del Perú en São Paulo

## **REINO UNIDO/UNITED KINGDOM**

### Representante/Representative:

Roger Brown, Cónsul General en São Paulo

## **REPUBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

### Representante/Representative:

Rafael Camilo, Director de la Oficina Nacional de Planificación (ONAPLAN)

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Clarissa León de Fernández, Asesora del Vicepresidente de la República

Maritza Rossi, Directora de la Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas (ONE)

Minerva Vincent, Secretaría de Estado de Educación, Bellas Artes y Cultos (SEEBAC)

Raisa Facundo, Directora del Departamento de Planificación Social de la Oficina Nacional de Planificación

Minerva Vincent de Camilo, Asesora Técnica, Secretaría de Educación

**SAINT KITTS Y NEVIS/SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS**

Representante/Representative:

Roslyn Hazelle, Director of the Women's Affairs, Ministry of Women's Affairs

**SANTA LUCIA/SAINT LUCIA**

Representante/Representative:

Ezra Jn. Baptiste, Chief, Social Planning Officer, Ministry of Planning

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Darrel Montrope, Social Planning Officer, Ministry of Planning, Development and Environment

**TRINIDAD Y TABAGO/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

Representante/Representative:

Cheryl Blackman, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of the Minister Extraordinaire and of Tobago Affairs

**URUGUAY**

Representante/Representative:

Mario Curbelo, Viceministro, Ministerio del Trabajo y Seguridad Social

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Máximo Halty, Director, Programa Fortalecimiento Area Social

**VENEZUELA**

Representante/Representative:

Carlos Altimari, Ministro de la Familia

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Gonzalo Prieto-Oliveira, Consejero, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores  
Blanca Montilla, Adicto, Consulado de Venezuela en São Paulo

**B. Estados miembros de las Naciones Unidas que no lo son  
de la Comisión y participan con carácter consultivo  
Member States of the United Nations not members of the  
Commission and participating in a consultative capacity  
Etats membres des Nations Unies qui ne sont pas membres de la  
Commission et y participant à titre consultatif**

**CROACIA/CROATIA**

Representante/Representative:

Luka Mestrovic, Embajador de Croacia en Brasil

**CHINA**

Representante/Representative:

Li Guoxin, Embajador de la República Popular China en Brasil

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Duan Juhua, Primer Secretario de la Embajada de la República Popular China en Brasil  
Wang Wei, Adicto, Embajada de la República Popular China en Brasil

**FEDERACION DE RUSIA/RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Representante/Representative:

Iossif Podrajanetz, Embajador ante el Gobierno de Brasil

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Vladimir Avrorski, Cónsul General de Rusia en São Paulo  
Arkadia Zaikin, Tercer Secretario

**GRECIA/GREECE**

Representante/Representative:

Efstratios Grigoriou, Cónsul General en São Paulo

## **INDIA**

### Representante/Representative:

Ishrat Aziz, Ambassador of India in Brasil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Rengaraj Viswanathan, Consul General de India en São Paulo  
B.D. Asri

## **INDONESIA**

### Representante/Representative:

Adian Silalahi, Ambassador of Indonesia to Brazil

### Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

J. Subagia Made, Embassy of Indonesia in Brazil

## **JAPON/JAPAN**

### Representante/Representative:

Shohiro Maki, Consul General de Japón en São Paulo

## **LIBANO/LEBANON**

### Representante/Representative:

Charbel Aoun, Cónsul General del Líbano en São Paulo

## **REPUBLICA ARABE SIRIA/SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

### Representante/Representative:

Mohamed Kabour, Cónsul General en São Paulo

**REPUBLICA CHECA/CZECH REPUBLIC**

Representante/Representative:

Petr Sinkula, Cónsul General de la República Checa en São Paulo

**REPUBLICA DE COREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Representante/Representative:

Soo-Young Lim

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Sang Shik Park, Cónsul en São Paulo

Cristina Pereira, Intérprete, Consulado General de la República de Corea

**RUMANIA/ROMANIA**

Representante/Representative:

Alexandru Atanasiou, Ministro del Trabajo y de Seguridad Social

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Beni Feldmann, Contacto de la Embajada de Rumania

**SUDAFRICA/SOUTH AFRICA**

Representante/Representative:

Edith V. Vries, Professor, Department of Welfare

**C. Estados que no son miembros de las Naciones Unidas  
y que participan con carácter consultivo  
States not members of the United Nations and participating  
in a consultative capacity  
Etats non membres des Nations Unies et participant  
à titre consultatif**

**SANTA SEDE/HOLY SEE**

Representante/Representative:

Monseñor Andrés Carrascosa, Consejero de la Nunciatura, Brasilia

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

Leonidas Ortiz Lozada, Secretario Ejecutivo Pastoral Social - CELAM  
Tibor Sulik, Miembro Pontificio Consejo Justie Paz

**SUIZA/SWITZERLAND**

Representante/Representative:

André Brohy, Cónsul, Consulado General de Suiza en São Paulo

**D. Naciones Unidas  
United Nations  
Nations Unies**

John Langmore, Director, División de Política Social y Desarrollo, Departamento de Coordinación de Políticas y de Desarrollo Sostenible

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

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

Guilherme Lustosa da Cunha, UNHCR Regional Representative for South America  
Cristián Koch, Encargado de Misión en Brasilia

Programa Mundial de Alimentos (PMA)/World Food Programme (WFP)/Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM)

Francisco Roque Castro, Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean

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

Jacob Simonson, Deputy Director, Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean  
Enrique Ganuza, Asesor Especial  
Caterina Valero-Alemán, Consultora Regional del PNUD

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA)/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement (PNUE)

Uttam G. Dabholkar, Director, Policy

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

Marta Maurás, Directora para América Latina y el Caribe  
Alberto Minujin, Asesor Regional Encargado de Política Social  
Eduardo Bustelo, Asesor Regional sobre Desarrollo Humano

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)

Branca Moreira Alves, Coordinadora Regional para Brasil/Cono Sur de UNIFEM y Representante de la Directora

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

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

Víctor Tokman  
Gerald Rogers

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

Richard Fuller, Representative in Brazil



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

Francisco López Segrera, Consejero Regional de Ciencias Sociales

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

Irene Klinger, Chief of the Office of External Relations  
Edward Greene, Advisor on Public Policy and Health  
Juan Antonio Casas, Director, División Salud y Desarrollo  
César Vieira, Coordinador, Programa de Políticas Públicas y Salud  
Rodrigo Guerrero, Health Promotion Advisor  
Norberto Martínez Cuéllar, Representante Adjunto OPS/OMS en Brasilia

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)

Robert Ayres, Office of the Chief Economist

Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI)/International Monetary Fund (IMF)/Fonds monétaire international (FMI)

Claudio M. Loser, Director, Western Hemisphere Department

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial (ONUDI)/United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)/Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel (ONUDI)

Peter Skupch, UNIDO Country Director in Colombia

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

Banco de Desarrollo del Caribe/Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)/Banque du développement du Caraïbe

Jeffrey W. Dellimore, Deputy Director, Social Development

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)/Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)/Banque interaméricaine de développement (BID)

Enrique V. Iglesias, Presidente

Claudio de Moura Castro, Jefe, División de Programas Sociales

Comisión de las Comunidades Europeas/Commission of the European Communities (CEC)/Commission des Communautés européennes (CCE)

M. Helena Neves, Consejera

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

Daniel Filmus, Director Sede en Argentina

Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA)/Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture/Institut interaméricain de coopération pour l'agriculture

Ernaní Fiori, Director Regional

Gustavo Silva Filho, Representante Adjunto en Brasil

Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)/Organization of American States (OAS)/Organisation des Etats américains

Benno Sander, Director de Desarrollo Social y Educación

Carlos M. Gallegos, Coordinador de Políticas Sociales de la Unidad de Desarrollo Social y Educación

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

G. Mussig, Chief of Mission

Sistema Económico Latinoamericano (SELA)/Latin American Economic System/Système économique latino-américain

Antonio Leone, Jefe de Proyectos

**H. 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**

**CATEGORÍA I**

Consejo Internacional de Bienestar Social/International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW)/Conseil international de l'action sociale (CIAS)

Julian Disney, President  
 María da Penha Franco, Presidente ICSW/América Latina y Caribe  
 Adela María Puente, ICSW/CADAS Argentina

Federación Internacional de Mujeres Profesionales y de Negocios/International Federation of Business and Professional Women (IFBPW)/Fédération internationale des femmes de carrières libérales et commerciales (FIFCLC)

Susana Reich, Representante ante la CEPAL

Federación Sindical Mundial (FSM)/World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)/Fédération syndicale mondiale (FSM)

Antonio Fernandes Dos Santos Neto, Presidente CGT-Brasil y Presidente FSM  
 María Luisa Pimentel, Miembro del Consejo General FSM  
 Marisa Santos, Asesora

**CATEGORÍA II**

Alianza Mundial de Asociaciones Cristianas de Jóvenes (ACJ)/World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (YMCA)/Alliance universelle des unions chrétiennes de jeunes gens (UCJG)

Marco A. Hochscheid, Secretario General de la ACJ de Porto Alegre  
 José Calza Caporal, Secretario Ejecutivo ACJ  
 Vilmar Arno, Federación Brasileña de Asociaciones Cristianas de Jóvenes

Asociación Latinoamericana de Organizaciones de Promoción (ALOP)/Latin American Association of Development Organizations/Association latino-américaine des organisations de promotion

Jorge Eduardo Saavedra Durao, Representante (Director Ejecutivo de FASE)

Comisión Sudamericana por la Paz, la Seguridad Regional y la Democracia/South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy/Commission sud-américaine pour la paix, la sécurité régionale et la démocratie

Carlos Contreras, Secretario Ejecutivo

## ROSTER

Consejo Internacional para la Educación de Adultos/International Council for Adult Education (ICAE)/Conseil international d'éducation des adultes (CIEA)

Sergio Haddad, (Secretario) Representante

María Clara di Pierro, Coordinadora Subregión Sudeste Brasil, CEAAL

Fundación Friedrich Ebert/Friedrich Ebert Foundation/Fondation Friedrich Ebert

Achim Wachendorfer, Director

### **I. Otras organizaciones no gubernamentales**

**Other non-governmental organizations**

**Autres organisations non gouvernementales**

Asociación de Organizaciones No-Gubernamentales (ASONG)

Elena Torres Seguel, Presidenta ASONG, Federación Nacional de Mujeres y Asociación de Abogadas Matilde Throup

### **J. Otros invitados**

**Other guests**

**Autres invités**

Gobierno del Estado de São Paulo

Cláudia Marques Maximino, Consejera, Consejo Nacional de Salud

Martha Terezinha Godinho, Secretaria de Estado de Infancia, Familia y Bienestar Social

Armando de Barros Castro, Fundación SEADE, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Sao Paulo

María Aparecida de Laia, Presidente, Consejo de la Condición Femenina

Regina Faria, Asesora del Gobierno de Sao Paulo

Lair Moura Sala Malavila, Consejera, Consejo Nacional de Asistencia Social

María Luiza Vianna, Asesora del Ceremonial del Gobierno del Estado de Sao Paulo

Anna María Azevedo, Coordinadora de Programas

Instituto Interamericano de Derechos Humanos (IIDH)

Antonio Cançado Trindade, Miembro del Consejo Directivo

Parlamento Latinoamericano

Jorge Gustavo Boucherie, Secretario Operativo de la Comisión de Deuda Social del Parlamento Latinoamericano

**K. Invitados Especiales**  
**Special guests**  
**Invités spéciaux**

**MESA REDONDA**

Marcos Caramuru de Paiva  
Asesor Internacional del Ministro de Hacienda del Brasil

Roberto Pizarro  
Ministro, Ministerio de Planificación y Cooperación de Chile

José Antonio Ocampo  
Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público de Colombia

Francisco de Paula Gutiérrez  
Ministro de Hacienda de Costa Rica

Faith Inneararity, Director, Social and Manpower Planning Division, Planning Institute of Jamaica

**PANEL EMPLEO PRODUCTIVO**

Moderador: Sr. Osvaldo Hurtado, ex Presidente del Ecuador

Robert Ayres  
Office of the Chief Economist, The World Bank

Víctor Tokman  
Subdirector General  
Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, OIT

Agustín Ibarra  
Secretario Ejecutivo, Consejo de Normalización y Certificación de la Competencia Laboral, México

Joseph Ramos, Director, División de Desarrollo Productivo y Empresarial, CEPAL

## **PANEL POBREZA**

Moderador: Benno Sander

Director, Unidad Desarrollo Social y Educación, OEA

Ruth Cardoso

Primera Dama y Presidenta, Programa Comunidad Solidaria, Brasil

Claudio de Moura Castro, Jefe, División de Programas Sociales, BID

Edward Greene, Asesor Regional en Salud y Reducción de la Pobreza, OPS

Enrique Ganuza, Asesor Especial en Asuntos de Pobreza, PNUD

Rosemarie Ruiz Bravo, Presidenta Ejecutiva, Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social (IMAS), Costa Rica

## **INTEGRACIÓN SOCIAL**

Moderador: Patricio Aylwin, ex Presidente de Chile, Presidente de la Comisión Latinoamericana y del Caribe sobre Desarrollo Social

Rodrigo Guerrero

Asesor Regional en Salud, Violencia - Programa de Estudios de Vida y Salud Ambiental, División de Promoción y Protección de la Salud, OPS/OMS

Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Profesor, El Colegio de México

Marta Maurás, Directora para América Latina y el Caribe, UNICEF

Eduardo Amadeo, Secretario de Desarrollo Social, Argentina

**L. 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)

Gert Rosenthal, Secretario Ejecutivo

Ernesto Ottone, Secretario de la Comisión

Rolando Franco, Director, División de Desarrollo Social

Joseph Ramos, Director, División de Desarrollo Productivo y Empresarial

Pedro Sáinz, Director, División de Estadísticas y Proyecciones Económicas

Miriam Krawczyk, Jefa, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo, Secretaria Adjunta de la Comisión

Osvaldo Rosales, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos, Secretaría Ejecutiva

Pascual Gerstenfeld, Experto de la División de Desarrollo Social

Andras Uthoff, Asesor Regional de la Unidad de Financiamiento

Adriana Valdés, Directora, División de Documentos y Publicaciones

Gerardo Mendoza, Oficial de Programas Asociado, Oficina del Secretario de la Comisión

Sede Subregional de la CEPAL en México/ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in México/Bureau sous-régional de la CEPALC à México

Horacio Santamaría, Director

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

Barbara Boland, Oficial a cargo

Oficina de CEPAL Brasilia

Renato Baumann, Oficial a cargo

**LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

LC/G.1952(CONF.86/1)	Provisional agenda
LC/G.1953(CONF.86/2)	Annotated provisional agenda
LC/G.1954(CONF.86/3)	The equity gap. Latin America, the Caribbean and the Social Summit