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

(Santiago, Chile, 15-17 May 2000)

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A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the meeting

1. The Second Regional Conference in Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development was held at Santiago, Chile, from 15 to 17 May 2000. The Conference was held in compliance with the Programme of Action adopted at the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 6-13 March 1995) and pursuant to the decision of the first Regional Conference in Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development (São Paulo, 6-9 April 1997).

Attendance¹

2. The Conference was attended by representatives of the following 27 member States of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

3. In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Terms of Reference of the Commission, representatives of the following States which are Members of the United Nations but not of the Commission attended in a consultative capacity: Germany, Philippines, Russian Federation, and Thailand.

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

5. The following United Nations bodies were represented: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, World Food Programme, and United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

6. The Conference was also attended by representatives of the following United Nations specialized agencies: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization, and International Civil Aviation Organization.

7. The Conference was also attended by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Central American Bank for Economic Integration, Inter-American Development Bank, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, International Organization for Migrations, Latin American Energy Organization, Latin American Parliament, and Central American Integration System.

8. The following non-governmental organizations which have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were represented: General consultative status: Consumers International, International Council on Social Welfare; Special consultative status: International Union of Latin

¹ See annex 1.

Notariat, International Women's Information and Communication Service-ISIS, and World Vision International. Roster: Latin American Social Sciences Council and Council of Voluntary Social Services.

9. Two other non-governmental organizations attended: Fundación Educacional y Cultural San Pablo and Social Watch.

10. The following special guests participated in the round table on macroeconomic management and its impact on poverty: Horace Dalley, Minister of State for Labour and Social Security of Jamaica; Nicolás Eyzaguirre, Minister of Finance of Chile; Eduardo Lizano, President of the Central Bank of Costa Rica, and Vito Tanzi, Director of the Department of Public Finance of the International Monetary Fund.

11. The following special guests participated in the panels on the three core issues of the World Summit for Social Development: Poverty: Gustavo Gordillo, Deputy Director General, Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Enrique Ganuza, Special Advisor on Poverty, United Nations Development Programme, and Alfredo Sarmiento, Chief of the Social Development Unit of the National Planning Department of Colombia. Productive employment: Albert Berry, Director, Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean, University of Toronto; Roberto Frenkel, of the Centre for Studies on the State and Society, Argentina; Paulo Paiva, Vice-President, Inter-American Development Bank, and Victor Tokman, Regional Director, International Labour Organization. Social integration: Alejandra Krauss, Minister of Planning and Cooperation of Chile; Lourdes Arizpe, of the Regional Research Center, Mexico; Mary Clarke, of the Planning Institute of Jamaica, and Antonio Navarro, member of the House of Representatives of Colombia.

12. The following persons also attended as special guests: Patricio Aylwin, former President of Chile, and Cristián Maquieira, Chairperson of the Preparatory Committee for the special session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and further initiatives.

Credentials

13. 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

14. At the first plenary meeting, the delegations elected the Officers of the Second Regional Conference in Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development. The following were elected:

Chairperson: Chile

Vice-Chairpersons: Ecuador
Jamaica

Rapporteur: Guatemala

Documentation

15. The list of working documents submitted by the secretariat at the Second Regional Conference in Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development is provided in annex 2.

Organization of work

16. The work of the Conference was conducted at plenary meetings at which the countries presented their reports on the implementation of the commitments undertaken at the World Summit for Social Development. A ministerial-level round table was held on macroeconomic management and its impact on poverty, and three panels discussed the following issues of the Summit: alleviation and reduction of poverty, productive employment, and social integration.

B. AGENDA

17. The Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of Officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. The equity gap: A second assessment
4. Presentation of reports on implementation in the participating countries of the commitments undertaken at the World Summit for Social Development
5. 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 decisions of the Conference

C. OPENING AND CLOSING MEETINGS

Opening meeting and plenary meeting

18. At the opening meeting of the Conference, statements were made by Ricardo Lagos, President of the Republic of Chile, and José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary of ECLAC. At the plenary meeting which followed, statements were made by Patricio Aylwin, former President of Chile, and Cristián Maquieira, Chairperson of the Preparatory Committee for the special session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and further initiatives.

19. The Executive Secretary of the Commission thanked President Lagos and former President Patricio Aylwin for attending the meeting and welcomed the participants. He described the decade which had just drawn to a close as an outstanding but paradoxical one. Great progress had been made in terms of human creativity and economic globalization, but at the same time inequalities had been exacerbated, showing that the market alone could not guarantee that the benefits of economic development would be enjoyed by all. That objective could only be achieved through collective action. Thus, the objectives of the Copenhagen Social Summit had included those of ensuring that such benefits were shared by the population at large and checking the impact of globalization on the masses. Both those objectives remained fully valid.

20. He then referred to the Commission's contributions in this respect, as described in the documents entitled *Equity, development and citizenship* and *The equity gap: a second assessment*. He briefly summarized the findings of the assessments made at the economic and social levels, noting that with regard to the three core issues of the Social Summit —poverty, employment, and social integration— the results had been mixed and inconclusive. In order to overcome the crushing inequality prevailing in the region, the prime objective must be to do away with the conditions of poverty in which nearly 40% of the inhabitants of Latin America and the Caribbean lived. Achieving that was essential if the commitment to build social citizenship undertaken at Copenhagen was to be fulfilled.

21. In that regard, he highlighted the need for active and comprehensive social policies founded on the basic principles of universality, solidarity, and efficiency, in order to break down the channels through which poverty and inequality were reproduced from generation to generation. Education and employment were the "master keys" to development with equity. In education, it was essential to attain a goal of at least 11 or 12 years' schooling, to improve the quality of education, especially in public systems, and to adapt curricula to the needs of a changing, media-based, and democratic world. In the field of employment, support should be provided for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises; social security systems fostering work mobility and adaptability should be developed, and permanent social safety nets should be established to cope with economic crises and natural disasters. With regard to social integration, mechanisms of social exclusion and stratification must be eliminated through the design of social policies, the incorporation of actors previously excluded from political representation, full access to justice, and the consolidation of citizens' awareness of their civic responsibilities.

22. Finally, he appealed to all concerned to work towards the achievement of forms of international and national development that would allow societies to move ahead together and not reproduce or create sources of exclusion. In short, the market must serve society, and not the other way round.

23. The President of Chile said that at the present time, poverty and inequality represented the most serious threats both to the global trading system and to the ability of nations to manage their own affairs. The Copenhagen Summit had been the result of a clear-sighted appraisal of the situation prevailing in the mid-1990s, especially of the perception that growth alone was not sufficient to do away with inequality and poverty and that the much-vaunted automatic "trickle-down" effect would take a long time to occur or, as some believed, would never take place at all. The Summit had therefore emphasized the need to work systematically to correct inequalities in a coordinated manner, with direct intervention taking place through social policies defined by the individual countries.

24. It was very fitting that the meeting to follow up on the implementation of the commitments undertaken at Copenhagen should be held at ECLAC, an institution founded in the late 1940s to meet the needs identified by far-sighted Latin Americans of the time and conceived as a forum for reflection on the economic and social challenges inherent to the task of building up the region. Since its inception, the Commission had consistently inspired the debate on development proposals that had so greatly enriched the political and intellectual life of Latin America and the Caribbean, including Chile. For that reason, when the history of the development of ideas in the twentieth century was written, it would undoubtedly include a recognition of the fundamental role played by the Commission, which throughout its existence had sought answers to a challenge comparable to that raised currently by the Copenhagen Summit.

25. In the 1990s, the "Washington Consensus" had proffered a set of rules that were aimed at sparking off growth processes and addressing the need for serious and responsible fiscal and monetary policies, for a strong State, and for reducing the number of public enterprises and allowing greater scope for private capital. The extraordinary growth experienced by the region during that decade had not helped reduce inequalities, however, and a new consensus was now needed on ideas and mechanisms for ensuring that the growth process would give rise to greater equality. To that challenge, originally raised at Copenhagen, must be added the need to find new ways to attain the objectives laid down at the Summit and to work together in identifying the tasks that remained outstanding. In order to pursue the three lines of action identified at the World Summit, the countries would need to implement proactive public policies and realize that market forces alone could not solve the present situation.

26. Finally, President Lagos said that he was open to any ideas and proposals that would help to consolidate a regional bloc in which economic growth would go hand-in-hand with equity and development while further deepening democracy—in short, a full exercise of citizenship whereby the societies of the region would be shaped by the wishes of its citizens rather than by the market.

27. Patricio Aylwin, former President of the Republic of Chile, said that in his view, little progress had been made since the Copenhagen Summit. Although he realized that the struggle against poverty and social marginalization was a long-term task, he felt that the pace of progress had been too slow. The ruling sectors did not seem to be aware of the seriousness of the problem or of the vital need to give top priority to its solution.

28. Secondly, it should be agreed that social reform must be given the standing of State policy; thus, it should not be viewed as a reflection of the policies of a particular government, party, or coalition, but rather as the expression of a national consensus, thus ensuring its continuity over time. The idea should be to generate in the field of social development a situation comparable to that achieved in respect of economic development, where there was general consensus on certain criteria, including the need for economic growth in order to ensure development and for macroeconomic equilibria in order to sustain

growth, the role of private enterprise, and the importance of opening up the economy to international trade in order to exploit comparative advantages and improve competitiveness in a globalized world.

29. Thirdly, he said that he was pessimistic about the extent to which poverty could be eliminated and social justice achieved as long as the market continued to be worshipped practically all over the world. The market was not only inequitable, but it also had dangerous cultural effects, inasmuch as it fostered consumerism and individualism, which from the economic standpoint, militated against efforts to encourage increased saving, and from the ethical, social, and political standpoints, ran counter to the republican tradition and to more active participation by all sectors in democratic political institutions. The issue of citizenship that had been raised by the Commission should be explored in greater depth, as it was essential to the furtherance of social development, which presupposed the organized participation of civil society in finding solutions to the problems that affected or concerned its members.

30. Lastly, he said, he was persuaded that in order to fulfil the agreements of the World Summit for Social Development, the peoples of the world must be set free from the prevailing market worship. The common good must prevail over the private interests of individuals. The social fabric needed to be developed through organizations that were open to everyone, and the State's role as the entity responsible for ensuring justice must be reasserted. Only thus could the region progress towards fairer and more humane societies.

31. The Chairperson of the Preparatory Committee for the special session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and further initiatives paid tribute to Patricio Aylwin, former President of Chile, and to Juan Somavía, former Ambassador of Chile to the United Nations, with whom the idea of organizing the World Summit for Social Development had originated. They had placed the needs of human beings at the heart of ethical concerns, thus making that forum an example of how social issues should be approached.

32. At the World Summit, a global consensus had been reached for the first time on the principle that social development should be an intrinsic part of economic development. Five years later, most of the trends that had been barely perceptible at the time were emerging more clearly, so that there was now a need to target the process more precisely and place greater emphasis on action. Moreover, there was a growing demand on the part of society at large, as expressed at the last meeting of the World Trade Organization (Seattle) and, more recently, at the meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, for consideration to be given to the social implications of the major international trade and financial negotiations.

33. The special session of the General Assembly would provide an opportunity to reaffirm the validity and increasing relevance of the Declaration and Programme of Action of Copenhagen, to identify the advances made and the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the agreements, and to recommend new measures. In that connection, a number of issues had been gaining prominence in recent years, including employment; the conflict between rights and opportunities, on the one hand, and the social responsibility of companies, on the other; the globalization process, which was fostered by the move towards liberalization and privatization; economic deregulation, and the reduction of government spending on public goods and social programmes.

34. With regard to the substantive issues that were before the Preparatory Committee, he explained that the Committee needed to address both the current aspects of the longstanding issue of the relationship between the economic and social spheres, and what might be termed a "new social

development agenda". That new agenda included programmes and strategies for poverty eradication at the international level, the design of concrete job-creation proposals, labour rights, the role of civil society in planning and delivering social services, and recommendations for greater participation by developing countries in the decision-making process of the international finance institutions.

35. The purpose of the current review of the Summit was thus basically to consolidate national and international principles, policies, and programmes for social development, acknowledging the virtues of the market economy while at the same time seeking to overcome its shortcomings, particularly as they affected the most underprivileged sectors in all societies.

Closing meeting

36. At the closure of the session, the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Commission thanked all those present for their participation and congratulated them on the broad and realistic discussions they had held. The Santiago Declaration would serve a twofold purpose: it would give the countries of the region a strong voice in the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly, emphasizing the fact that the Latin American and Caribbean region had an important contribution to make, and it would also be useful to the participating countries themselves, which could use the lessons learned from the ample exchange of views at the Conference to fine-tune their policies for the benefit of their peoples. Finally, he said, he was confident that the Commission had contributed to the success of the meeting and that it would continue hosting similar encounters in the future.

D. REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR

37. At the final plenary meeting, the delegation of Guatemala, in its capacity as Rapporteur, presented an oral report summarizing some of the main matters that would be covered by the final report. After reporting on attendance at the meeting, including that of the special guests who had participated in the panel discussions, he described the organization of the work of the Conference and briefly summarized the speeches delivered at the opening and closing meetings.

38. Referring to agenda item 3, the Rapporteur recalled that at the first plenary meeting, the Executive Secretary of the Commission had presented to governments the document entitled *The equity gap: A second assessment*. The purpose of that document was to provide an overview of the situation of the Latin American and Caribbean region in respect of the issues raised at the World Summit for Social Development—elimination of poverty, generation of productive employment, and social integration—and to formulate proposals for action that might be taken in order to fulfil the commitments undertaken by the governments at the Summit.

39. The region had made great strides towards reducing poverty, but had not been so successful in improving income distribution. As far as efforts to generate productive employment were concerned, unemployment had increased, and the informal sector had grown, while the income gap between skilled and unskilled workers had widened. Finally, in the area of social integration, there was some tension between consumption expectations and the actual possibility of satisfying them, and discrimination based on ethnic origin, violence, and mistrust of the court system persisted.

40. The main challenges facing the region were the following: to consolidate macroeconomic progress, especially by reducing inflation and maintaining fiscal equilibria; to apply production policies that included promotion of credit programmes, technological modernization, strengthening of ties among companies and more flexible working conditions; to develop combined social services systems that would allow for private participation without neglecting the fundamental responsibilities of the State, which could not be delegated, and to improve educational curricula, in terms of quality and relevance, adjusting the educational supply to the labour market. With regard to health, pensions, and housing, the efficiency, coverage, and quality of services must be improved, synergies between the public and private systems must be promoted, and targeting of programmes must be fine-tuned.

41. After summarizing the presentation of the Executive Secretary, the Rapporteur referred to the round table on macroeconomic management and its impact on poverty. The participants in that discussion had been Horace Dalley, Minister of State for Labour and Social Security of Jamaica; Nicolás Eyzaguirre, Minister of Finance of Chile; Eduardo Lizano, President of the Central Bank of Costa Rica, and Vito Tanzi, Director of the Department of Public Finance of the International Monetary Fund.

42. The participants had agreed that economic growth played a fundamental role in poverty reduction. Growth alone was not enough, however, and proactive policies were needed to improve income distribution. A sound macroeconomy in which inflation and the fiscal deficit could be controlled, and in which countries would be able to face financial crises, was also a cornerstone of the struggle to eliminate poverty. Several panel members had stressed the importance of distinguishing between absolute poverty and relative poverty. Appropriate macroeconomic policy could have a significant impact on the latter, but a different type of policy was required to deal with extreme poverty, with regard to which the State had a specific role to play, particularly in influencing distribution through taxation, spending and market regulation.

43. Turning to the panel discussions on the three core issues of the Summit, the Rapporteur said that the first one had dealt with the alleviation and reduction of poverty. The panel had been made up of Gustavo Gordillo, Deputy Director General and Regional Representative for Latin America and the Caribbean of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Enrique Ganuza, Special Advisor on Poverty of the United Nations Development Programme, and Alfredo Sarmiento, Chief of the Social Development Unit of the National Planning Department of Colombia.

44. The members of the panel had discussed the changes that had occurred in the urban and rural environments which had repercussions on the poverty situation, noting that poverty was highly sensitive to changes in economic policy. They had stressed the importance of promoting non-agricultural income-generating activities, of improving the position of poor people's assets, and of targeting rural women and indigenous groups as beneficiaries of poverty-reduction strategies.

45. They had also stressed the need for strategies relating to social safety nets to take into account the concept of risk, in view of the volatility of economies and the occurrence of financial crises, in order to include poverty eradication as a goal of macroeconomic policy. In that regard, they had pointed out that social safety nets should be used as tools for preventing risk and identifying the most vulnerable groups of society.

46. In the discussion which followed the presentations by panel members, participating delegations had agreed on the importance of ensuring that social programmes were comprehensive and on the urgent need to incorporate the concept of social development into economic policies. They had also suggested that it would be advisable to consider reviewing the methodologies used to measure poverty.

47. The members of the panel on the second topic, productive employment, had been Albert Berry, Director of the Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean, of the University of Toronto; Roberto Frenkel, of the Centre for Studies on the State and Society, of Argentina; Paulo Paiva, Vice-President of the Inter-American Development Bank, and Victor Tokman, Regional Director of the International Labour Organization.

48. The participants in the second panel had pointed out that one of the merits of the Copenhagen Summit had been the emphasis it had placed on two closely related issues: the global dimension of social problems and the close relationship between social and economic problems. The employment situation in the region was not satisfactory, since most jobs were concentrated in the informal sector. The panel members had also agreed on the need to target action towards both the supply of and the demand for labour. With regard to supply, they had stressed the importance of training human capital, increasing education, and providing access to new technologies; on the matter of demand, they had stressed the need to reduce production costs and raise productivity. Reference had also been made to the important role played by labour legislation in protecting the basic rights of workers in the context of competitive economies. Finally, the participants had highlighted the strategic role of medium-sized and small enterprises in job creation and the need to increase their productivity and technological capacity.

49. The third panel, which had discussed social integration, had been made up of Alejandra Krauss, Minister of Planning and Cooperation of Chile; Lourdes Arizpe, of the Regional Research Center of Mexico; Mary Clarke, of the Planning Institute of Jamaica, and Antonio Navarro, member of the House of Representatives of Colombia.

50. The panel members had acknowledged that social integration was one of the thematic areas discussed at the World Summit for Social Development in which serious problems had been found. Little progress had been made in regard to poverty reduction, income distribution, unemployment, citizen insecurity, crime, corruption, and discrimination based on territorial location and ethnic origin. Moreover, there was little interest in civic issues and widespread dissatisfaction with and mistrust of political systems. The members of the panel had stressed the urgent need to establish mechanisms for promoting greater citizen participation, particularly in requiring accountability among authorities and increasing control of their performance by the population at large. They had also stressed the importance of fostering a sense of community, that being understood as the ability of individuals to live together in harmony and share their experiences in an atmosphere of trust and reciprocity.

51. On agenda item 4, the Rapporteur reported that at the plenary meetings, the participating delegations had had the opportunity to present their country reports on implementation of the commitments undertaken at the World Summit for Social Development. Thus, reports had been presented by the delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela. In addition, statements had been made by the representative of the Central American Integration System and representatives of two non-governmental organizations, Consumers International and the International Council on Social Welfare.

E. DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

52. At its final plenary meeting, held on 17 May 2000, the Second Regional Conference in Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development adopted the Santiago Declaration, which reads as follows:

SANTIAGO DECLARATION

1. The Programme of Action adopted at the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 6-13 March 1995) 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". The Consensus of São Paulo, which was adopted at the First Regional Conference in Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development (São Paulo, 6-9 April 1997), states that "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".

2. In accordance with these two mandates, the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has convened a meeting of the member countries of ECLAC in the city of Santiago, Chile, from 15 to 17 May 2000 in order to assess the progress made in fulfilling the commitments undertaken in Copenhagen and to make preparations for their participation in the special session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and further initiatives, to be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 26 to 30 June 2000.

3. In examining the progress made in implementing the agreements reached at Copenhagen, the Governments of the States members of ECLAC have evaluated the advances made in fulfilling the commitments undertaken at the Summit, in particular those reflected in its agenda: the elimination of poverty, the promotion of full employment and the furtherance of social integration.

4. The reports submitted by the Governments on the implementation of these agreements have made it clear that the Social Summit has contributed to the reinforcement of many of the social policies implemented in the countries of the region during the past five years. The reports have also given rise to a valuable exchange of experiences that will permit future policies aimed at implementing the Summit agreements to be directed along more effective lines.

5. The Governments and civil society of the region have made a resolute effort throughout the past decade to eliminate existing social lags. In particular, the level of public social investment, especially in education and social security, has increased in a majority of the countries, and in many cases these increases have been made in conjunction with the implementation of a series of social reforms. In many instances, however, these advances have been achieved on the basis of an increase in the long-term debt of the countries of the region.

6. In the 1990s, subregional consultative and cooperative mechanisms such as the Central American Integration System, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, the Andean Pact, the Southern Common Market (Mercosur) and the Caribbean Community (Caricom) have become much more active and have served to consolidate the countries' integration.

7. Valuable steps have been taken to further the implementation of educational reforms designed to remedy the shortcomings of the region's educational systems in terms of quality, equity in access to the various levels of education and curricular relevance, to reverse the decline of the teaching profession, to raise the quality of the supply of educational services and to gradually bring them more closely into line with the requirements of the labour market.

8. In the field of health care, the agenda for reform is oriented towards attaining greater equity in relation to benefits and to improve the efficiency and quality of health care; raising the sector's productivity through management reforms; promoting synergies between the public and private health care systems; controlling the escalation of costs, and regulating private medicine. Areas of convergence in this regard include the efforts made to promote health campaigns, reinforce primary health care, further the decentralization of local health care services and systems, and surmount inequalities in access through the provision of universal basic health care or through the adoption of targeted measures.

9. The reforms being implemented in the region's pension systems are addressing the need to expand coverage, improve benefits through more efficient resource management and create a solidarity mechanism to assist those who are unable to save up for their old age. The reforms now under way are aimed at achieving efficient management of pension funds without impairing the stability of macroeconomic equilibria; spreading risk through an adjustment of financial management procedures to provide for the probability that certain types of situations may arise; and increasing the private sector's participation in resource management and service delivery. Nevertheless, the countries have not managed to develop satisfactory solidarity mechanisms to assist those who are not covered by the system, such as members of the steadily growing informal sector.

10. The level of public spending on housing made a recovery during the 1990s. In addition, the countries have been striving to eliminate the housing deficit by bringing in resources from the private sector and modifying housing programmes with a view to raising their efficiency and improving the targeting of available resources.

11. All these reforms have sought to boost the efficiency of public spending through the use of screening procedures, demand-side subsidies, the decentralization of public management, the introduction of competition and regulatory mechanisms, the separation and delimitation of various public administrative functions (finance, administration, delivery, supervision), and the participation of private agents in the management and delivery of services. The object of all these measures is to work towards increasing the coverage, quality and integrality of social services.

12. Despite the advances achieved by these reforms, the problems that exist with regard to equity are still very great. This affects the sustainability of the development process and hinders the furtherance of social integration. The importance of continuing to perfect the consensus reached within the countries of the region is clear, since this will help to create conditions that are more conducive to the fulfilment of the Summit agreements.

13. An assessment of the changes that have occurred in the region over the past decade reveals both advances and setbacks. Major strides have been made in correcting fiscal disequilibria, curbing inflation, boosting export growth, revitalizing existing regional integration initiatives and launching new ones, resuming economic growth and attracting abundant inflows of foreign direct investment. However, the 3.2% growth rate recorded for 1990-1999 for the region as a whole was not sufficient to make a reasonable degree of headway in reducing technological and social lags. Savings and investment levels have remained low, employment is still sluggish and the region continues to be characterized by structurally heterogeneous production systems. The countries' economies remain highly vulnerable to external forces and to weaknesses in their own financial systems whose existence has been exposed by the serious international crises that have affected the region, and hence its social fabric, so seriously.

14. In many countries of the region, the external debt service continues to absorb a large percentage of the State's budget. This has limited the supply of resources, in the context of the downsizing of the State, thereby undermining the Governments' ability to further social development and, in particular, to eliminate poverty, promote productive employment and intensify social integration.

15. In the 1990s, relative poverty levels in the region were reduced (marked differences across countries notwithstanding) from 41% to 36%, which was not enough to counter the increase recorded in the 1980s (from 35% to 41%). In absolute terms, this brought the number of poor persons in the region up to 224 million. However, it should be noted that the determinants of this reduction in poverty include the scale and stability of economic growth, the decline in inflation and the ongoing effort to increase allocations for the social sector by targeting anti-poverty programmes more effectively and ensuring the efficiency of programmes designed to achieve universal coverage.

16. During this decade the importance of economic growth as a necessary, but by no means the only, condition for the elimination of poverty has become quite clear. Growth can translate into a reduction in poverty only when it encompasses sectors that create productive jobs on a large scale and provides greater access to basic social services for all. It should be borne in mind that the central objective of economic growth should be the social development of the population and the attainment of equity as a priority goal of all social policies. Viewed from this perspective, fiscal policy becomes an extremely useful tool for generating and redirecting resources in order to promote integral human development.

17. In the particular case of women, unless special measures are taken to promote and reinforce equality of opportunity, economic growth and poverty reduction will not be of significant benefit to them or their households, especially when those households are headed by women who have little formal education and a heavy load of family obligations. Disparities between the sexes at the economic and social levels, as well as in terms of political power, continue to be a major cause of the greater relative vulnerability of poor women. Governments have begun to adopt concrete measures to address this phenomenon, but the vast majority of job creation initiatives are still directed mainly at men while ignoring women, who tend to be targeted by social welfare projects instead.

18. In the 1990s, with the exception of a few countries, there has been an upward trend in open unemployment and job creation has been concentrated in the informal sector. This accounts for the fact that wages in many countries are below their 1980 levels and that, in most of them, wage differentiation within the occupational structure has increased. Thus, with a few exceptions, the trend in the region towards a recovery in real wages has been interrupted, wages have remained below their 1980 levels and male/female wage differentials have persisted.

19. Small and medium-sized enterprises account for nearly 85% of total employment in the region and constitute the great majority of production units. Progress in the areas of systemic competitiveness and social linkages relating to the quality of employment and the generation of satisfactory levels of labour income —and, hence, the quality of development— hinges upon the strength and effectiveness of policies aimed at promoting the modernization of small and medium-sized enterprises' production activities. To a greater or lesser degree, almost all the countries of the region are implementing strategies to support these enterprises, but these efforts still fall far short of desirable levels of efficiency and coverage. The achievement of important advances notwithstanding, an evaluation of such policies points to the existence of a number of problems in the design of policy tools, the apportionment of incentives and styles of implementation.

20. The no more than moderate reduction in poverty achieved in the 1990s and the distributional lags that exist have coincided with a striking expansion in access to communications media that has tended to produce a levelling of consumer aspirations. This phenomenon, in combination with the existence of ethnic discrimination, segregated housing and increasing violence in the cities, poses a threat to social integration.

21. The consolidation of democratic governance requires further advances in the reform of the justice system, where appropriate, in order to restore the citizenry's confidence in that system. Continuing efforts must also be made to build pluralistic, participatory political systems capable of processing differences and arriving at agreements concerning the main lines of national development. Such agreements could be enhanced by the greater inclusion of mechanisms that would form part of a social safety net. This would make it possible to reduce the costs of the current economic transition and prepare beforehand for situations requiring retooling or retraining that could have an effect on vast sectors of the population.

22. During the decade now coming to a close, the relationship existing among social, economic and environmental vulnerability has become all too clear, as is demonstrated by the more than one million displaced persons in Central America and Venezuela.

The member countries of ECLAC, taking into account all the considerations discussed above, hereby decide:

1. To reaffirm their commitment to work towards the implementation of the necessary measures to achieve the objectives established in the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development and to intensify their efforts to fulfil the agreements set forth in the Consensus of São Paulo. Within this framework, they assume the following specific commitments:

(i) To strengthen programmes and public and private investments designed to combat poverty and ensure that they attain a suitable degree of complementarity and coordination, undertaking an ethical, social and economic commitment to halve poverty levels within 15 years. This effort will include investments in human capital and in social safety nets having a progressively extensive coverage that will be executed on the basis of more efficient, transparent and effective social expenditure, more efficient and comprehensive systems, and specific mechanisms for ensuring solidarity and equity. It will also be necessary to develop special programmes for combating poverty among specified groups in order to

overcome structural shortcomings and to construct safety nets for use in crisis situations or in assisting groups whose situation is critical.

(ii) To promote and prioritize legal, institutional, political and financial commitments in order to provide universal access to basic education of a more homogenous quality as soon as possible in order to contribute to the elimination of poverty, a stronger democracy, an improvement in the employment situation, higher productivity and better living conditions, and to take steps, bearing in mind the varying possibilities of the countries of the region, to extend the range of this basic education on a progressive basis until it includes a full secondary education as well.

(iii) To design and implement integrated economic and social policies that will promote high-quality job creation and social protection as a preferred means of reducing poverty and vulnerability and of fostering greater social integration. Special attention should be devoted to institutional networks and programmes whose purpose is to backstop micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in view of the impact they have on job creation. The countries also emphasize that one of the economic constraints hindering Latin America's social development and job creation processes is the continued existence of trade barriers in developed countries, as well as the importance of explicitly including this point in the reports prepared in follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development.

(iv) To further and strengthen broad-based programmes and mechanisms designed to promote the development of citizenship and a greater degree of social integration so that everyone can be a stakeholder and participant in the development process and can derive benefit from it. These programmes and mechanisms should include initiatives for achieving the elimination of poverty, the participation of society in public decision-making, access to education and information, the reduction of violence and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

(v) To promote the use of solidarity mechanisms by the countries and multilateral agencies of the region in respect of those countries with the most serious social problems and highest poverty levels. This should be done mainly in two ways: (a) by providing more financial and/or technical assistance, based on the possibilities of each country or regional agency, in combating poverty; and (b) by implementing cooperation mechanisms that will benefit these countries. The countries also agree to submit a regional proposal at the Geneva summit recommending that these mechanisms be adopted universally.

(vi) To contribute to the consolidation of a stable, predictable international financial system that is in keeping with social development priorities. Within this context it is important to have preventive and early warning capabilities in order to deal with international financial crises and to incorporate adequate social safety nets into response measures.

(vii) To ensure that, in implementing social development policies, consideration is given at all times to the agreements concluded at United Nations world conferences on children, the environment and development, population and development, human rights, women, human settlements, food and primary health care, and to take steps to avoid any unilateral measure inconsistent with international law and the Charter of the United Nations which might hamper economic, trade and cultural relations among States.

(viii) To recommend that international financial agencies and the private international banking system redefine their lending policies so that repayment terms do not have recessionary effects on countries of the region whose economic conditions and degree of social integration continue to be fragile.

(ix) To strengthen the institutional capacity of the State and of authorities responsible for dealing with social issues and to achieve an appropriate allocation of resources with a view to ensuring that social development will constitute a State priority and attaining both an equitable form of growth and the economic development needed to make greater strides in the social sphere.

(x) To promote complementarity between anti-poverty and environmental management programmes and to seek international cooperation for the development of programmes for reducing social vulnerability to environmental disasters and to serious social and economic crises. Within this context, the countries will also contribute to the establishment of a comprehensive international cooperation strategy for dealing with natural disasters, to include everything from prevention and early warning systems to disaster mitigation, reconstruction and development.

(xi) To strengthen subregional schemes for promoting development and social integration within the framework of multinational agreements for social, economic, cultural and political integration and to recommend that international financial cooperation be directed towards supporting these processes.

(xii) To favour institutional and regulatory schemes that will further and promote the fulfilment of the above commitments.

2. To affirm that the Santiago Declaration constitutes the region's contribution to the special session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and further initiatives, to be held at Geneva from 26 to 30 June 2000.

3. To request the secretariat of the Commission to send the report of the Second Regional Conference in Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development to the Secretary-General as soon as it has been prepared so that it may be taken into consideration during the above-mentioned special session of the General Assembly.

Annex 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**A. Member States of the Commission****Estados miembros de la Comisión****Etats membres de la Commission****ARGENTINA**Representative/Representante:

- Eduardo Bustelo, Secretario de Estado de Políticas Sociales del Ministerio de Desarrollo Social y Medio Ambiente

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- María Fernanda Silva, Primer Secretario de la Embajada de Argentina en Chile
- Alejandro Torres Lépori, Diplomático, Dirección de Organismos Internacionales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

BAHAMASRepresentative/Representante:

- Mavis Darling Hill, Deputy Director, Departament of Social Services

BOLIVIARepresentative/Representante:

- Gustavo Fernández, Cónsul General de Bolivia en Chile

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Javier Jiménez, Cónsul Adjunto de Bolivia en Chile

BRAZIL/BRASILRepresentative/Representante:

- Joao Augusto de Medicis, Embajador de Brasil en Chile

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Antonio Luis Espínola Salgado, Consejero, Embajada de Brasil en Chile
- Pedro Miguel de Costa e Silva, Segundo Secretario, Sector Económico, Embajada de Brasil en Chile
- Rodrigo de Oliveira Godinho, Secretario, Embajada de Brasil en Chile
- Regiane Mara Goncalves de Melo, Diplomática, Embajada de Brasil en Chile

CHILERepresentative/Representante:

- Alejandra Krauss, Ministra, Ministerio de Planificación y Cooperación

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Patricio Aylwin, Ex-Presidente de Chile
- Nicolás Eyzaguirre, Ministro de Hacienda
- Humberto Vega, Subsecretario de MIDEPLAN
- Verónica Silva, Jefa, División Social, MIDEPLAN
- Reinaldo Ruiz, Jefe Unidad de Planificación y Estrategia, MIDEPLAN
- Arturo Orellana, Asesor de la Ministra de Planificación
- Loreto Ditzel, Jefe de Gabinete de la Ministra de Planificación y Cooperación
- Juan Luis Bianchi, Primer Secretario, Departamento de Naciones Unidas, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

COLOMBIARepresentative/Representante:

- Mauricio Perfetti, Consejero Presidencial para la Política Social

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Gonzalo Jiménez, Subdirector de Organismos Económicos Internacionales de la Cancillería
- Antonio González, Oficial de Enlace con CEPAL, Embajada de Colombia en Chile
- Luis Alberto Pardo Beltrán, Primer Secretario, Embajada de Colombia en Chile

COSTA RICARepresentative/Representante:

- Ximena Soler Legarreta, Embajadora de Costa Rica en Chile

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Wagner Obando, Embajada de Costa Rica en Chile

CUBARepresentative/Representante:

- Carlos García Trápaga, Encargado de Negocios de Cuba en Chile

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Pedro Zambrano Moreno, Consejero, Embajada de Cuba en Chile
- Tania Montesinos, Dirección de Asuntos Multilaterales del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC/REPÚBLICA DOMINICANARepresentative/Representante:

- Víctor Núñez Santana, Encargado de Negocios

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Elvia Margarita Pérez Núñez, Consejera, Embajada de República Dominicana en Chile

ECUADORRepresentative/Representante:

- Raúl Patiño Aroca, Ministro de Bienestar Social

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Marcelo Jaramillo, Coordinador del Frente Social
- Isabel Albornoz, Encargada de Negocios de la Embajada del Ecuador en Chile

EL SALVADORRepresentative/Representante:

- Horacio Trujillo, Encargado Nacional de Cooperación Internacional del Ministerio de Educación

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Mario José Avila, Embajada de El Salvador en Chile

GUATEMALARepresentative/Representante:

- René Armando de León Escribano, Secretario de Planificación, Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Erick Ovalle Martínez, Embajador de Guatemala en Chile
- Carlos Ramiro Santiago, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Guatemala en Chile

HAITI/HAÏTÍRepresentative/Representante:

- Guy Pierre André, Embajador de la República de Haití en Chile

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Raymond Petuel, Ministre Conseiller, Ambassade d'Haïti

HONDURASRepresentative/Representante:

- Eduardo Kawas, Embajador de Honduras en Chile

JAMAICARepresentative/Representante:

- Horace W. Dalley, M.P., Minister of State for Labour and Social Security

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Mary Clarke, Unit Manager, Social Planning, Social and Manpower Planning Division, Planning Institute of Jamaica

MEXICO/MÉXICO

Representative/Representante:

- Otto Granados Roldán, Embajador de México en Chile

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Fernando Medina Hernández, Coordinador de Asesores del Secretario de Desarrollo Social de México
- Francisco José Valdés Roa, Agregado Económico, Embajada de México en Chile
- Mauricio Escanero, Ministro, Misión de México ante las Naciones Unidas

NETHERLANDS/PAÍSES BAJOS

Representative/Representante:

- Menno Lenstra, First Secretary of the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Chile

NICARAGUA

Representative/Representante:

- César Solís Segura, Director de Políticas Sociales, Secretaría de Acción Social

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Silvio Avilez, Embajador de Nicaragua en Chile
- Alejandro Arauz, Asesor Económico del Ministerio de Fomento, Industria y Comercio
- María Josefina Lagos de Cardenal, Ministro Consejero de Embajada de Nicaragua en Chile

PANAMA/PANAMÁ

Representative/Representante:

- Alejandro Young, Embajador de Panamá en Chile

PARAGUAY

Representative/Representante:

- Aurelio Varela, Ministro – Secretario Ejecutivo, Secretaría de Acción Social de la Presidencia de la República

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Luis González Arias, Embajador de Paraguay en Chile
- Diosnel Mieres, Director de Políticas Sociales, Secretaría de Acción Social – de la Presidencia de la República
- Carlos Scavone, Ministro, Embajada del Paraguay en Chile

PERU/PERÚRepresentative/Representante:

- César de las Casas, Consejero, Jefe del Departamento Económico de la Embajada del Perú en Chile

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- José Eyzaguirre, Consejero Económico, Embajada del Perú en Chile
- José Eduardo González, Primer Secretario, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Encargado del Depto. De la Mujer – Pobreza

PORTUGALRepresentative/Representante:

- Rui Félix Alves, Embajador de Portugal en Chile

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Paulo Ferreira Chaves, Consejero, Embajada de Portugal en Chile

SPAIN/ESPAÑARepresentative/Representante:

- Gerardo Zaldívar, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de España en Chile

UNITED KINGDOM/REINO UNIDORepresentative/Representante:

- Paul Whiteway, Ministro Consejero, Embajada del Reino Unido en Chile

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Isabelle Hachette, Political Researcher

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICARepresentative/Representante:

- Christopher Mc Elvein, Agregado Económico, Embajada de los Estados Unidos en Chile

URUGUAYRepresentative/Representante:

- Alejandro Lorenzo y Losada, Embajador de Uruguay en Chile

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Carlos Irigaray, Ministro, Embajada de Uruguay en Chile

VENEZUELA

Representative/Representante:

- William Fariñas, Vice-Ministro de Desarrollo Social

Miembros de la delegación:

- Delma Miralles, Ministro Consejero, Encargada de Negocios a.i. Embajada de Venezuela en Chile
- Elizabeth Ladera, Dirección de Políticas y Planes, Vice-Ministerio de Desarrollo Social
- Chafica Fina Jurdi, Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Venezuela en Chile
- Gerardo Delgado, Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Venezuela en Chile
- Gilberto Jaimes, Agregado Comercial, Embajada de Venezuela en Chile

B. Member States of the United Nations not members of the Commission and participating in a consultative capacity

Estados miembros de las Naciones Unidas que no lo son de la Comisión y participan con carácter consultivo

Etats membres des Nations Unies qui ne sont pas membres de la Commission et y participant à titre consultatif

GERMANY/ALEMANIA

Representative/Representante:

- Juergen Eckl, Primer Secretario, Asuntos Laborales y Sociales, Embajada de Alemania en Chile

PHILIPPINES/FILIPINAS

Representative/Representante:

- María Consuelo Puyat-Reyes, Embajadora de Filipinas en Chile

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación:

- Marciano de Borja, Cónsul y Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Filipinas en Chile

RUSSIAN FEDERATION/FEDERACIÓN DE RUSIA

Representative/Representante:

- Alexei Kvasov, Embajador de la Federación Rusa en Chile

THAILAND/TAILANDIA

Representative/Representante:

- Yuthika Tansanguan, Ministra Consejera, Embajada de Tailandia en Chile

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

HOLY SEE/SANTA SEDE

Representative/Representante:

- Pedro Morandé Court, Decano de la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

SWITZERLAND/SUIZA

Representative/Representante:

- Jean Jacques Joris, Encargado de Negocios a.i., Embajada de Suiza en Chile

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

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)/Programa Conjunto de las Naciones Unidas sobre el VIH/SIDA/Programme commun des Nations Unies sur le VIH/SIDA

- Pedro Chequer, Inter Country Programme Advisor Southern Cone

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)/Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Comercio y el Desarrollo UNCTAD)/Conférence des Nations Unies sur le commerce et le développement (CNUCED)

- Ana María Alvarez, Economic Affairs Officer

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

- Elena Martínez, Directora Regional para América Latina y el Caribe

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

- Ricardo Sánchez, Director y Representante Regional, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe

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

- Lucía Echeopar, Asesora Principal de Programas

E. Specialized Agencies
Organismos especializados
Institutions spécialisées

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

- Gustavo Gordillo de Anda, Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)/Organización de Aviación Civil Internacional (OACI)/Organisation de l'aviation civile internationale (OACI)

- José Miguel Ceppi, Subdirector Regional OACI

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

- Víctor Tokman, Director Regional

World Health Organization (WHO)/Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)/Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS)

- Juan Antonio Casas, Director de la División de Salud y Desarrollo Humano, Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana
- Ana Cristina Nogueira, Representante OPS/OMS en Chile

F. Other Intergovernmental Organizations
Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales
Autres organisations intergouvernementales

Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)/Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE)/Banque centraméricaine d'intégration économique (BCIE)

- Héctor David Paz Lázaro, Funcionario Internacional, Departamento de Planificación

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

- Julio Angel, Representante del Banco en Chile

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

- José Nagel Amaro, Representante del IICA en Chile

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

- Oscar Saravia, Representante, OIM Santiago, Chile

Organización Latinoamericana de Energía (OLADE)

- Francisco Figueroa, Consultor de Largo Plazo, Proyecto Energía y Desarrollo Sustentable
OLADE/CEPAL/GTZ

Parlamento Latinoamericano

- Jorge Vargas Contreras

System of the Central American Integration/Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA)/Système
d'intégration de l'Amérique centrale

- Hugo Rafael Morgado, Secretario de Integración Social

**G. Non-Governmental Organizations recognized by the Economic and Social Council
as having consultative status**

**Organizaciones no gubernamentales reconocidas como entidades consultivas
por el Consejo Económico y Social**

**Organisations non gouvernementales auxquelles le Conseil économique et social
reconnaît le statut consultatif**

Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO)

- Alberto Cimaadamore, Asesor Institucional

Consumers International

- Stefan Larenas, Director Subrogante
- Gabriel Sanhueza
- Francisco Estevez
- Antonio Elizalde
- Raúl González
- Ana María Gómez
- Ronald Wilson, Development Officer
- Juan Eduardo Yáñez

Council of Voluntary Social Services (Jamaica)

- Winsome Wilkins, Chief, Executive Officer

International Council for Social Welfare (ICSW)/Consejo Internacional de Bienestar Social (CIBS)

- Stephen King, Executive Director
- Maria da Penha Silva Franco, Presidente, Consejo Internacional de Bienestar Social para América Latina y el Caribe
- Jack Antelo, Board Member
- Lilian Ross, Presidente, Comité Chileno
- Magdalena Miralles, Tesorera, Comité Chileno
- Edwin Pérez, Comité de Guatemala

Servicio de Información y Comunicación de las Mujeres (ISIS)

- Ximena Charnes, Coordinadora de ISIS Internacional

Unión Internacional del Notariado Latino

- Elena Torres, Delegada

World Vision/Visión Mundial Internacional

- Mariela Chavarriga, Facilitadora de Programas
- Patricio Díaz, Coordinador de Planificación y Evaluación

H. Other non-Governmental Organizations
Otras Organizaciones no gubernamentales
Autres organisations non gouvernementales

Fundación Educacional y Cultural San Pablo

- María Eugenia Pino, Directora de Desarrollo
- Lorena Antezana, Coordinadora Proyecto
- Claudia Ballesteros, Coordinadora Proyecto

Social Watch-Chile/Control Ciudadano-Chile

- Ana María Arteaga

I. Panel members
Panelistas

Lourdes Arizpe, Centro Regional de Investigaciones de México
 Patricio Aylwin, ex Presidente de Chile

Albert Berry, Director, Programme Latin America and the Caribbean, University of Toronto
 Mary Clarke, Unit Manager, Social Planning, Social and Manpower Planning Division, Planning Institute of Jamaica
 Horace W. Dalley, M.P., Minister of State for Labour and Social Security
 Nicolás Eyzaguirre, Ministro de Hacienda de Chile
 Roberto Frenkel, Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad
 Enrique Ganuza, Asesor Especial en Pobreza, Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)
 Eduardo Lizano F., Presidente del Banco Central de Costa Rica
 Cristián Maquieira, Presidente del Comité Preparatorio del período extraordinario de Sesiones de la Cumbre Mundial sobre Desarrollo Social
 Antonio Navarro Wolf, Representante de Cámara de Colombia
 Paulo Paiva, Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo
 Alfredo Sarmiento, Jefe, Unidad de Desarrollo Social, Departamento Nacional de Planeación de Colombia
 Vito Tanzi, Director del Departamento de Finanzas Públicas, Fondo Monetario Internacional
 Víctor Tokman, Director Regional, Oficina Regional de la OIT para América Latina y el Caribe

J. Secretariat
Secretaría
Secrétariat

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

José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary
 Reynaldo Bajraj, Deputy Executive Secretary
 Rolando Franco, Chief, Social Development Division
 Pascual Gerstenfeld, Chief, ECLAC office in Montevideo
 Raúl García Buchaca, Programme Officer, Programme Planning and Operation Division
 Gerardo Mendoza, Associate Programme Officer, Office of the Secretary of the Commission
 Luis Yáñez, Legal Adviser, Office of the Secretary of the Commission

Annex 2

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

LC/G.2086(CONF.87/1) Provisional agenda

LC/G.2092(CONF.87/2) Annotated provisional agenda

LC/G.2096(CONF.87/3) The equity gap: a second assessment