



SIXTY YEARS WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Distr.
LIMITED

LC/L.2919
29 July 2008

ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

**REPORT OF THE SECOND REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION FORUM
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Santiago, Chile, 28 and 29 November 2007



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A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

Place and date of the meeting

1. The second Regional Implementation Forum on Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which took place in Santiago, Chile, on 28 and 29 November 2007, was convened by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, in compliance with the mandate set forth in ECLAC resolution 602(XXX), in which it was agreed to include a regional forum for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development within the framework of the activities of ECLAC.

Attendance

2. The Forum was attended by representatives of the following 23 States members of the Commission: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and Spain.

3. On behalf of the United Nations Secretariat, the meeting was attended by the representative of the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

4. The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) also attended the Forum as a special guest.

5. Also attending were representatives of the following organizations of the United Nations system: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and World Food Programme (WFP).

6. The following specialized agencies of the United Nations were also represented: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

7. The following other non-governmental organizations also attended: Alianza Boliviana de la Sociedad Civil sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible (ABDES), International Catholic Rural Association (ICRA) and Heifer International.

Organization of the Forum

8. The Forum took place in plenary sessions at which there was in-depth consideration of the following substantive topics: agriculture, rural development, land, drought and desertification.

Election of the Presiding Officers and adoption of the agenda

9. The officers elected to preside over the Forum were as follows:

Chair:	Guatemala
Vice-Chairs:	Argentina
	Cuba
Rapporteur:	Chile

10. The Forum adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of the Presiding Officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Agriculture
4. Rural development
5. Land
6. Drought
7. Desertification
8. Other matters
9. Adoption of agreements

B. PROCEEDINGS

Opening session

11. At the opening session, statements were made by José Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; Ana Lya Uriarte, Minister, Chairperson of the National Environment Commission (CONAMA) of Chile; Zvetolyub Basmajiev, representing the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations; Ricardo Sánchez, Director of the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and Juan Mario Dary, Representative of Latin America and the Caribbean on the Bureau of the sixteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Guatemala.

12. The Executive Secretary of the Commission, after welcoming the participants, said that the Forum would examine the progress, limitations and challenges encountered in Latin America and the Caribbean in agriculture, rural development, land, drought and desertification during the last few years, and their relationship to sustainable development. The Commission had prepared a working document for the occasion titled "Agriculture, Rural Development, Land, Drought and Desertification: Outcomes, Trends and Challenges for the Sustainable Development of Latin America and the Caribbean" (LC/L.2831) which suggested that the region was suffering from a marked loss of natural resources and that despite the significant growth of the agricultural sector, no progress had been made in reducing the problems of rural poverty and indigence. The depletion of the region's resources was only partially reflected in the price structure of products despite the enormous bearing natural resources had on the immediate and future economic and environmental sustainability of production systems. The report and the data it provided on what was happening at the institutional and policymaking level in the area of sustainable development would prove to be a valuable tool for performing a comprehensive diagnosis of the situation and formulating appropriate public policies for all the region's countries.

13. The Minister, Chairperson of the National Environment Commission (CONAMA) of Chile said that the positive effects of the gradual reduction of poverty in the world might not reach highly vulnerable sectors of the population. The challenge for Governments was to forge a link between economic growth and poverty reduction by tapping into markets, adopting political agreements, implementing basic human safety regulations, improving the environment for the benefit of all, and pursuing environmental equity. She stressed that it was necessary to implement good practices regarding environmental governance and to make suitable informed policy decisions to guarantee the sustainability of future development.

14. The representative of the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations referred to the objective of the meeting within the framework of the norms, plans and agreements of the United Nations on sustainable development. The Forum had to further the implementation of Agenda 21, focus on the thematic cluster corresponding to the current implementation cycle and contribute to the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General by identifying the obstacles and limitations, as well as the challenges, of implementing Agenda 21, which would help improve standards on the subject in the region.

15. The Director of the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Nations Environment Programme referred to the use of an integrated approach for attaining the United Nations Millennium Development Goals and stressed that collaboration among all the agencies was essential for progressing towards sustainable development. Assessing the losses of natural capital and taking measures to prevent the further erosion of biodiversity, environmental services (related to water supply, environmental quality and soil protection) and spiritual values were important tasks. Latin America had a primarily urban population and it was therefore particularly important to take steps to prevent further migration from rural areas. A study of biofuel production and its impact on the world food balance was also urgently required. The meeting was being held at a decisive moment in history, and the Latin American and Caribbean approach could make a significant contribution to the analysis of these phenomena.

16. The Representative of Latin America and the Caribbean on the Bureau of the sixteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Guatemala pointed out that the reigning inequality in the region was closely linked to the problems of sustainable development. In order to pursue integrated rural development, strategies would have to be re-examined, and the direct losses and opportunity costs stemming from the misuse of natural resources would have to be calculated. The complexity of the problem rendered an analysis of existing public, environmental, energy, mining and biofuel-related policies essential given that the latter also affected migration flows and labour policies.

17. The Director of the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division of ECLAC presented the document "Agriculture, Rural Development, Land, Drought and Desertification: Outcomes, Trends and Challenges for the Sustainable Development of Latin America and the Caribbean." A debate on the topics presented in the document ensued.

Agriculture (agenda item 3)

18. Several delegations agreed on the need to study the concrete ways that the expansion of stock raising, soybean production, and the use of agro-chemicals, among other factors, had affected quality of life in rural areas. A deeper analysis of the social effects of climate change and its consequences in terms of natural disasters and internal and international migration was also proposed. This analysis would take the following matters, among others, into account: the migration policies of receiving countries; food

security; the international assistance the region receives, and the distortions generated in international trade by the developed countries' use of agricultural subsidies and protectionist measures.

19. Practically all the speakers highlighted the importance of mentioning the positive experiences recorded in the region, such as the export of organic products to Europe by the Dominican Republic, the participatory processes for developing environmental agendas at the national level in Costa Rica and the subregional level in Central America, and the policies and programmes for promoting community-level sustainable farming practices in several countries. The representative of Antigua and Barbuda welcomed the inclusion of more data on the Caribbean in the analyses and called for efforts to continue in this respect.

20. The representative of Mexico said that sustainable development policies should take into account the fact that the maquila sector had become more important than the primary sector in several Central American countries. Certain peculiar features of Latin America and the Caribbean, such as the region's enormous biodiversity, also needed to be taken into consideration. Several delegations pointed out that 77% of the region's population was living in cities, and the status of urban and peri-urban farming should therefore be studied. The concept of "rural areas" also needed to be redefined. The delegation of Peru stressed the need to consider the region's diversity and local specificities.

21. The representative of Argentina urged the participants to bring the document more into line with the request made by the Commission on Sustainable Development. Greater emphasis needed to be placed on the thematic clusters, and a conclusion identifying the obstacles, challenges and progress needed to be included. The document was supposed to briefly portray the common basic position of the region's countries without going into national perspectives or touching on polemical matters arising from the different positions assumed within the World Trade Organization.

22. The advantage of including economic valuations of soil depletion and recovery costs was discussed. The corresponding calculations would require greater analytical rigour and detail, and some participants felt they should therefore be excluded, while others insisted that they were important for drawing attention to the problem. The delegation of Honduras suggested linking the issue to poverty reduction strategies and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and then proceeding to identify the actors involved (including private-sector entities) and their corresponding responsibilities, which brought up the issue of incentives.

23. Representatives of international organizations called for science and technology issues, including the region's trove of traditional knowledge, to be addressed. In order to strike a balance between people's production possibilities, economic growth and quality of life, an eco-systemic approach needed to be adopted and indicators needed to be used. This would ensure that the situation could be properly assessed and monitored. South-South and North-South cooperation needed to be considered, and a way to insert the region's interests into the global sustainable development agenda had to be found. Cross-cutting aspects of sustainable development, such as environmental governance and participation, also needed to be addressed.

Rural development (agenda item 4)

24. Some delegations noted that although the document did not include a specific chapter on rural development, it did contain data that could shed light on the issue, and they expressed their interest in a number of rural development topics being included in the report. These included: a revised definition of the concept “rural” in light of the changing demographics in the region; poverty among indigenous communities, which mainly affected women; the establishment of production chains that generated added value; microcredits for farming; the use of cheap fertilizers and the consequences of their use; the drop in production and yield per hectare with its adverse effects on food security; water management; the integrated management of river basins and land use in rural areas. The representative of Guatemala stressed the need to analyse rural development in the context of the integration processes under way in the region as these posed specific challenges to small and medium-sized enterprises. There was also considerable pressure to use energy-related natural resources and that the use of biofuels could alter production structures in the countries of the region.

25. Several delegations underscored the need to analyse the influence of trade agreements on the specialization of crop production in the region as this could generate problems such as aquifer depletion and soil and water pollution. Traditional farming practices needed to be reintroduced as a means of conserving biodiversity.

26. With regard to land division and parcelling, the representative of Mexico commented on the need for individual farms to be productively viable so that families can remain on them and communities can survive. She pointed out that the misapplication of subsidies could encourage bad farming practices. Several delegations agreed that cooperation often failed to reach those living below the poverty line and that loans did not always benefit the neediest farmers, who rarely had the necessary documents to prove land ownership. Existing credit mechanisms needed to be re-examined.

27. Civil society and non-governmental organizations played an important role as significant promoters of rural development was acknowledged, but they sometimes suffered from limited access to funding.

28. Despite the essential link between programmes and resources, several delegations stated that the institutional framework had splintered in some countries owing to the decentralization process and that one presidential term was hardly ever enough time to obtain positive results from rural development policies.

29. The representative of Antigua and Barbuda stated that even in countries such as theirs which had a tourism-based economy, rural development was a fundamental issue. It was unanimously agreed that ecotourism was a favourable alternative for sustainable development and that Latin America should expand its supply of eco-tourism products.

30. The delegations of two civil society organizations mentioned that one of the main obstacles to rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean was the lack of participation of campesino and indigenous communities in the process. They also pointed out that rural development should not be confused with agricultural development because only 34% of income in rural families was derived from farming.

Land (agenda item 5)

31. The participants discussed the theoretical concepts referred to in the document with a view to standardizing the terminology used. Most expressed a preference for the defining the notion of 'land' to include soil, water and vegetation. The concept made it possible to refer more directly to natural resources management, including the integral management of water, an element that was generally 'hidden' in the sustainable development agenda. The delegation of Chile specifically stated that the economic value of vegetation should also be taken into account given its capacity to act as a carbon sink and its contribution to rainfall.

32. A substantial debate on access to land and secure land ownership ensued. One of the delegations commented that the problem of access to land would never be resolved as long as it formed part of broader conflicts in the farming sector. The solution to the access problem did not necessarily lie with the division and distribution of land. There were several alternatives, including dividing the benefits of land use. The representative of Argentina stated that the document should acknowledge that there were different types of land ownership in the region.

33. It was suggested that a study of current land use should be conducted together with a study of the different pressures being exerted on the land by the agricultural, business and industrial sectors, among others. Trends in land use also needed to be analysed. The issue of the impact of fertilizers and other chemicals used in farming operations, especially large-scale farming, was raised. The representative of Argentina added that the connotations of using chemicals could not be purely negative.

34. The participants agreed that the countries of the region faced considerable difficulties in establishing adequate land-use and environmental resources planning policies and that the instruments available in this regard in national and international institutional frameworks needed to be analysed. The representative of the United Nations Development Programme suggested a more comprehensive, cross-cutting approach should be applied because sometimes the same territory could be subject to several different strategies (sustainable forestry management, biodiversity conservation, food security and poverty reduction plans aimed at attaining the Millennium Development Goals) that were implemented in complete isolation from one another. This was highly inefficient and undermined decentralization efforts. The policies affecting land use and environmental resources were in need of urgent reform and harmonization.

35. In addition to stock raising, which the document identified as the main cause, the participants listed the extension of the agricultural frontier, urban expansion, road construction, fires and hurricanes as other significant causes of deforestation. They also stated that distinctions needed to be made between the different types of forests and the peoples that lived in them and between productive plantations and those destined for reforestation.

Drought (agenda item 6)

36. The representative of Argentina stated that the conceptual framework for the drought analysis should be set out in the report that the meeting was to issue. The representative of Chile stressed that the magnitude of the phenomenon in Latin America and the Caribbean needed to be included as well.

37. Some delegations commented on the instruments used to combat desertification and drought, such as irrigation, the combination and coordination of measures taken by public and private agencies, the improvement of early warning systems for droughts, and the design and implementation of contingency

plans. The delegation of Guatemala stressed the need for the document to refer to the social impact of drought and desertification and commented on the challenges involved, such as institutional coordination, land-use planning and consensus-building among the different sectors.

38. Several delegations acknowledged the importance of constructing drought-related social and economic indicators and incorporating them into countries' risk management plans. This would require the establishment of adequate information networks.

39. The representative of the United Nations Environment Programme regretted the absence of a policy to respond anti-cyclically to the phenomenon that he categorized as being an accumulative natural disaster. He proposed adopting an integral approach within rural development strategies and trying to obtain more international cooperation, which several delegations had commented was insufficient.

40. The representative of Panama highlighted the periodic nature of the droughts in Central America that were linked to the El Niño phenomenon. She also said that droughts had increased over the past five years as a result of climate change, an idea that was supported by other participants. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations said that successful experiences of developing farming practices that were compatible with drought conditions should be mentioned in the report.

Desertification (agenda item 7)

41. Many participants agreed to define desertification as a land degradation process that not only affected dry areas. The phenomenon referred to soil erosion, the chemical degradation of soil (due to the accumulation of salts through the improper use of water resources), and a decline in the natural fertility of soil brought about by unsustainable farming practices (monocultures, the overuse of fertilizers and pesticides, excessively intensive mechanization processes and burning).

42. As in other areas, several courses of action needed to be taken: develop an early warning and action system; identify and correct unsuitable practices; adopt a broad and comprehensive approach; raise awareness of the problem among the general population and decision-makers; mobilize national and international cooperation resources (which had so far been in short supply); and integrate the initiatives into harmonized territorial development programs. The region's technical and academic institutions had a considerable amount of data on the subject, and the possibility of sharing and integrating that knowledge created huge opportunities. The considerable wealth of traditional knowledge among the peoples of the region also needed to be tapped.

43. Finally, the delegations debated the matters related to the main topics that would be included in a complementary document focusing on the obstacles, lessons and challenges for sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean.



Annex

**LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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

ALEMANIA/GERMANYRepresentante/Representative:

- Eberhard Brockmann, Consejero Económico y de Cooperación, Embajada de Alemania en Chile

ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA/ANTIGUA AND BARBUDARepresentante/Representative:

- Ato Lewis, Senior Environment Officer, Permanent Mission of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations

ARGENTINARepresentante/Representative:

- Ana Bianchi, Consejera, Cancillería Argentina

BRASIL/BRAZILRepresentante/Representative:

- José Roberto de Lima, Coordinador de Programa de Ação Nacional da Combate a Desertificação, Ministerio de Meio Ambiente

CANADÁ/CANADARepresentante/Representative:

- Kelly Schmidt, Senior Policy Advisor, Sustainable Development Division, Foreign Affairs and International Trade

CHILERepresentante/Representative:

- Ana Lya Uriarte, Ministra presidente, Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente (CONAMA)

Miembros de la Delegación/Delegation Members:

- Alvaro Sapag, Director Ejecutivo, Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente (CONAMA)
- Claudia Ayala, Departamento de Desarrollo Sustentable, Dirección de Relaciones Económicas Internacionales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Juan Francisco Bascuñán, Jefe del Departamento de Relaciones Internacionales, Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente (CONAMA)
- Nancy Céspedes, Jefa del Departamento del Medio Ambiente, Dirección de Medio Ambiente, Antártica y Asuntos Marítimos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Constanza Pantaleón, Asesora de Gabinete, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente
- Wilfredo Alfaro, Corporación Nacional Forestal (CONAF)

COLOMBIA

Representante/Representative:

- Jimena Nieto, Coordinadora de Asuntos Ambientales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la Delegación/Delegation Members:

- María del Pilar Cruz, Segunda Secretaria, Embajada de Colombia en Chile

COSTA RICA

Representante/Representative:

- Enid Chaverri Tapia, Punto focal CDS, Ministerio del Ambiente y Energía

CUBA

Representante/Representative:

- Teresita Borges Hernández, Especialista, Dirección de Medio Ambiente, Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente

ECUADOR

Representante/Representative:

- José Sandoval, Ministro consejero, Embajada del Ecuador en Chile

EL SALVADOR

Representante/Representative:

- Aída Minero Reyes, Embajadora, Embajada de El Salvador en Chile

ESPAÑA/SPAIN

Representante/Representative:

- Gloria Mínguez, Subdirectora General de Organismos Multilaterales de Iberoamérica, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores

Miembros de la Delegación/Delegation Members:

- Cristina Aldama, Coordinadora de la Oficina Técnica de Cooperación, Embajada de España en Chile
- Pilar Baselga, Experta en temas medioambientales, Dirección General de Evaluación y Planificación para el Desarrollo, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores

FRANCIA/FRANCE

Representante/Representative:

- Eric Chaux, Primer Secretario, Embajada de Francia en Chile

Miembros de la Delegación/Delegation Members:

- René Quirin, Agregado de Cooperación Científica y Universitaria
- Claire Guillemain

GUATEMALA

Representante/Representative:

- Juan Mario Dary Fuentes, Ministro, Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales; Vicepresidente de la Región Latinoamericana de la Comisión de Desarrollo Sostenible de Naciones Unidas.

Miembros de la Delegación/Delegation Members:

- José Luis Menéndez, Director General de Políticas y Estrategias Ambientales, Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
- Verónica Araujo, Encargada de negocios, a.i., Embajada de Guatemala en Chile

HAITÍ/HAITI

Representante/Representative:

- Marie-Alice Limage, Dirección de Suelos y Ecosistemas, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente

HONDURAS

Representante/Representative:

- Dina Morel, Directora de Gestión Ambiental, Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente

MÉXICO/MEXICO

Representante/Representative:

- Armando Rodríguez, Subdirector de Suelos, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT)

Miembros de la Delegación/Delegation Members:

- Mariana Bellot, Directora de Cooperación Bilateral, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT)
- José T. García Cervantes, Primer Secretario, Embajada de México en Chile

NICARAGUA

Representante/Representative:

- Edilberto Duarte, Responsable de Flora, Bioseguridad y Manejo Sostenible de la Tierra, Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales

PANAMÁ/PANAMA

Representante/Representative:

- Abril Méndez, Unidad de Cambio Climático y Desertificación, Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente

PARAGUAY

Representante/Representative:

- Graciela Celauro, Jefa de Asuntos Ambientales, Dirección de Organismos Internacionales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

PERÚ/PERU

Representante/Representative:

- José Antonio Doig, Ministro Consejero, Dirección General de Medio Ambiente, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

PORTUGAL

Representante/Representative:

- Lucía Portugal Nuncio, Primera Secretaria, Embajada de Portugal en Chile

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Representante/Representative:

- José Rafael Almonte, Director de la Oficina Sectorial de Planificación y Programación, Secretaría de Estado de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARENA)

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

Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales/Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)/Département des Affaires Economiques et Sociales

- Zvetolyub Basmajiev, Programme Coordination, Major Groups and Partnerships Branch, Division de Desarrollo Sostenible

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

Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación y la Sequía/United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Draught (UNCCD)

- Sergio Zelaya-Bonilla, Coordinador Programa de América Latina y el Caribe
- Francisco Brzovic, Asesor Regional para América del Sur

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

- Nick Remple, UNDP/LAC Energy and Environment Coordinator, Panamá

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

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

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

- Pedro Medrano, Director Regional para América Latina y el Caribe

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

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

- Reynaldo Treminio, Oficial de Políticas y Programas/Policy and Programme Officer
- Jan van Wambeke, Oficial Principal de Tierras y Aguas/Senior Land and Water Officer

**Organización Meteorológica Mundial (OMM)/World Meteorological Organization (WMO)/
Organisation météorologique mondiale**

- Myrna Araneda, Permanent Representative of Chile

**E. Otras organizaciones no gubernamentales
Other non-governmental organizations
Autres organisations non gouvernementales**

Alianza Boliviana de la Sociedad Civil sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible (ABDES)

- José Ramón Campero, Director Nacional

Asociación Internacional Católica Rural/ International Catholic Rural Association (ICRA)

- José F. Arancibia, Vicepresidente para América Latina

Heifer International

- Arthur Getz Escudero, Director of Advocacy

**F. Invitados especiales
Special guests
Invités spéciaux**

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

- Roberto Casás Bernadá, Coordinador de operaciones regionales, Región Sur y Representante Adjunto de la Oficina del IICA en Chile

**G. Secretaría
Secretariat
Secrétariat**

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

- José Luis Machinea, Secretario Ejecutivo/Executive Secretary
- Joseluis Samaniego, Director, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Director, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- Marianne Schaper, Oficial Principal, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos
- Guillermo Acuña, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos
- Carlos de Miguel, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos
- José Leal, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos
- César Morales, Consultor
- Laura Ortiz, Consultora

