



Distr.
LIMITE
LC/COP-EZ.3/3
28 February 2025
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH
2500033[E]

**REPORT OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
TO THE REGIONAL AGREEMENT ON ACCESS TO INFORMATION,
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND JUSTICE IN ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS
IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Santiago, 22–24 April 2024



CONTENTS

		<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Page</i>
A.	ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK	1–11	3
	Place and date of the meeting	1	3
	Attendance.....	2–9	3
	Chair	10	4
B.	AGENDA.....	12	4
C.	SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.....	13–125	4
Annex 1	Decisions adopted	–	33
Annex 2	List of participants	–	47

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the meeting

1. The third meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) was held at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in Santiago, from 22 to 24 April 2024.

Attendance¹

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following States Parties to the Escazú Agreement: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Uruguay.

3. Representatives of the following countries signatory to the Escazú Agreement also participated, as observers: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Paraguay and Peru.

4. Representatives of France, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States also participated as observers.

5. Attending from the United Nations Secretariat was the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Chile.

6. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the following United Nations agencies, funds and programmes: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and World Bank.

7. Representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations also attended: Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

8. The guest of honour was Gabriel Boric, President of Chile.

9. Also in attendance were special guests and international experts in access to information, public participation and justice in environmental matters and public international law, including the members of the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance of the Escazú Agreement, as well as elected representatives of the public and members of the public, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties to the Escazú Agreement, as well as other special guests included in the list of participants.

¹ See the list of participants in annex 2.

Chair

10. The Presiding Officers, as elected at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties, were as follows:

Chair: Uruguay
Vice-Chairs: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Mexico and Saint Lucia

11. The Presiding Officers were re-elected by decision III/6 and will remain in office until the close of the Conference of the Parties in 2026.

B. AGENDA

12. The Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Organizational matters.
 - a. Adoption of the agenda
 - b. Credentials of States Parties
 - c. Election of Presiding Officers
2. Reports by the Presiding Officers and the Secretariat.
3. Reports by the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance.
4. Consideration and adoption of the action plan on human rights defenders in environmental matters.
5. National implementation of the Escazú Agreement.
6. Other matters.
7. Agreed decisions.

C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

13. At the opening session, statements were made by Gabriel Boric, President of Chile, Javier Medina Vásquez, Deputy Executive Secretary a.i. of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Marcelo Cousillas, Director of the Legal Department of the Ministry of the Environment of Uruguay, the country serving as Chair of the Conference of the Parties, and Nicole Leotaud, elected representative of the public.

14. The President of Chile noted that one of the greatest challenges of the time was to address the climate crisis. Humanity and nature were part of the same ecosystem and States had to support each other to defend those who defended life. Latin America and the Caribbean was the region with the highest number of murders of environmental defenders, a trend that had to be reversed. He expressed his interest in adopting an action plan on human rights defenders in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, which would make it possible to learn more about defenders and whose development had involved all States Parties and various environmental defence organizations and individuals. It was important to listen to those

who suffered most from the effects of climate change and who were furthest away from decision-making. He stressed that the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) was the only global environmental treaty that included specific provisions to support environmental defenders, and that efforts should continue towards building a prosperous, more just and equitable future for the peoples of the region.

15. The Deputy Executive Secretary a.i. of ECLAC said that the public was a fundamental component of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Escazú Agreement and referred to the significance of the process that had brought them up to that point, in which dialogue was fundamental. He stressed the importance of the region's leadership in various global intergovernmental processes. After summarizing the developments since the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, he detailed the activities that would be carried out over the three days of the meeting and three challenges: (i) ensuring that all countries in the region were parties to the Escazú Agreement; (ii) making progress in the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement, that the key word being "implementation"; and (iii) protecting environmental defenders. Finally, he emphasized that the Escazú Agreement was essential for a more productive, inclusive and sustainable future in Latin America and the Caribbean.

16. The Director of the Legal Department of the Ministry of the Environment of Uruguay welcomed Dominica, which had just deposited its instrument of ratification of the Agreement, and said that the Conference was a voice from the Global South in defence of the environment. He outlined the results achieved since the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties and expressed the hope that the action plan on human rights defenders in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean would be adopted. The fourth pillar of the Escazú Agreement was the protection of environmental defenders. Three out of every four murders of environmental defenders worldwide occurred in the region, hence the need to adopt the plan to have a working guide for enhancing the protection of defenders. He stressed the importance of a spirit of fraternity and solidarity to achieve results in various areas, including environmental protection.

17. The elected representative of the public urged Parties and stakeholders to consider the recommendations of marginalized and vulnerable groups and civil society: recognizing and defining the full diversity and rights of environmental defenders; strengthening the forum of human rights defenders on environmental matters; integrating an Indigenous caucus into the Conference, with technical and financial support for its participation; and creating space for young people and building their capacity for participation, including in negotiations. The action plan on human rights defenders in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean should include provisions to strengthen country-level data, protect defenders, clearly delineate responsibilities and establish a strong public mechanism for review, monitoring and follow-up. She said that support for implementation should be provided to Parties and defenders alike and called on Parties to contribute to the voluntary funding established under article 14 of the Agreement.

Organizational matters (agenda item 1)

Adoption of the agenda (agenda item 1.a)

18. The Chair of the meeting submitted the provisional agenda for consideration by the delegations; it was adopted without amendment.

Credentials of States parties (Agenda item 1.b)

19. Under this agenda item, the Legal Officer with the Department of Sustainable Development of Saint Lucia read the report on credentials prepared by the Presiding Officers, in accordance with rule VI.4 of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties. She said that, as at 22 April 2024, the representatives of all Parties registered to participate had submitted copies of their credentials issued by the Head of State, Head of Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Conference took note of the report.

Election of Presiding Officers (agenda item 1.c)

20. Under this agenda item, the meeting considered the draft decision on the election of the Presiding Officers, pursuant to paragraph VII.2 of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties.

21. As stipulated in rule VII, paragraph 2 of the rules of procedure, at the second and subsequent ordinary meetings of the Conference of Parties, a Chair and four Vice-Chairs should be elected from among the Parties present at the meeting in question. They would serve as the Presiding Officers. Their term would commence at the closure of the meeting and they would remain in office until the closure of the next ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including for any extraordinary meetings that may be held in the interim.

22. The Conference re-elected the current Presiding Officers, maintaining its composition as follows:

<u>Chair:</u>	Uruguay
<u>Vice-Chairs:</u>	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Mexico and Saint Lucia

Reports by the Presiding Officers and the Secretariat (agenda item 2)

Report of the Presiding Officers

23. The Chair, on behalf of the Presiding Officers, presented the report on the activities carried out since the previous meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held in April 2023. The Chair referred specifically to three points in the report: (i) the activities carried out during the aforementioned period; (ii) the meetings held; and (iii) compliance with decision I/3 adopted at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

24. On the first point, the extensive work undertaken by the Presiding Officers was mentioned. In conjunction with the Secretariat, the Presiding Officers had provided support for the operationalization of the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance and the development of its work modalities. The Presiding Officers had also assisted the coordinators of the open-ended ad hoc working group on human rights defenders in environmental matters in drafting the draft action plan on that matter and in organizing the Second Annual Forum on Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in September 2023 in Panama City. For the organization of the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties, six draft decisions had been proposed and a preparatory meeting had been held virtually on 4 March 2024.

25. On the second point, said it was noted that since the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties, three meetings of the Presiding Officers had been held in 2023 (on 5 June, 27 July and 7 December). In 2024, prior to the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties, four meetings had been held (on 18 January, 15 February, 12 April and 22 April 2024).

26. Turning to the third point, the Chair recalled that at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Conference had adopted by acclamation decision I/3, on the Rules relating to the structure and functions of the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance, contained in annex 1 of that decision. In that decision, the Secretariat was requested to translate and circulate the proposals presented by the delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Lastly, in paragraph 3 of the decision the Chair was requested to begin consultations with the States Parties, with the support of the Secretariat and with significant participation of the public, “to examine the compatibility of the proposed text with the agreed language, with a view to fine-tuning the Rules relating to the structure and functions of the Committee [...] and, as appropriate, consider them at the next ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties in order to strengthen the implementation of the Agreement”.

27. Pursuant to that decision, the Secretariat had translated the proposal of the Plurinational State of Bolivia into English and had made the translation available on 23 May 2022. The proposal in both languages had been uploaded to the website of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the same date and circulated to the Parties by email on 20 July 2022 at the request of the Chair, thus initiating a three-month consultation period for comments until 20 October 2022. The communication stated the following: “In accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of Decision I/3 of the Conference of the Parties, the Secretariat hereby circulates in English and Spanish the proposal by the delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia presented at the First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the Rules relating to the structure and functions of the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance. Taking into account that the Rules relating to the structure and functions of the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance were adopted by acclamation with the significant participation of the public, as per the required consultation process, the Chair invites States Parties and the public to indicate within three months from 20 July 2022 whether there are elements that have not already been integrated and are compatible with and constitute an improvement to the above-mentioned adopted rules. If no comments are received within this deadline, it will be understood that there are no elements to consider.”

28. The Chair said that no comments had been received from any of the other States Parties or from the public, thus the Presiding Officers had agreed that the provisions of decision I/3 had been complied with in full. Lastly, since there was action required by the Chair, the Secretariat or the Presiding Officers related to the aforementioned decision, no further consideration of the matter at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties was necessary.

29. The representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia said that his country had submitted to the Secretariat a new proposal on decision I/3 on 25 October 2022 and had reported as such at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties as it considered the proposal should be part of the consultation process. In addition, more recently, the country had sent the Secretariat proposals for a draft decision on the rules relating to the structure and functions of a regional committee for implementation of the Escazú Agreement (dated 28 March 2024), a draft decision on the creation of a regional committee for implementation of the Escazú Agreement and one on a regional committee for implementation of the Escazú Agreement (both dated 22 April 2024), which it hoped to submit to the plenary for information and consideration. The Chair thanked the Plurinational State of Bolivia for its proposals and said that all the proposals received by the Secretariat were available on the meeting website. In addition, it was noted that under the agenda item dedicated to other matters, the Plurinational State of Bolivia would be given the floor to present its new proposals and receive feedback from the Parties and the public.

Report by the elected representatives of the public

30. The Chair gave the floor to the elected representative of the public, Mijael Kaufman, to report on the activities carried out by the elected representatives. The work undertaken by the public had fed into the draft action plan on human rights defenders in environmental matters and the working modalities of the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance. To that end, workshops had been held with environmental defenders from across the region as well as with defenders and journalists. One of their main lines of work of elected representatives being capacity-building and facilitating dialogue with the public, the representatives had held workshops with members of civil society and various stakeholders, including young people, representatives of academia, Indigenous Peoples and rural communities. They had also followed up on the national implementation of the Escazú Agreement, with special emphasis on the gender perspective. Another area of work was communication and dissemination of information, with a focus on developing publicly accessible materials. Their social networking and media activity had also been stepped up to raise awareness on the Agreement and the status of its implementation in the countries of the region. Efforts had also been made to highlight the Agreement in other international forums and processes, such as those pertaining to open government, the Amazon Summit held in August 2023 in Belém, Brazil, and the Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Another important element was the work done by the elected representatives of the public at the subregional and community levels, especially in the Caribbean and Central America.

Report by the Secretariat

31. The Officer in Charge of the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division of ECLAC provided a summary of the activities conducted by the Secretariat of the Escazú Agreement since the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties. ECLAC had supported the ratification and accession processes of several countries, particularly Dominica, which had just deposited its instrument of ratification. It had also organized and participated in numerous activities to disseminate the Agreement, both in States Parties and non-Parties.

32. Another important aspect was the support provided to the bodies of the Agreement, both in the organization of the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties and its preparatory meeting, and to the Presiding Officers and the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance. Regarding the latter, the Secretariat had focused on facilitating the development of working modalities and the design of a virtual platform for the Committee, with an interface for the general public and one for internal access. In that period, it had also worked on the follow-up of decision I/6 on human rights defenders in environmental matters by providing support to the open-ended ad hoc working group in the consultation on the draft action plan and in the organization of the annual forum on human rights defenders. In addition, the Secretariat had been supporting several with their national implementation processes through the preparation of road maps and plans.

33. The Secretariat had also continued to maintain the clearing house provided for in article 12 of the Agreement (that is, the Observatory on Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean) and the regional public mechanism. Dissemination efforts by the Secretariat had included the publication of translations of the Escazú Agreement into Dutch, Mapudungun and Rapa Nui. Lastly, a call had been launched for unpublished academic articles on access to justice in environmental matters and human rights defenders in environmental matters and a round table with the authors of the selected articles would be held on 26 April, following the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

34. The representative of the Secretariat then presented the status of the financial arrangements. Regarding the voluntary fund, he said that to that date, two contributions had been received from the Governments of Chile and Mexico, which were insufficient to cover the essential activities related to the Agreement and to its implementation at the national level. All Parties and other stakeholders were invited to provide contributions to the voluntary fund. The Secretariat had also worked to secure funding from other sources, which were primarily extrabudgetary and non-recurrent resources and funds earmarked for specific activities or beneficiaries. In addition, it had facilitated the provision of direct support to Parties and the public. The Secretariat acknowledged the support provided by the Ford Foundation, German cooperation and French cooperation, as well as the resident coordinator offices, the World Bank, UNEP, OHCHR and other United Nations agencies and programmes.

Reports by the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance (agenda item 3)

35. The report on the activities of the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance of the Escazú Agreement was presented by its Chair, Patricia Madrigal, in accordance with rule IV, paragraph 1 (a) of the rules relating to the structure and functions of the Committee. The Chair of the Committee recalled that it was a subsidiary body of the Conference of the Parties established under the Escazú Agreement (article 18). It had a consultative and transparent nature and was non-adversarial, non-judicial and non-punitive. Its first members had been elected by the Parties at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held in April 2023, and had taken office in August of that same year. The Committee's main objective was to support the Parties in both the implementation and fulfilment of the obligations set forth in the Agreement.

36. Since the assumption of duties of the members of the Committee, work had focused on complying with the rules relating to its structure and functions, adopted at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties by decision I/3. Three meetings (two face-to-face and one virtual) had already been held and a fourth in-person meeting was scheduled for 25 April 2024. At the Committee's first meeting, held on 10 August 2023, the Chair (Patricia Madrigal) and two Vice-Chairs (Carole Stephens and Andrés Napoli) had been appointed. In addition, the Committee had set the following priorities: raise awareness on its nature, mandate and functions; exchange experiences and establish synergies with other similar processes; and develop working modalities that would ensure meaningful public participation and take into account national capacities and circumstances, pursuant to rule I, paragraph 2.

37. The development of the working modalities had been open and participatory. An initial draft had been prepared and discussed with the Presiding Officers, the States Parties and the elected representatives of the public. At the Committee's second meeting, held on 15 November 2023, the general guidelines had been presented. A revised version had been sent on 10 December 2023 to States Parties and the elected representatives of the public for their comments and observations. Informal meetings had been held with States Parties and elected representatives of the public on 18 January and 22 February 2024. In addition, from 1 to 28 February 2024, the draft working modalities had been made available for comments through the regional public mechanism and the Secretariat website. The final version of the working modalities² had been approved at the third meeting of the Committee on 22 April 2024.

38. The Chair of the Committee added that, in parallel, with the support of the Secretariat, a website had been designed for the Committee, with a platform enabling States Parties and the public to submit comments.³ The site would be launched at the Committee's fourth meeting on 25 April 2024. The Committee was also developing a biennial work plan that would define priorities and planned activities.

² LC/TS.2024/33.

³ See [online] <https://caac.cepal.org/en>.

The Chair invited Parties and the public to take advantage of the support that could be provided through the Committee.

Consideration and adoption of the action plan on human rights defenders in environmental matters (agenda item 4)

39. Under this agenda item, delegations considered the draft decision proposed by the Presiding Officers on an action plan on human rights defenders in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean and the corresponding draft action plan on human rights defenders in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, prepared by the coordinating countries of the open-ended ad hoc working group on that matter, Chile, Ecuador and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

40. The coordinators of the ad hoc working group said that the draft action plan complied with decision I/6 of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties and was the result of two years of intensive work, which had been accompanied by the Presiding Officers and the States Parties and had included two public consultations and two regional forums on human rights defenders in environmental matters. The action plan was of the highest political priority and responded to an urgent need, given the grave situation in the region in that regard. In addition to developing the proposal in a transparent, inclusive and participatory manner, the working group had also sought to ensure that the proposal was consistent with the principles, approaches and spirit of the Escazú Agreement.

41. They also highlighted the broad participation of the public and human rights defenders in environmental matters in the development of the proposal. In addition to the four open meetings of the working group, two regional forums had been held (in Ecuador in 2022 and in Panama in 2023), in which more than 700 people had participated. Additional activities included special sessions held at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties and at the preparatory meeting for the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the development of a public participation strategy and the organization of working meetings with the Presiding Officers, States Parties and elected representatives of the public. The final draft had been submitted for a virtual public consultation in which more than 800 comments had been received from individuals and groups from 21 countries of the region. It was therefore hoped that the text presented for consideration would reflect countries' realities, needs and contexts.

42. The content of the draft action plan was structured around four main areas, each of which included a series of actions that would be implemented over six years (until 2030) and integrated cross-cutting intercultural, intergenerational and intersectional approaches. It was also based on principles of international human rights law and international public and environmental law, and international cooperation and voluntary contributions were vital for its success. After describing the plan, the coordinators invited States Parties to implement it at national level, strengthening capacities and promoting partnerships with international organizations, academia and civil society. The plan included a system of continuous evaluation, monitoring and review, supported by the working group, to ensure its effectiveness and adaptability during implementation.

43. OHCHR and UNEP were then given the floor to deliver general comments. The Regional Representative for South America of OHCHR stressed the urgency of protecting human rights defenders in environmental matters in a region that was particularly dangerous for them. The various types of attacks to which they were exposed included physical threats, stigmatization and criminalization. He noted that article 9 of the Escazú Agreement specified the international obligations of States to ensure a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders in environmental matters. The plan was critical for supporting defenders and fulfilling those obligations. He welcomed the inclusion of cross-cutting gender, intergenerational and intercultural approaches, as well as the broad participation of the public, especially

Indigenous Peoples. In addition, he called for the rapid and effective implementation of the plan to ensure the protection and recognition of defenders vis-à-vis third parties. OHCHR stood ready to collaborate in the development and implementation of the plan, integrating a human rights approach in all phases of the process.

44. The Deputy Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean of UNEP highlighted the importance of article 9 of the Escazú Agreement and the draft decision that was being discussed to advance the implementation of the Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 16. She recalled the stirring moment upon the adoption of that article, as it symbolized the region's firm commitment to defending the environment. The article had been strengthened thanks to the sustained work of various actors, including the contributions of defenders working in the field and those made in virtual events and in-person dialogues. She acknowledged the leadership of Chile, Ecuador and Saint Kitts and Nevis, as well as that of the Presiding Officers, and expressed the support of UNEP for the adoption of the action plan. UNEP was committed to contributing to its implementation over the next six years by strengthening capacities at the regional, subregional and national levels.

45. In the ensuing statements, the representative of Colombia said that his country hoped to become a State Party the following year and thus be able to participate actively in all decisions. Colombia was committed to ratifying the Escazú Agreement and was awaiting the decision of the Constitutional Court. With regard to environmental defenders, the country agreed that it was urgent to adopt the action plan in order to strengthen access rights and provide better tools to protect the lives of those defending the land and nature.

46. The delegations of several States Parties took the floor to underscore the importance of the action plan and express their agreement with the proposed text. The Plurinational State of Bolivia deemed it essential to incorporate Indigenous Peoples and local communities more prominently in the text and to place a focus on defending the rights of Mother Earth. Mexico said that recognition, which was necessary for protecting environmental defenders, and work at the subnational level were key areas of focus for the country. Mexico had 32 State-level mechanisms for the protection of human rights defenders and one national mechanism, all of which had an important role to play. The representative of Antigua and Barbuda called attention to the broad nature of the concept of environmental defender, which encompassed all persons without distinction. The representative of Saint Lucia underlined the urgency of mobilizing financial resources for the implementation of the action plan.

47. The elected representative of the public said it was important to encourage data production to allow for a more complete assessment of the current situation of human rights defenders. Emphasis should also be placed on prevention and on dissemination, communication and raising public awareness to reduce threats and recognize the positive impacts of defending the environment. To facilitate the implementation of the action plan, she suggested creating a table clearly identifying the persons responsible for each action. Lastly, the action plan to be adopted must respond to the needs of the entire Latin American and Caribbean region.

48. The representative of UNDP underscored the importance of the Escazú Agreement for the region, emphasizing its critical role in access to information, public participation and environmental justice. The Agreement provided vital tools to protect human rights defenders in environmental matters amid a worrying rise in killings of activists in the region. UNDP had been actively involved with governments and young people in initiatives linked to the Escazú Agreement and climate change, as well as in inter-agency efforts to strengthen human rights in those matters. She reaffirmed the commitment of UNDP to continue working with all stakeholders to effectively implement the Agreement.

49. The representative of UN-Women stressed the urgent need to mainstream the gender perspective into all actions, especially in view of the increasing violence against those working to defend human rights in environmental matters, an area in which women played a fundamental role.

50. The representative of IUCN welcomed the progress in the action plan on human rights defenders in environmental matters and called on Parties to adopt it. She highlighted the relationship between biodiversity loss and violence against those who defended nature. She expressed the support of IUCN for generating data, integrating gender, intergenerational and intersectional perspectives, and ensuring consistency between the Escazú Agreement, the action plan and other international commitments.

51. Several members of the public and human rights defenders in environmental matters took the floor to share their views and concerns. An environmental defender spoke of the criminalization of those protecting the environment and said that adoption of the action plan was a matter of necessity. He underlined the importance of maintaining spaces for dialogue such as the Annual Forum on Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Matters and called for unified action to defend nature and ensure a dignified future for generations to come. Another member of the public stressed the importance of ensuring that States met their commitments, especially with regard to the protection of environmental defenders. Representatives of Indigenous Peoples expressed their support for the adoption of the action plan and requested that Indigenous representatives should be mandatorily included in decision-making and work functions, and that mechanisms, such as Indigenous caucuses, be implemented to foster their participation. A civil society representative referred to the outcomes of the civil society preparatory meeting, which had brought together more than 500 people. A member of the public stressed the need for clarity in terms of responsibilities for implementation, as well as sustained funding. Another member of the public said that the action plan needed to be disseminated in a clear and accessible manner for children, adolescents and young people and its implementation must include an intergenerational and intercultural perspective, with State collaboration through protection mechanisms.

52. The draft decision and the draft action plan were adopted by acclamation, as amended, and are contained in annex 1.

National implementation of the Escazú Agreement (agenda item 5)

53. Two matters were considered under this agenda item: (i) the presentation by States Parties on progress on their road maps and national implementation plans for the Escazú Agreement and (ii) the discussion of the draft decision on national implementation.

54. The Secretariat recalled that the national implementation plans were intended to lay the groundwork for the full and effective implementation of the Escazú Agreement in States Parties. With the support of ECLAC, eight steps had been established, to be adjusted according to the actions already taken or under way for the implementation of the Escazú Agreement in each country. The steps were: (i) development of the baseline; (ii) preparation of the stakeholder map; (iii) organization of inter-agency coordination; (iv) definition of the governance system; (v) design of the participation strategy to analyse opportunities for improvement and define priority actions to be implemented; (vi) implementation of some actions included in the participation strategy; (vii) definition of priority actions to be implemented; and (viii) regional cooperation for the Escazú Agreement.

55. The countries that had already completed or were in the process of completing their road maps or national implementation plans were Argentina, Belize, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Saint Lucia and Uruguay. Argentina and Ecuador had submitted their plans in 2023. Saint Lucia had published its plan in the context of the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties. In the case of Chile, in March 2024, the Council of

Ministers for Sustainability and Climate Change had adopted] Chile's national plan for the participatory implementation of the Escazú Agreement for the period 2024–2030. Belize, Mexico and Uruguay were moving forward with their plans and aimed to have them in place in 2024 or early 2025.

56. In the segment dedicated to progress on road maps and national implementation plans, statements were delivered by Holger Zambrano, Director of Environmental and Water Education and Information for Ecological Transition of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition of Ecuador; Carlos Augusto Paz, National Director of Environmental Education and Citizen Participation of the Undersecretariat of Environment of the Secretariat of Tourism, Environment and Sports of the Ministry of the Interior of Argentina; Kate Wilson, Legal Officer with the Department of Sustainable Development of Saint Lucia; Vanessa Figueroa-Wade, Policy Coordinator of the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Climate Change of Belize; Madeleine Rivoir, consultant for the road map of the Ministry of Environment of Uruguay; Joel Hernández, Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights of the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs of Mexico; and Maximiliano Proaño, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Environment of Chile.

57. The representative of Ecuador said that his country was making progress in implementing the Escazú Agreement through dialogue with various government entities to establish an inter-agency body that would coordinate government actions and foster communication with civil society organizations. The National and Local Advisory Councils had been strengthened through the Organic Act on National Equality Councils, promoting gender equality and non-discrimination. In the area of access to environmental information, the Organic Code on the Environment had been amended, driving the preparation of reports on the state of the environment. Ecuador's development plan for the period 2024–2025 addressed environmental and water information, and a commitment to those matters was also set forth in the second open government action plan. Regarding participation in environmental matters, the aim was to regulate and facilitate public participation in the issuance of technical regulations and draft laws. The government was creating opportunities for education, training, and awareness-raising to increase knowledge about the importance of conserving and protecting natural resources and promoting sustainable water use practices. In the area of environmental justice, the government had issued legal criteria and established ministerial and institutional agreements to give effect to the right of access to justice. In addition, the Office of the Ombudsperson had carried out education processes in the area of environmental justice. With regard to capacity-building, work was being undertaken to strengthen the capacities of judicial stakeholders in the area of environmental law. The Office of the Ombudsperson had also created an inter-agency group to develop a policy to protect and promote human rights defenders and environmental defenders and had approved a resolution aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of such persons (Resolution No. 077-DPE-CGAJ-2019).

58. The representative of Argentina said that Argentina had submitted its national plan in 2023, which had been prepared on the basis of two participatory processes in which more than 600 contributions had been collected. Those inputs had informed the plan's three main lines of action, 24 guidelines and 73 actions. He drew attention to a series of actions that the country was undertaking: (i) the design of a participatory process for the development of draft regulations incorporating the provisions of the Escazú Agreement; (ii) coordination with the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs to determine how to mainstream the Indigenous perspective in the implementation of the Agreement; (iii) coordination with the Environmental Information Centre and the public entities that generated and managed environmental information, to respond to the need for common protocols and standardized formats, which had been identified in a diagnostic study; (iv) collaboration with the Public Information Access Agency on a recently launched transparency portal to incorporate information on environmental policies; (v) collaboration with the same agency as part of a regional assessment on the status of regulation, implementation and good practices in environmental information with respect to the provisions of the Agreement, coordinated by the

Transparency and Access to Information Network; (vi) updating of the training for public officials and technical teams to incorporate access rights and the content of the Agreement into various participation mechanisms and develop dissemination materials; (vii) imminent signature of an agreement with the National Commission of Popular Libraries to support the implementation of an information programme to promote citizens' rights; and (viii) an assessment to be conducted by the National Office of the Ombudsperson on the situation of human rights defenders in environmental matters in order to seek solutions to that problem.

59. The representative of Saint Lucia spoke of the advantages of developing a national plan for an island State and provided details of the governance system chosen to monitor the implementation of the Escazú Agreement. Her country was satisfied with the publication of the road map and thanked ECLAC for its support. The main advantages of that process included the possibility of collaborating with different public stakeholders to develop the road map; identifying stakeholders with access rights and human rights defenders in environmental matters, and how they could benefit from the implementation of the Agreement; as well as a strategy in place that had allowed for wide dissemination. Regarding governance, as part of the National Coordinating Committee for Human Rights, a subcommittee in charge of implementing the Agreement had been created under the coordination of the Department of Sustainable Development. Its responsibilities would include implementing the second stage of the participation strategy (subject to the availability of financing); finalizing the Agreement implementation plan; incorporating the priority actions established in the road map; coordinating strategies and actions for its implementation; and liaising with a broader group and the public to report on the progress of the plan. In addition, an expanded multi-stakeholder group would be created, with the participation of public entities and representatives of civil society, academia and the private sector, with emphasis on vulnerable groups, such as women and older persons. A balance would be guaranteed in terms of gender and the number of public, private and social entities involved.

60. The representative of Belize mentioned some of the regulations that her country had in place for the implementation of the Escazú Agreement, such as the Freedom of Information Act, the Environmental Protection Act and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations. There were also areas for improvement to strengthen such implementation, several of which had been raised by stakeholders who had participated in a public consultation held in March 2024. The outcome of that consultation included a set of recommendations on priority actions for the implementation of the access rights included in the Agreement. Access to environmental information had been highlighted as a cornerstone for improving decision-making. Access to information empowered public officials, individuals and communities in their active participation in protecting and managing the natural environment. Belize had set out to strengthen the technological capacities of the ministries responsible for environmental protection by improving and redesigning environmental information systems and establishing information exchange mechanisms to enable easier access to information for the public. She also stressed the importance of improving environmental education programmes targeting the public and the need to improve participation mechanisms so that all the country's many stakeholders could be involved.

61. The representative of Uruguay said that the legal unit of the Ministry of the Environment was in charge of preparing the road map and that a working group had been created to that end within the Technical Advisory Commission for Environmental Protection. The first step had been the validation of the road map with public entities and other key stakeholders, followed by the preparation of the baseline and stakeholder map. In March 2024, the first draft of the road map had been submitted for public consultation until 30 April. During that period, a workshop had been held to present the pillars of the Agreement and the situation in Uruguay, and to gather input from the public. It could be concluded that Uruguay had a good baseline situation, but certain objectives and actions needed to be addressed for the effective and proper implementation of the Agreement. A set of 23 actions had been preliminarily defined, to be implemented

realistically and progressively by 2030. With respect to access to environmental information, recommendations included improving information management, increasing active transparency, updating and centralizing environmental information, and creating a pollutant release and transfer registry. In the area of public participation, there was a need for mechanisms for early participation and the preparation of a guide on general criteria or minimum rules for participation. In terms of access to justice, regulations for collective processes and more training for justice officials were needed. With regard to ensuring a safe environment for environmental defenders, the need to establish preventative criteria and rules was highlighted. Capacity-building was a key cross-cutting issue. At the same time, it was important to include young people in the various priority actions to be implemented.

62. The representative of Mexico pointed to the country's broad institutional structure: in addition to federal entities, there were 32 State entities and 3,000 municipalities that had a critical role to play in implementing the Agreement. The country was working in the three priority areas of information, public participation and access to justice. The National Institute for Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data, lead agency for information matters, had established as priorities forging linkages among all levels of the State and creating synergies with different public stakeholders. The Coordination Office for Citizenship-Building and Social Capacity Development of the Ministry of the Interior was responsible for public participation. The priorities in that area were to expand the training offer to ensure that officials understood the public participation provisions of the Agreement, and to make the required adjustments to existing participation mechanisms and, if necessary, adapt the rules of participation. There was also a need for an awareness-raising campaign to ensure that public entities prepared information in accessible formats and in a language tailored to citizens. In terms of access to justice, the first step was to acknowledge the attacks against human rights defenders on environmental matters in the country. The Escazú Agreement was already a reference point for many bodies involved in the justice system, but greater efforts were needed to promote the Agreement at all levels of government. He expressed Mexico's commitment to the Escazú Agreement and its hope to have an implementation plan in place as soon as possible.

63. The representative of Chile highlighted the work of all those who had participated in preparing the national plan for participatory implementation of the Escazú Agreement for the period 2024–2030, which included 34 State entities, human rights defenders in environmental matters, representatives of civil society, the private sector and the public sector. ECLAC, UNEP and World Bank had also provided support. The plan featured 56 general actions organized under five strategic areas, to be implemented in the period 2024–2030. Those actions included expanding and improving citizen information by creating new platforms and updating existing ones; considering children and adolescents in decision-making; reviewing the rules of participation of public services; improving opportunities for early participation in decision-making on public policy matters; reducing asymmetries in access to justice; protecting personal data; recognizing the role of human rights defenders in environmental matters; and training public officials and citizens on access rights and environmental protection. The plan had 236 concrete measures and a set of specific commitments, which included the development by Environmental Superintendency of a data protection protocol to safeguard anyone reporting threats or attacks against human rights defenders in environmental matters; establishment by the Environmental Evaluation Service of new formats for delivering environmental information in citizen participation and Indigenous consultation processes; and drafting by the Ministry of the Environment of a bill on the dynamic burden of proof and other aspects to improve access to justice. Considerable efforts had been made to disseminate the Escazú Agreement, including its translation into the Mapudungun and Rapa Nui languages. Chile also had an instrument to protect human rights defenders, including those promoting and defending the environment.

64. The Resident Coordinator of the United Nations system in Chile closed the session by describing the role of the resident coordinators in the national implementation of the Escazú Agreement. The

Secretary-General had lauded the Agreement as a foundational instrument for people-centred environmental protection. Resident coordinator offices had supported national authorities in a variety of ways to implement the Agreement. In the framework of cooperation with Chile, that support was focused on economic, social and cultural rights. Efforts in that regard were addressing the situation of human rights defenders in environmental matters and strengthening institutional frameworks for human rights. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Chile had worked together to develop a protocol for protecting environmental human rights defenders and requiring adequate responses to complaints in all parts of the country. The private sector should align its efforts with the implementation of the Agreement, and intergenerational dialogue was needed to address the issues and consider how to engage communities in the sustainable development agenda.

65. In the second part of the session, the Conference had before it the draft decision on national implementation. The Chair noted that the draft decision was based on the objective of the Escazú Agreement established in article 1, and on article 4, paragraph 3, article 13 and article 15, paragraph 5, and he emphasized the crucial role of capacity-building and cooperation in the implementation of the Agreement. The draft decision sought to make the substantive implementation of the Agreement a regular agenda item of the ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties. It included an invitation to all Parties to develop plans and road maps for national implementation as soon as possible and no later than 2026 or two years after the entry into force of the Agreement for the State Party, as appropriate. Lastly, Parties were encouraged to contribute to the voluntary fund, and other stakeholders were encouraged to provide financial resources.

66. The draft decision was adopted by consensus, as amended, and is contained in annex 1.

Special sessions

67. In addition to its official agenda, the meeting featured four special sessions, comprising a session to commemorate International Mother Earth Day and three information sessions on the respective topics of access to environmental information, public participation in environmental impact assessments and access to justice in environmental matters.

(a) Special session: International Mother Earth Day

68. The special session to commemorate International Mother Earth Day was moderated by Maureen Hyman-Payne, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda. The panellists were Joel Hernández, Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights in the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Mexico; Anita Montoute, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training of Saint Lucia; Paulo Pacheco, Ambassador of Brazil to Chile; Mercedes Monzón, Member of Congress of Guatemala; and Judith Nunta, Leader of the Shipibo-Konibo Indigenous People, with the ORAU Programme for Indigenous Women of Peru.

69. The moderator said that International Mother Earth Day was a call for action and spoke of the need for a shift to a more sustainable economy that worked not only for people but also for the planet and future generations. In recognition of the day, the panel discussion would focus on analysing how the Escazú Agreement could protect Mother Earth. She introduced the panellists and asked two sets of questions. First, she asked each panellist how the Escazú Agreement could contribute to the care of Mother Earth. Next, she asked the panellists different questions pertaining to their countries' experience with the Agreement.

70. The Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights of Mexico underscored the importance of the occasion. Responding to the first question, which went to the heart of the Escazú Agreement, he said that the path to climate justice must focus on the inextricable link between the environment and Mother Earth. By fully implementing the Agreement, his country sought to ensure that all people were informed of the measures that were being taken to care for the environment, and of the results of those measures; that all voices were heard concerning environmental matters; and that environmental and human rights defenders could exercise their right to freedom from threats. The Agreement provided a conceptual and legal framework for collective action and facilitated cooperation among all stakeholders.

71. The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training of Saint Lucia said that through the Escazú Agreement, the region demonstrated its commitment to protecting the planet and its people, flora and fauna, along with its resolve to celebrate human rights defenders in environmental matters. The Agreement would ensure the use of natural resources in a manner that sustainably enhanced the lives of citizens and the establishment of nature-based solutions that protected the planet. It would help the region to tackle the triple crisis of climate change; pollution; and biodiversity and land degradation. In addition, it allowed for the strengthening of the environmental rule of law, bolstered participatory democracy and focused on capacity-building and building partnerships between Latin America and the Caribbean and other regions to create a new type of open governance espousing accountability, transparency and information-sharing.

72. The Ambassador of Brazil to Chile said that caring for Mother Earth was the central objective of all environmental discussions and was intrinsic to the Escazú Agreement. The Conference of the Parties provided an essential forum for the promotion of human rights and the sustainable development of the region. Brazil remained committed to raising its national standards relating to the Agreement and viewed sustainability as the key to balance between economic growth, environmental protection and social well-being. Brazil had been an active participant in negotiations and an original signatory of the Agreement, which reinforced its national values. Sustainable development could not be achieved without the inclusion of civil society in conversations surrounding climate change, biodiversity, the cross-cutting nature of human rights, and other related matters.

73. The Member of Congress of Guatemala highlighted the need to recognize the dignity of communities and territories under threat from extractive operations that were harmful to Mother Earth. Guatemala, a megadiverse country, had suffered under the presence of forest fires, water pollution and extractive industries. She underscored the imperatives of ensuring environmental justice for all and putting an end to environmental impunity. The Agreement offered an opportunity to safeguard the population's established rights, including the rights to life and to a healthy environment. Guatemala was a country in transition with a will to ratify the Agreement. She reiterated the need to put a stop to any use of natural assets without prior consultation of those people who had cared for and protected those resources.

74. The Leader of the Shipibo-Konibo Indigenous People from the ORAU Programme for Indigenous Women of Peru referred to the impact that Indigenous Peoples suffered as defenders of the environment and the land. Noting that violence and threats against environmental defenders were on the rise, she called upon countries that had not yet done so to ratify the Escazú Agreement. She also called upon ECLAC to enhance the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, who felt a profound sense of belonging to the land and the forest and had a deep respect for Mother Earth. She asked that their proposals be heard and adopted, and she emphasized that Indigenous Peoples, who had limited access to education and health services, were being murdered and threatened for defending the land, not just as its custodians but as its owners.

75. In the second round of responses, the Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights of Mexico said that the Escazú Agreement established a framework for cooperation with ECLAC and other entities of the United Nations system that enabled his country to begin work on its national implementation plan. The five main components of the Agreement were crucial, and Mexico was committed to divulging and providing access to environmental information and to facilitating public participation in decision-making processes and access to environmental justice. The Agreement, which would enable States Parties to guarantee the human right to a healthy environment, provided a solid-yet-flexible conceptual and policy framework that helped to guide the Mexican authorities in their efforts to address the five components.

76. The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training of Saint Lucia said that the Escazú Agreement allowed for meaningful participation at all levels of decision-making in environmental matters; guaranteed the right of present and future generations to a healthy environment and sustainable development; would help the Latin American and Caribbean region to set common standards for access rights to environmental information and access to justice, thereby enhancing environmental democracy; and should end poverty and gender inequity and ensure the achievement of the 17 SDGs if implemented effectively. As a platform for peace, it would strengthen communities in the region through better governance, transparency and accountability. As a treaty, it established legally binding obligations and forced States to abide by their commitments when implementing the agreement. It provided recommendations to government, funding agencies and other bodies on addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, who were often not considered. It also forced extractive industries, hotel developers and renewable energy companies operating in the region to conduct their activities more sustainably.

77. The Ambassador of Brazil to Chile said that the new administration had made its intentions clear from the outset with regard to its environmental policy, which reflected the view that combating climate change was an achievable goal. The thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which Brazil would host in Belém in 2025, would be a singular opportunity to reinvigorate the multilateral system for climate action and to seek to limit average global temperature rise, for which the acceleration of the energy transition towards a low carbon economic model was paramount. The Escazú Agreement, among other instruments, contributed to efforts to care for Mother Earth, encouraging public participation in and scrutiny of environmental matters and aligning the initiatives of governments, the academic sector and civil society. It also aimed to ensure that developed countries fulfilled their financing commitments.

78. The Member of Congress of Guatemala reiterated her government's commitment to ratifying the Escazú Agreement. Guatemala was dedicated to safeguarding natural assets and protecting their defenders, and had already taken an initial step in that direction by becoming a signatory State. Upon its ratification of the Agreement, Guatemala would need to establish and strengthen mechanisms for information access, public participation in environmental decision-making and the protection of environmental human rights defenders. Those steps would help to conserve biological diversity and ensure a balance between ecosystems and people's lives. "Trust" was the key word of the Agreement, which had the potential to strengthen dialogue between the State and society and ensure transparency of information and community access to environmental justice.

79. The Leader of the Shipibo-Konibo Indigenous People from the ORAU Programme for Indigenous Women of Peru said that Indigenous Peoples sought the protection that they currently lacked in their communities and territories. She called for an end to the murder of environmental defenders in the region and asked for a moment of silence for those killed.

80. In closing, the moderator spoke of the importance of ensuring that all voices were heard in the policymaking process, including those of Indigenous Peoples and civil society, to make a real impact. She spoke of the need to protect human rights defenders from being harassed and murdered, establish synergy with financial institutions and encourage investment that incorporated sustainability, responsibility and accountability. The Escazú Agreement was effecting real change in the region, breathing new life into the vigorous pursuit of the right to a healthy environment.

(b) Special session: access to environmental information

81. The special session was moderated by Marcos Orellana, the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes and an expert in international environmental law. The panellists were Jannel Gabriel, Programme Officer of the Environmental Sustainability Cluster of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS); Francisco Jiménez, an expert in environmental information from Mexico; and Montserrat Larrosa Ziegler and Maritza Barrera, Pollutant Release and Transfer Register officials in the Division of Environmental Information and Economy of the Ministry of the Environment of Chile.

82. The moderator said that an informed society was essential to the realization of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. Governments and States must have mechanisms to provide access to passive information by fulfilling information requests, and systems to proactively share information with the public. Making good on the promise of sustainable development and the right to a healthy environment depended on it. He recalled the tragedy that had occurred in Bhopal, India, in 1984, in which millions had died from exposure to hazardous chemical emissions from an industrial site. Following the disaster, which had involved a United States company, community demands for access to information in India led to the creation of the toxic release inventory. Information was indispensable for environmental planning, the prioritization of measures, the enforceability of environmental legislation, corporate responsibility in environmental matters, the efficiency of productive processes and competition.

83. The Programme Officer of the Environmental Sustainability Cluster of OECS said that the work of his organization was guided by the St. George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS, which envisaged a better quality of life for the people of the Organisation's member countries. In 2020, OECS and ECLAC had signed a memorandum of understanding on the implementation of the Escazú Agreement. With the support of ECLAC, the Regional Environmental Information ecoSystem had been developed with a view to improving coordination and encouraging the cogeneration and exchange of information in the region in order to identify trends, classify environmental problems and prioritize measures. The system also facilitated the verification of information updated by the public and special interest groups and included tools for collecting information. In the course of implementation, it had become apparent that there were no information protocols or processes for data collection that were standardized across the various agreements.

84. The expert in environmental information from Mexico focused his remarks on administrative records as an unconventional data source for the production of environmental statistics and indicators. The working group on administrative records of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC had been established for the purpose of understanding the status and use of environmental records in the region, distilling best practices and assessing the quality of such records. He presented some tools that the working group had developed, including the optimal model for evaluating administrative records, which assigned a score based on the presence or absence of certain characteristics, and an annual record of operations, which compiled information from fixed sources on major waste producers, those that discharged wastewater into receiving bodies of water and those that generated more than 25,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, as well as waste management service providers. That information was available on an automated online platform that responded to a range of information needs, identifying air and water emissions, transfers by

sector, substances emitted by sector for specific geographical areas, and hazardous waste management. The automation of 7th 07t0 administrative records eliminated data collection problems, helped to implement data verification, captured information for administrative and statistical purposes, reduced the burden of labour on the informant, and improved coverage and data traceability.

85. The officials from the Ministry of the Environment of Chile talked about the implementation of the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register since 2010. The Register was a single window for the 44,000 regulated entities to report on their emissions and pollutant transfers. Governance of the Register was undertaken by a national coordinating group comprising the government, civil society and the private and academic sectors. The Register collected data on atmospheric emissions from point sources (reported by specific establishments) and non-point sources (transport, agriculture, and urban and forest fires). Data were subjected to a continuous improvement process of calculation, estimation and verification in order to ensure their reliability and quality and to build trust among users, and they were divided into three categories: air, water and soil. In addition, indicators were published in order to facilitate access to information and provide a bird's-eye view of pollution patterns. The Register's applications included the expanded waste management responsibility of the producer (established by law), the Framework Law on Climate Change, the toxic release inventories and a scheme for offsetting emissions. It was important to use language that was clear and understandable by all, incorporating the gender perspective, the territorial dimension and proactive transparency, and to ensure that public and private firms made environmental information available to foster an inclusive and transparent approach to environmental management.

86. In their responses to a number of questions, panellists agreed on the need to strengthen technical capacities and secure sufficient resources for the management of environmental information systems. They highlighted the utility of pollutant release and transfer registers for a range of stakeholders, including communities, researchers and decision makers, and they underscored the importance of accessible, updated and spatially disaggregated information in supporting the fight against climate change and the effective implementation of the Escazú Agreement.

87. In his concluding remarks, the moderator said that the Escazú Agreement presented an opportunity to channel international cooperation resources and exchange experiences at the regional level. Efforts should be focused not only on measuring pollution but on monitoring, reducing and preventing it, and on evaluating the effectiveness of environmental protection measures. The right to a healthy environment was universal, and information access and the Agreement had a crucial role in that regard.

(c) Special session: public participation in environmental impact assessments

88. The special session was moderated by Valentina Durán, Executive Director of the Environmental Assessment Service of Chile and President pro tempore of the Latin American Network of Environmental Impact Assessment Systems, who also participated as a panellist. The other panellists were Claudia da Silva, Head of Environmental Licences at the Brazilian Environmental Institute; Diana Suárez, Legal Adviser for the Environmental Policy and Governance Programme of the Environmental Legal Society of Peru; Ana María Zamora, Vice-President of the Colombian Mining Association; and Bastián Pastén, Senior Counsel at the World Bank.

89. The moderator said that the relatively new Latin American Network of Environmental Impact Assessment Systems aimed to strengthen ties among environmental licensing institutions with a view to improving public participation in environmental assessment systems. The purpose of the session was to learn about progress, challenges and opportunities in public participation processes for investment projects.

90. She then delivered a presentation on participation processes in her capacity as panellist, highlighting their three dimensions: regulatory, informative and technical. A range of mechanisms could be used to facilitate public participation: (i) provision of information by the project owner regarding prior negotiations and actions; (ii) early citizen participation, for which purpose Chile had developed a voluntary implementation guide that recommended mandatory reporting on outcomes; (iii) citizen participation in the environmental assessment phase; and (iv) participatory monitoring, which in Chile involved collaboration between the Environmental Assessment Service and the Superintendent of the Environment. The Environmental Assessment Service was committed to the gradual implementation of the Escazú Agreement. In that regard, management indicators had been incorporated to offer assurances to the public and project owners. Chile's national plan for participatory implementation of the Agreement for the period 2024–2030 included Environmental Assessment Service commitments and targeted measures for improved implementation, such as modernizing the Environmental Impact Assessment System platform, which provided information on projects undergoing environmental assessment; amending regulations to incorporate aspects relating to the Agreement and climate change; improving access to information, for which purpose four guides had already been developed; and designing a course on early citizen participation. The Environmental Assessment Service had also proposed identifying gender barriers affecting participation.

91. The Head of Environmental Licences at the Brazilian Environmental Institute described her country's institutional framework for environmental matters. In that regard, the main challenges facing the Institute, as an agency of the national executive branch, included structural limitations for managing the volume of environmental assessment processes; the lack of participation prior to the environmental licensing phase; and the size and cultural diversity of the country. She referred to the policy framework for citizen participation in environmental assessment processes in Brazil and described some of the characteristics of public hearings, such as the manner of disseminating environmental studies and the publication of information on hearings, including request deadlines and dates, times and venues. Summaries and audio and video recordings of public hearings were made available by the Institute during the licensing process. Other major challenges included drafting regulatory legislation on free, prior and informed consultations [Author: the Convention refers to consent], in accordance with the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization; the ratification of the Escazú Agreement; the strengthening of citizen participation in Brazil's infrastructure planning; and the need to educate the public about mechanisms and procedures.

92. The Legal Adviser for the Environmental Policy and Governance Programme of the Environmental Legal Society of Peru referred to the regulation of the right to citizen participation in environmental matters in Peru and said that, despite the existence of a regulatory framework, socioenvironmental conflicts had been on the rise since 2007. Three challenges must be addressed to enable the effective exercise of that right. The first challenge was to dispense with the belief that greater participation meant decreased investment. On the contrary, effective mechanisms for citizen participation led to a greater sense of legitimacy and trust among investors, the State and the community. She proposed a positive approach to interpreting regulations to facilitate the population's involvement in decision-making and its early knowledge of the implications of investment projects. The second challenge was to equip the State with tools to close implementation gaps. In that regard, she proposed standardizing the quality of citizen participation in the regulation of specific sectors, including an intersectional perspective in the exercise of that right and sharing experiences and lessons learned. The third challenge was to adopt the guiding principles of the Escazú Agreement, which were aligned with the standards of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Open Government Partnership and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

93. The Vice-President of the Colombian Mining Association said that one of the leading challenges in implementing the Escazú Agreement in Colombia was the State's agility in making environmental information available. Provisions to that end constituted the Agreement's core value, alongside participation in environmental licensing processes. Colombia had two types of environmental licensing processes: a national process under the National Environmental Licensing Authority, and local processes carried out by Regional Autonomous Corporations. At the local level, difficulties in accessing information on projects undergoing the environmental licensing process were negatively impacting communities and undermining the legitimacy of the process. The mining sector had responded to the Agreement by conducting an internal exercise which identified 22 participatory processes in the sector, ranging from mining rights requests to mine closures. However, there was no sense of ownership of those processes, and their functioning was dissatisfactory. The National Environmental Licensing Authority had launched an initiative to ensure that consultations included the three relevant parties, namely the State, the community and the entity behind the project proposal. In addition, the Colombian Mining Association had adopted the Towards Sustainable Mining standard, which sought to increase transparency in mining.

94. The Senior Counsel of the World Bank said that the Bank's environmental and social framework, in place since 2018, included 10 standards to which the States Parties to the Escazú Agreement also ascribed as members of the World Bank. The framework was aligned with article 7 of the Agreement. For example, it advocated participation in the decision-making process, which meant that it had to occur early and proceed on a permanent basis. The framework also identified adequate information as a condition of meaningful participation. In addition, it highlighted the importance of identifying project stakeholders, drafting participation plans according to the scope of the project, giving due consideration to comments received and providing sound responses. Strengthening public participation was fundamental to efficient project implementation and to sustainable development. To that end, the World Bank carried out technical training and assistance programmes and cooperation initiatives for the implementation of the Agreement.

95. In the ensuing discussion, a member of the public said that the Escazú Agreement was important in establishing regional standards of participation that would not cause investment flows in the region to be diverted to countries with more lax regulations. She asked the panellists to share experiences with successful participatory processes in mining projects and about the details of prior negotiations among project owners and the community, in the case of Chile.

96. In response, panellists said that the implementation of the policy framework presented challenges for all sectors, which was why the Escazú Agreement was such a critical instrument. Institutional capacities and the implementation of regulations and processes must be strengthened. With regard to Chile, prior negotiations had been held since 2002, and it was the responsibility of the entity behind the project proposal to report on them.

(d) Special session: access to justice in environmental matters

97. The special session was moderated by Andrea Cerami, Director of Environmental and Climate Justice of the Supreme Court of Mexico. The panellists were Damaris Vargas, Vice-President of the Supreme Court of Costa Rica; Josué Manuel Gutiérrez Córdor, Ombudsman of Peru; Marcos Uzquiano, Park Ranger and President of the Bolivian Association of Park Rangers and Agents of Conservation; and Esther Kuisch Laroche, Director of the Regional Office of UNESCO in Santiago and Representative of UNESCO in Chile.

98. The moderator said that access to environmental justice was one of the greatest challenges facing the region and, by the same token, was essential for resolving socioenvironmental conflicts that arose from divergent interests and the geographical, probative and intersectional complexities of environmental cases.

Article 8 of the Escazú Agreement offered specific tools for analysing environmental processes and implementing access rights. There were protocols and guides that could help to strengthen the capacities of judiciaries to adjudicate environmental cases in the light of the standards established by the Agreement, including a protocol developed by the Supreme Court of Mexico. The Agreement sought a transition to a new culture in environmental law and a new approach to due process in that area.

99. The Vice-President of the Supreme Court of Costa Rica said that, although her country had not ratified the Escazú Agreement, it had ratified many other international treaties that regulated the rights addressed in the Agreement, which were supraconstitutional in nature. She highlighted the work of the Ibero-American Judicial Summit on the implementation of access rights relating to justice and information, the protection of human rights defenders and training courses on how to apply the Agreement. The Summit fostered cooperation and the strengthening of the region's judicial systems to guarantee those fundamental rights. It was important to ensure that people had material access to justice and that the judiciary was in touch with the people, that it listened to Indigenous and citizen voices and that it provided solutions adapted to their needs. UNEP and the Global Judicial Institute on the Environment were developing an environmental case law portal to that end. In Costa Rica, efforts were under way to develop a protocol on access to justice and the protection of human rights defenders, as well as drafting policies with the participation of Indigenous Peoples to specifically ensure their access to justice. There was also an environmental policy being designed for the judiciary. She called for dialogue among the courts to enable experience-sharing among different judiciaries.

100. The Ombudsman of Peru said that the incidence of socioenvironmental conflict was high in his country, with 60% of conflicts pertaining to environmental matters. He highlighted Peru's legislation on access to public information, consultation of Indigenous and rural communities prior to the development of projects with an environmental impact, and corporate due diligence. His office actively sought harmonious environmental coexistence and was involved in judicial proceedings in defence of environmental rights on treaty-based and constitutional grounds. He referred to the difficulty of strengthening the environmental specialization of the judicial system (courts, prosecutors and police) and improving access with an intercultural perspective. The Supreme Court had instated a special environmental court in 2018, but specialization should not end there; it should extend to the three levels and all officers of the judiciary. He said that assaults on environmental defenders were on the rise, citing in particular the Saweto case. With 20 human rights defenders killed in Peru since 2020, the fight against impunity was extremely important.

101. The President of the Bolivian Association of Park Rangers and Agents of Conservation described the important role of park rangers as public servants and environmental defenders that were local to the communities they served. They not only protected biological diversity but safeguarded living cultures and Indigenous Peoples, and implemented national and local conservation policies in the Plurinational State of Bolivia's 23 protected areas. The country had made legislative strides, including the constitutional recognition of environmental defenders, the ratification of the Escazú Agreement and the Law on the Rights of Mother Earth. However, there were also implementation gaps in terms of protection and defence by administrative and local authorities. He called for improved working conditions and safety for park rangers, highlighting inadequate protection, support and services. He reiterated the importance of raising awareness about the Agreement, training officials and providing institutional support from the State. He recalled having been criminalized for reporting the illegal entry of heavy machinery into a protected area, and lauded the support of civil society and certain State institutions, which had raised awareness of his role as an environmental defender. Lastly, he emphasized the importance of preventing impunity and providing comprehensive protection to environmental defenders.

102. The Director of the Regional Office of UNESCO in Santiago said that her organization was the custodian of indicator 16.10.1 on public access to information and the protection of fundamental freedoms.

Environmental journalists fulfilled an important function in exposing environmental injustices, which put them at risk. UNESCO initiatives to strengthen judicial capacities regarding freedom of expression and access to information included the UNESCO Judges Initiative, which had trained 36,000 officials of the judiciary and civil society representatives from 160 countries. She mentioned UNESCO support for Columbia University's case law database on freedom of expression, which compiled 2,700 cases and was a valuable resource for judges, prosecutors and defence attorneys, and the work of UNESCO with the Regional Alliance for Free Expression and Information and the International Open Justice Network. UNESCO had also recently published a joint study with ECLAC on access to environmental information in the region, analysing international, regional and national policy frameworks, including the Escazú Agreement, as well as findings of oversight bodies and legal judgments. She said that journalists had to be safe and free to report on environmental issues, and judicial systems should be empowered to protect those freedoms.

103. In the ensuing discussion, panellists were asked about the interpretation of the Escazú Agreement as a procedural or substantive instrument, linking the rights of defenders with the right to a healthy environment. Concerns were also raised about barriers to access to justice in the Eastern Caribbean, such as the high cost of precautionary measures associated with reforms and training for the judiciary. Lastly, participants brought up the importance of ensuring the safety of park rangers and officials who enforced environmental regulations.

104. In response, the panellists agreed that a systemic interpretation of the Escazú Agreement was needed, linking it with other human rights instruments and regional jurisprudence. It was important that the interpretation be progressive, not regressive, and that concrete support mechanisms for defenders be put in place, such as a system of specialized public defenders. Panellists also emphasized the interrelated nature of substantive and procedural aspects of the Agreement's implementation. The Ombudsman of Peru remained committed to moving towards the ratification of the Agreement.

105. In his concluding remarks, the moderator said that access to justice was key to resolving environmental conflicts. The tools provided for in article 8 of the Escazú Agreement helped to redress imbalances of power among the various parties involved in environmental cases and, by extension, to deescalate socioenvironmental conflicts and prevent the murder and assault of environmental human rights defenders.

Other matters (agenda item 6)

106. Under this agenda item, the Conference of the Parties had before it the draft decisions on the national focal points of Parties, on the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties and on mainstreaming the gender perspective.

107. The Chair said that the draft decision on national focal points of the Parties responded to the need to codify practices for the formal designation of contact persons in each State, with a view to facilitating communications between the bodies of the Agreement and that State. The draft decision on the next meeting of the Conference proposed that the next ordinary meeting be held, tentatively, from 22 to 24 April 2026. Lastly, the draft decision on mainstreaming the gender perspective was the product of proposals made by some Parties at the first and second meetings of the Conference of the Parties, which the Presiding Officers, under the leadership of Mexico, had compiled and incorporated in the draft. The draft decision supported mainstreaming and strengthening the gender perspective in materials pertaining to the Agreement,

encouraged the Parties to continue to foster that mainstreaming, requested that they promote the Agreement in other regional and international forums seeking gender equality, and recommended that the gender perspective be incorporated into the creation of a safe environment for the defence of human rights in environmental matters.

108. Several delegations made statements in support of the draft decision on mainstreaming the gender perspective. The elected representatives of the public and the delegation of Mexico proposed adding the development of guidelines to the draft. The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia proposed incorporating the concept of dismantling the patriarchy, and the delegation of Chile proposed including a mention of the support that all the United Nations system entities could provide in the development of guidelines. Members of the public noted the need to consider women in all their diversity, including Indigenous women, and to mainstream the gender perspective in the implementation of the Agreement, in particular the Action Plan on Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean and the national implementation plans of the Parties. The matter of gender mainstreaming must be urgently addressed, as women were impacted differently by the issues and faced specific barriers in the exercise of access rights.

109. The three draft decisions were adopted by consensus, as amended, and are contained in annex 1.

110. The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia was given the floor to present its new proposals related to the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance. The Chair reiterated that the proposals were new and distinct from the proposal that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had submitted at the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties, which was referred to in decision I/3 and which had duly undergone the consultative process.

111. The delegation of the Plurinational State of Bolivia expressed that country's desire to establish a new, more strategic subsidiary body—a regional committee for the implementation of the Escazú Agreement—that would operate alongside and in coordination with the existing Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance. The proposal was necessary because the adequate implementation of the Agreement required adjustments to institutional arrangements to allow for States, the public and Indigenous Peoples to increase their participation in the process. To that end, the Plurinational State of Bolivia proposed three draft decisions on the following respective topics: the establishment of a regional committee for the implementation of the Agreement; rules relating to its structure and functions; and the convening of a special meeting of the Conference of the Parties to discuss the establishment of the proposed body. The texts of the three proposals had been transmitted to the Secretariat and were available on the Conference website.⁴

112. The delegation of elected representatives of the public recalled that the creation of the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance had been provided for in the Escazú Agreement itself, and the States Parties had established its implementation and compliance functions by consensus in decision I/3 of the Conference of the Parties, adopted at its first meeting. It supported the open, transparent and participatory process that had been undertaken to elect and appoint the current members who, since their appointment, had collaborated and engaged in dialogue with the public and had considered the modalities of work proposed by the public. In view of the above, the delegation called for the previously agreed structure and functioning of the existing Committee to remain as is.

⁴ See [online] <https://acuerdodeescazu.cepal.org/cop3/en/node/92>.

113. Several members of the public made statements to the effect that the Escazú Agreement empowered Indigenous Peoples and local communities and required everyone's participation. Representatives of Indigenous Peoples said that they had their own proposals to improve the participation and involvement of their people in the Agreement's existing bodies and procedures.

114. Some State Party delegations expressed thanks for the space provided and agreed that the new proposals by the Plurinational State of Bolivia were indeed distinct from the proposal presented at the first meeting of the Conference. They shared the Chair's view that the consideration of that first proposal had concluded. It was important that any country wishing to submit a proposal should transmit it in advance and in the two official languages of the Commission to allow sufficient time for its adequate consideration. They called for deliberation on whether there was a need to establish an additional subsidiary body, taking into account budget limitations and considering that the national implementation of the Agreement, which was the responsibility of the individual States Parties, should take priority. Moreover, the Committee's current term had scarcely begun and it was just starting to perform its functions, and it ought to be allowed sufficient time before any modifications to its structure or functioning were considered.

115. The representative of Brazil said that the environmental agenda was a priority for his country, as demonstrated in its establishment, as Chair of the Group of 20, of a body to discuss climate change. In addition, Brazil would be hosting the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in 2025. He noted that the ratification of the Escazú Agreement was currently under consideration by the National Congress, and suggested that signatory States might also be allowed to designate focal points in the framework of the Conference of the Parties to the Agreement and its subsidiary bodies.

116. The representative of Guyana congratulated the other States Parties, the public and the Secretariat on the meeting. His country valued the Escazú Agreement and was pursuing its gradual implementation at the national level. Much work remained to be done, and Guyana was eager to cooperate with the rest of the region.

117. The representative of Saint Lucia recalled the proposal made by her country at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties to include an agenda item on the creation of an independent group of experts to foster international cooperation, advisory services and solidarity. Such a group would be distinct from the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance and from the elected representatives of the public. She said that it would be composed primarily of representatives of research institutions, academics and independent experts who could offer assistance in the implementation of the Escazú Agreement, noting that many individuals who had expressed interest in participating in the Conference did not meet the requirements for membership in the group of elected representatives or the Committee. She suggested that the matter be added to the agenda for future consideration.

118. The representative of Ecuador said that the consolidation of environmental information and the strengthening of its management should continue, as environmental information laid the foundation for the rest of the Escazú Agreement. Every available tool and system should be leveraged in that regard, but ideally, a single system or tool should compile all environmental information referred to in articles 5 and 6 of the Agreement, concerning information management.

119. The representative of Chile said that the national implementation of the Escazú Agreement was a priority for her country. Action in the immediate future should be geared towards supporting implementation by States Parties. Many of the proposals made were well intentioned, but their financial implications must be considered; they required both monetary and human resources, which were in short supply not only in the countries but in the supporting organizations. Efforts should therefore focus on support for implementation, and the pursuit of perfection could be considered further down the line. The

Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance should be afforded the opportunity to carry out its work and propose its ideas and suggestions regarding States Parties and the overall functioning of the Agreement. She expressed Chile's interest in focusing the agenda of the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties on measures and topics that would support implementation.

Decisions adopted (agenda item 7)

120. The Chair read the six decisions adopted, as set forth in annex 1.

Closing session

121. At the closing session, statements were made by Anixh Pablo, Indigenous leader of the Plurinational Ancestral Government of the Q'anjob'al, Chuj and Akateko Peoples of Guatemala; Joara Marchezini, elected representative of the public; Carlos de Miguel, Officer in Charge of the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division of ECLAC; and Marcelo Cousillas, Head of the Legal Department of the Ministry of the Environment of Uruguay.

122. The Indigenous leader from Guatemala said that for environmental defenders in her country, the situation was extremely grave, with more than 400 cases of criminalization of defenders. She welcomed the adoption of the Action Plan on Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean and progress on implementation plans and road maps. She called upon her country to urgently become a Party to the Escazú Agreement. States Parties must strengthen protection and participation mechanisms and allocate the necessary resources. Environmental protection was a shared responsibility and required the involvement of all stakeholders. Local communities and Indigenous Peoples must have their voices heard to ensure their full participation in all relevant bodies.

123. The elected representative of the public congratulated the meeting participants, in particular on the adoption of the Action Plan on Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was a regional milestone that set a solid bearing towards the future. The prompt implementation of the Action Plan was a priority for the public. She reiterated that the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance had the backing of the representatives of the public, and she welcomed the transparent, inclusive and participatory adoption of its working modalities. She highlighted the Parties' national implementation plans and the decision on gender mainstreaming. The value of the Escazú Agreement resided in the people, and their representatives would continue to facilitate the contributions of the public in all its diversity.

124. The Officer in Charge of the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division of ECLAC thanked the Presiding Officers, the Parties, and the elected representatives and members of the public for the outcomes of the meeting, which were a tangible manifestation of the spirit of the Escazú Agreement and its call for collective work and consensus. Poverty, low growth and vulnerability to the effects of climate change in the region made the provisions of the Agreement all the more necessary. Implementation should be the focus, at the regional, national, territorial and community levels.

125. The Chair of the Conference of the Parties congratulated all participants for having achieved their intended objectives and demonstrating once more the concrete outcomes made possible by dialogue and cooperation under the Escazú Agreement. More countries ought to sign the Agreement, and existing Parties must make progress in its implementation. At future meetings of the Conference of the Parties, deeper discussions were needed on the substantive aspects of the text of the Agreement, which would improve understanding and implementation.

Annex 1

DECISIONS ADOPTED**DECISION III/1****NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION**

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling article 15, paragraph 5 of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), according to which the Conference of the Parties shall examine and promote the implementation and effectiveness of the Agreement and, to that end, may formulate recommendations to the Parties on the implementation of the Agreement,

Emphasizing that the objective of the Escazú Agreement is to guarantee the full and effective implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the rights of access to environmental information, public participation in the environmental decision-making process and access to justice in environmental matters, and the creation and strengthening of capacities and cooperation, contributing to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in a healthy environment and to sustainable development,

Considering article 4, paragraph 3 of the Escazú Agreement, which establishes that each Party shall adopt the necessary measures, of a legislative, regulatory, administrative or any other nature, in the framework of its domestic provisions, to guarantee the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement,

Considering also article 13 of the Escazú Agreement, which establishes that each Party, to the extent of its ability and in accordance with its national priorities, commits to provide the resources for national activities that are needed to fulfil the obligations derived from the Agreement,

Considering further articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Escazú Agreement, on capacity-building, cooperation and the clearing house,

Recognizing the progress made by the Parties in developing their national implementation plans,

1. *Urges* the Parties to continue advancing towards the full and effective implementation of the Escazú Agreement, taking all necessary measures, to the extent of their abilities and in accordance with their national priorities, and considering the principles of the Agreement, building and strengthening their capacities and cooperation;

2. *Welcomes* the preparation of plans and road maps for the national implementation of the Escazú Agreement, through transparent, collaborative processes with significant public participation and the support of the Secretariat, which include strategic and priority measures for the implementation of the Agreement in the States Parties;

3. *Highlights* the valuable contribution of the Observatory on Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean as the clearing house referred to in article 12 of the Escazú Agreement;

4. *Welcomes* the implementation guide for the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters for Latin America and the Caribbean,¹ prepared by the Secretariat, and recommends that it be updated regularly;

5. *Thanks* the Secretariat for its support and requests that it continue to facilitate understanding of how the Escazú Agreement works and to provide technical assistance to the Parties regarding national implementation;

6. *Appreciates* the support of international agencies and other organizations in advancing the implementation of the Escazú Agreement and invites the Secretariat to continue creating synergies and partnerships to support the development and implementation of the plans and road maps for national implementation and other initiatives of the Parties;

7. *Invites* all Parties to develop, with the support of the Secretariat, plans and road maps for the national implementation of the Escazú Agreement as soon as possible and no later than 2026 or two years after the entry into force of the Agreement in the State Party, as appropriate, with the significant participation of the public, indigenous peoples and local communities, and to report on progress in its implementation and follow-up at the next ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

8. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare reports, for consideration at the next ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties, on national good practices related to the establishment, functioning and content of pollutant release and transfer registers (article 6, paragraph 4 of the Escazú Agreement) and to participation of the public in decision-making processes for granting environmental permits for projects and activities that have or may have a significant impact on the environment (article 7, paragraph 2 of the Agreement);

9. *Urges* the Parties to contribute to the voluntary fund to support the implementation of the Agreement, preferably through recurring multi-year or annual contributions;

10. *Invites* the Parties, States not party to the Agreement, international organizations, financial institutions and the private sector to increase their efforts to provide financial resources to support the implementation of the Agreement.

¹ LC/TS.2021/221/Rev.2.

DECISION III/2**ACTION PLAN ON HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS IN ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS
IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling article 9 of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), which refers specifically to the protection of persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters,

Taking note of resolution 53/144 of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 9 December 1998 on the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms,

Recalling decision I/6 of the Conference of the Parties on human rights defenders in environmental matters, whereby an open-ended ad hoc working group on human rights defenders in environmental matters was established and entrusted with preparing an action plan in that regard, to be presented at the second ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties for consideration and adoption,

Taking note of the open and participatory process of preparing the draft action plan, which included in-person and virtual consultations between 2022 and early 2024, and with valuable input from the annual forums on the subject that took place in Quito in November 2022 and in Panama City in September 2023,

Convinced of the importance of advancing towards the full and effective implementation of article 9 of the Escazú Agreement and of having a regional framework for cooperation in this area,

Reaffirming the need to promote and deepen cooperation between the Parties, in accordance with article 11 of the Escazú Agreement, to take appropriate and effective measures to recognize, protect and promote all the rights of human rights defenders in environmental matters,

1. *Adopts* the Action Plan on Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, contained in annex 1 to the present decision;
2. *Thanks* the countries that coordinated the open-ended ad hoc working group (Chile, Ecuador and Saint Kitts and Nevis) and the Presiding Officers, for their leadership and good work, with the support of the Secretariat, and all the Parties and members of the public, for their valuable contributions;
3. *Decides* to maintain, until the close of the ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties to be held in 2030, the open-ended ad hoc working group on human rights defenders in environmental matters, which shall allow for meaningful public participation, especially by indigenous peoples and local communities, endeavouring to include persons or groups in vulnerable situations, with a new mandate to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the measures included in the Action Plan and to report to the Conference of the Parties;

4. *Also decides* to continue holding forums on human rights defenders in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, in 2025 and every two years thereafter, with recognized specialists in the field and with the assistance of the Secretariat;

5. *Invites* the Parties and all countries of the region to help to implement the Action Plan and to step up their efforts to develop and strengthen all necessary measures at the national level to ensure the rights of human rights defenders in environmental matters;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat to promote and facilitate, in collaboration with relevant organizations, activities aimed at strengthening the implementation of the Action Plan and progress towards the achievement of its objectives at the regional, subregional and national levels.

Annex 1

**ACTION PLAN ON HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS IN ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS
IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN****INTRODUCTION**

The Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (the Escazú Agreement) is the first environmental treaty in Latin America and the Caribbean region and the first in the world to contain specific provisions on the protection of human rights defenders in environmental matters.

Article 9 of the Escazú Agreement states that each Party shall guarantee a safe and enabling environment for persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters, so that they are able to act free from threat, restriction and insecurity. It also establishes that each Party shall take adequate and effective measures to recognize, protect and promote the rights of those persons, groups and organizations, as well as appropriate, effective and timely measures to prevent, investigate and punish attacks, threats or intimidations that human rights defenders in environmental matters may suffer while exercising the rights set out in the Agreement.¹

To support the implementation of article 9 of the Agreement, at its first meeting, held in Santiago from 20 to 22 April 2022, the Conference of the Parties to the Escazú Agreement decided to establish, through decision I/6, an open-ended ad hoc working group on human rights defenders in environmental matters.²

The working group is currently led and coordinated by Chile, Ecuador, and Saint Kitts and Nevis. In accordance with the decision, the working group on human rights defenders in environmental matters “shall allow for meaningful public participation, especially by indigenous peoples and local communities, endeavouring to include persons or groups in vulnerable situations, and receive the assistance of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in its capacity as Secretariat”.

As set forth in the decision, the main task of the working group is to prepare an action plan in that regard and to present it to the Conference of the Parties, which will be held in 2024, for consideration and adoption.

Furthermore, in decision I/6, the Conference of the Parties agreed to hold an annual forum on human rights defenders in environmental matters with recognized specialists in the field, with the assistance of the Secretariat (the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)), following which a final report would be prepared to serve as input for drafting and review of the relevant action plan.

The First Annual Forum on Human Rights Defenders in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in Quito, in November 2022. On that occasion, the public participated in various round tables, the outcomes of which were a set of proposals that formed the basis for the draft of the annotated index of the action plan.

¹ See article 9 of the Agreement [online] <https://www.cepal.org/en/escazuagreement>.

² See decision I/6 [online] <https://acuerdodeescazu.cepal.org/cop1/en/documents/3>.

Subsequently, at the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held in April 2023 in Buenos Aires, the coordinating countries of the working group presented the draft annotated index, which included preliminary content and the work streams that would be reflected in the action plan. Public consultations on the draft annotated index were held between 21 April and 6 July 2023.

At the Second Annual Forum on Environmental Human Rights Defenders in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Panama from 26 to 28 September 2023, the coordinating countries of the working group presented a draft action plan that expanded on the contents of the annotated index and incorporated the input from the public consultation thereon.³ The draft action plan was also opened for public consultation between 6 November 2023 and 14 January 2024.

This revised action plan, which was prepared by the coordinating countries of the working group, presents the priority areas and strategic measures in greater detail. These priority areas and strategic measures were defined on the basis of input received through public participation, as well as contributions from various international organizations and States Parties. The plan of action is submitted for consideration and adoption by the States Parties at the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago from 22 to 24 April 2024.

A. BACKGROUND AND CONTENT OF ARTICLE 9 OF THE ESCAZÚ AGREEMENT

Persons, groups and organizations that defend and promote human rights in environmental matters are among the most at risk of suffering human rights violations. In its historic resolution 40/11 of 2019, the United Nations Human Rights Council expressed great concern about the situation of these human rights defenders around the world, and strongly condemned the murders and all other human rights violations committed against them, highlighting that those acts may violate international law and undermine sustainable development at the local, national, regional and international levels.

The dramatic situation faced by human rights defenders in environmental matters in the region was also recognized by the then United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Michel Forst, in his 2016 report, in which Latin America was deemed one of the most hostile regions for these persons.⁴

The Escazú Agreement contains specific provisions for persons, organizations and groups that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters. However, the special consideration given to human rights defenders in environmental matters by the Escazú Agreement does not entail the establishment of new rights or special jurisdictions, nor does it recognize any additional rights other than those that every person already has under international human rights law. Rather, the Escazú Agreement reiterates and reaffirms commitments already assumed by States under international, regional and national frameworks and adapts them to the environmental sphere, facilitating their application to the work and specific situation of environmental defenders in view of the particular risks and threats they face in the region.

³ The text of the Escazú Agreement, the implementation guide of the Agreement prepared by ECLAC, the proposals made at the First Annual Forum and the outcomes thereof, and the input received from the public and the States Parties were used as the basis for the preparation of the draft by the coordinating countries. The implementation guide is available online at <https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48495-regional-agreement-access-information-public-participation-and-justice>.

⁴ See [online] <https://observatoriop10.cepal.org/en/document/report-special-rapporteur-situation-human-rights-defenders>.

As stated in the implementation guide on the Escazú Agreement prepared by ECLAC, the content of article 9 may be structured around three main clusters of obligations for States Parties: (i) structural or systemic obligation to ensure a safe and enabling environment;⁵ (ii) obligation *ex ante* for preventive and protection measures;⁶ and (iii) obligation *ex post* for response measures.⁷

In view of the above, the present draft aims to fulfil the obligations and provisions of the Escazú Agreement, and is intended to promote the implementation of the Agreement in partnership with a number of key institutions, which include the United Nations system.

The implementation of this action plan will, where relevant, complement and be synergistic with the functions of the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance.

B. OBJECTIVE

The objective of the action plan is to highlight a set of priority areas and implement strategic measures to advance towards the full and effective implementation of article 9 of the Escazú Agreement.

C. IMPLEMENTATION TIME FRAME

The action plan will be implemented over a period of six years (April 2024 to April 2030).

D. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN

To implement this plan, each Party, to the extent of its ability and in accordance with its national priorities, shall: (i) seek State action at all levels (national, federal, subnational and local, as appropriate), including by the executive, legislative and judicial branches, and (ii) provide the means for national implementation within the framework set forth in article 13 of the Escazú Agreement.

Capacity-building and cooperation, obligations referred to in articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Agreement, are considered factors that reinforce the Escazú Agreement as a whole and support the

⁵ Article 9, paragraph 1 and article 4, paragraph 6.

⁶ Article 9, paragraphs 2 and 3. Paragraph 2: “Each Party shall take adequate and effective measures to recognize, protect and promote all the rights of human rights defenders in environmental matters, including their right to life, personal integrity, freedom of opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association, and free movement, as well as their ability to exercise their access rights, taking into account its international obligations in the field of human rights, its constitutional principles and the basic concepts of its legal system.” Paragraph 3: “Each Party shall also take appropriate, effective and timely measures to prevent, investigate and punish attacks, threats or intimidations that human rights defenders in environmental matters may suffer while exercising the rights set out in the present Agreement.”

⁷ Article 9, paragraph 3: “Each Party shall also take appropriate, effective and timely measures to prevent, investigate and punish attacks, threats or intimidations that human rights defenders in environmental matters may suffer while exercising the rights set out in the present Agreement.”

implementation of and compliance with all the other provisions of the Escazú Agreement, including the obligations mentioned in article 9. The ultimate objective of cooperation is to create and strengthen national capacities to ensure compliance with the Agreement, based on the ability and priorities of each Party.

Likewise, the implementation of the present plan may benefit from contributions to the voluntary fund established in article 14 of the Escazú Agreement, and the voluntary contribution of additional resources from other sources will be encouraged.

To develop the plan, meaningful public participation will also be sought, through mechanisms such as open dialogues, especially with persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and persons or groups in vulnerable situations.

The Secretariat of the Escazú Agreement will encourage partnerships with various stakeholders, such as international agencies, civil society organizations, development banks, the private sector, academia and the media, for implementation of the plan.

In accordance with article 4, paragraph 7 of the Agreement, no provision in the present plan shall limit or repeal other more favourable rights and guarantees set forth, at present or in the future, in the legislation of a State Party or in any other international agreement to which a State is party.

E. APPROACHES AND PRINCIPLES

The present action plan falls under the Escazú Agreement, and its implementation will therefore take into account the provisions of the Agreement and will seek to promote and comprehensively address the different topics considered in article 9 of the Agreement, through an approach based on priority areas and strategic measures.

The implementation of the plan will be guided by the principles established in article 3 of the Agreement, and by the applicable principles of international, environmental and human rights law. The cross-cutting implementation of gender, intergenerational, intersectional, territorial and intercultural approaches will also be encouraged in the different priority areas and strategic measures, and special consideration will be given to persons or groups in vulnerable situations, as defined in the Agreement.

Likewise, the implementation of the present plan should avoid overexposure and risks for those who promote and defend human rights in environmental matters.

F. PRIORITY AREAS AND STRATEGIC MEASURES

The action plan is structured around four interrelated and complementary priority areas: knowledge creation; recognition; capacity-building and cooperation for national implementation of the action plan; and evaluation, follow-up and review of the action plan. Each priority area includes a set of strategic measures proposed to achieve objectives.

Area A: Knowledge creation

Objective

Create more knowledge, raise awareness and disseminate information on the situation, rights and role of persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as on the existing prevention, protection and punishment instruments.

Lines of action

A.1. Prepare an assessment of the situation of persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters in the States Parties, which, depending on the availability of data, considers, among other factors: the number of victims or violations and the different types of violations; international and national instruments and mechanisms related to prevention, protection and punishment, such as early warning systems and protocols for action by national and subnational institutions; existing practices and other experiences and community-based initiatives and self-protection strategies carried out by those who promote and defend human rights in environmental matters.

The assessment will take into account information provided by the States Parties and other key stakeholders, and will provide relevant conclusions.

A.2. Ensure continuity and wider dissemination of spaces for capacity-building, exchanges and reflection on the situation of persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean. These forums for exchange will be organized periodically starting in 2025, and every two years thereafter, for the duration of the present plan, and will include recognized specialists in the subject and the support of the Secretariat of the Escazú Agreement, and the thematic areas and methodologies will be determined through a participatory process.

A.3. Strengthen the content related to persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters in the Observatory on Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean, as the clearing house referred to in article 12 of the Agreement, promoting the dissemination, accessibility and understanding of the Agreement, and establishing synergies and linkages with other existing repositories. The assessment referred to in action A.1 will be published in the Observatory. The States Parties shall report on new relevant legislation, policies, plans and programmes that have entered into force, in order to update the information on this subject in the Observatory.

A.4. Disseminate the information gathered in this area, ensuring that it is accessible and understandable, in line with the standards of the Agreement. This process will take into account the problems that the public —and especially persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters— may face in terms of connectivity and the digital divide.

Area B: Recognition

Objective

Publicly recognize the work and contribution of persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters, helping to develop a culture that fosters a healthy environment, the strengthening of democracy, access rights and sustainable development.

Lines of action

B.1. Foster exchanges and partnerships between persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters and the States Parties to advance in the recognition of their work.

B.2. Regularly implement measures for dissemination, communication and raising public awareness, which are adapted to the social, economic, cultural, geographical and gender characteristics of the public, and which relate to the situation of human rights defenders in environmental matters and the relevance of their essential work.

B.3. Organize activities to commemorate and recognize the work of persons, groups and organizations for their contributions to the promotion and defence of the environment, the strengthening of democracy, access rights and sustainable development, including posthumous recognition activities. As part of these activities, efforts will be made to ensure the participation of State authorities and managers, and the timely participation of those who promote and defend human rights in environmental matters, especially indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as the inclusion of persons or groups in vulnerable situations.

B.4. Forge partnerships with different stakeholders and national, regional and international forums or other bodies focused on environmental themes related to the present plan, in order to carry out activities for the recognition and promotion of the work and rights of persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters, in accordance with the rules of each one.

Area C: Capacity-building and cooperation for national implementation of the action plan**Objective**

Contribute, through capacity-building and cooperation, to the formulation and implementation by institutions of various laws, policies, plans, programmes or measures at the national, subnational or other levels for the recognition, protection and promotion of the rights of persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters.

Lines of action

C.1. Formulate regional guidelines which are useful for the various stakeholders and which consider the approaches and principles of the present plan, to support the national review, adaptation and formulation of laws, policies, plans and programmes, along with prevention, investigation and punishment measures, with respect to attacks, threats or intimidations that persons, groups or organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters may suffer.

C.2. Provide support and technical assistance to the Parties for the full and effective implementation of article 9 of the Escazú Agreement through the preparation and execution of national implementation plans and road maps, including capacity-building to assess the situation of persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters, in accordance with national needs, contexts, specificities and priorities.

C.3. Create, foster or strengthen forums for coordination and collaboration with other bodies or existing mechanisms for the prevention, investigation and punishment of attacks, threats or intimidations that may be suffered by persons, groups or organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters, in an effort to establish synergies between States and other stakeholders for the effective implementation of article 9 of the Escazú Agreement.

C.4. Encourage the observance of international regulations, recommendations and guidelines on respecting and ensuring a safe and enabling environment for persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters.

C.5. Foster the establishment and strengthening of institutions that provide pro bono legal assistance to persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters that have been victims of crimes and human rights violations.

C.6. Conduct training activities on the Escazú Agreement, with an emphasis on specific aspects of article 9, with persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters and relevant stakeholders at the national, subnational and international levels, such as civil society organizations, journalists and social communicators, donors, private sector actors, development banks and financial institutions, international agencies, academia, governments at all levels and relevant State institutions, especially national human rights institutions and ombudspersons' offices.

C.7. Carry out national or regional training and awareness-raising activities aimed at justice officials, such as judges and prosecutors, and persons who are involved in processes in which the State carries out functions seeking to guarantee access to justice, such as public security and law enforcement agents or other national institutions that play a key role in the functioning of mechanisms for care, prevention, investigation and punishment with regard to attacks, threats or intimidations that may be suffered by persons, groups or organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters; also, facilitate dialogue and sharing of experiences on specific subjects among these justice officials and between them and the persons who promote and defend human rights in environmental matters.

C.8. Prepare materials in different formats and languages, with clear and understandable content, and disseminate them in an accessible manner, so that they can be used to inform, provide training and raise awareness on the contents of article 9 of the Escazú Agreement. The adoption of a participatory approach in this process will be encouraged.

Area D: Evaluation, follow-up and review of the action plan

Objective

Implement measures for evaluation, follow-up and review of the action plan within the framework of the institutional architecture of the Escazú Agreement, in accordance with the principles of transparency and accountability.

Lines of action

D.1. Support implementation, evaluation, monitoring and review of the measures of the action plan, with meaningful public participation, especially by persons, groups and organizations that promote and defend human rights in environmental matters, including indigenous peoples and local communities, endeavouring to include persons or groups in vulnerable situations.

D.2. Develop an implementation programme for this action plan that considers, among other factors, responsibilities, deadlines and possible sources of support.

D.3. Include in the regular reports of the Parties on the implementation of and compliance with the Escazú Agreement, within the framework established in article 15, paragraph 5(c) of the Agreement, the national measures and actions for the implementation of article 9 and those corresponding to the priority areas and strategic measures of this action plan, enabling the development of follow-up indicators.

D.4. Present the progress made in the implementation of the priority areas and strategic measures set forth in this action plan at the ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties to be held for the duration of this instrument.

DECISION III/3**NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS OF THE PARTIES**

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling that decision I/1 on the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties defines a focal point as “a person officially designated by a Party to receive communications from the Secretariat relating to the Agreement”,

Convinced of the importance of each Party designating focal points and officially communicating this information so that these focal points may establish contact with the Secretariat and the other bodies of the Agreement and receive communications,

1. *Invites* each Party to designate the person or persons who will act as the focal point or focal points liaising between the States Parties and the bodies of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) and to formally communicate this information to the Secretariat, using the form contained in annex 1 to the present decision;

2. *Requests* each Party to inform the Secretariat of any change in designation as soon as possible;

3. *Decides* that the national focal points of the Parties, as liaisons between the States Parties and the Secretariat and other bodies of the Agreement, shall perform the following functions, among others:

- (a) Receive communications from the Secretariat and other bodies of the Agreement addressed to the State Party;
- (b) Submit on behalf of the State Party requests for support regarding implementation and other requests for technical assistance to the Secretariat and other bodies of the Agreement;
- (c) Submit on behalf of the State Party its national implementation plan, in accordance with article 13 of the Agreement, along with other official communications from the Parties;
- (d) Ensure that the State Party is represented at in-person and virtual meetings held under the Agreement;
- (e) Follow up on the preparation and timely dispatch to the Secretariat of letters of credentials designating representatives at official meetings, when appropriate;
- (f) Support the dissemination of documents and relevant information within States Party, as appropriate;
- (g) Respond in a timely manner to requests made to the Party by the Secretariat and other bodies of the Agreement;
- (h) Collaborate with national focal points of other countries to facilitate the implementation of the Agreement;
- (i) Support the coordination, promotion and facilitation of the national implementation of the Agreement.

Annex 1

Form to designate or update focal points serving as liaisons between the States Parties and the bodies of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean

Are you designating a new focal point, updating the information of an existing one, or replacing a previous focal point?

- Designating a new focal point
- Updating the information of a designated focal point
- Replacing a previous focal point. In this case, please indicate the name of the outgoing focal point:

State Party (*): _____

Name (*): _____

Surname(s) (*): _____

Position (*): _____

Ministry/Department (*): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ **Postal code:** _____

Direct telephone line (include country code): _____

Mobile phone number (include country code):

Official email address (*): _____

Alternative email address: _____

Comments (if applicable): _____

Please send the completed form to secretaria.escazu@cepal.org. One form should be completed for each designated focal point. Please send: (1) the official letter of designation; (2) this form in Microsoft Excel format, available on the Secretariat's web page.

The contact details of the designated focal points indicated with an asterisk (*) will be published on the Secretariat's web page.

DECISION III/4
MAINSTREAMING THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and in particular Principle 20, which states that women have a vital role in environmental management and development and that their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development,

Recalling also resolution 70/1 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, relating to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, of which the Goals and targets aim to ensure the human rights of all people and to promote gender equality and empower all women and girls, and in particular Goal 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”,

Considering the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará), and relevant treaties, which aim to guarantee the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis,

Considering also the commitments made by the member States of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which make up the Regional Gender Agenda, and other relevant international commitments,

Reaffirming the principle of equality and the principle of non-discrimination established in article 3 of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement),

Considering the definition of “persons or groups in vulnerable situations” established in article 2 of the Escazú Agreement, understood as “those persons or groups that face particular difficulties in fully exercising the access rights recognized in the present Agreement, because of circumstances or conditions identified within each Party’s national context and in accordance with its international obligations”,

Considering also article 7, paragraph 10 of the Agreement, according to which “each Party shall establish conditions that are favourable to public participation in environmental decision-making processes and that are adapted to the social, economic, cultural, geographical and gender characteristics of the public”,

Highlighting the significant participation of women in the negotiation of the Escazú Agreement,

Recognizing the importance of continuing to advance gender equality in order to achieve the full and effective implementation of the Escazú Agreement,

1. *Welcomes* all measures, initiatives and activities aimed at integrating and strengthening the gender perspective in matters related to the Escazú Agreement;
2. *Urges* the Parties to continue to promote the full and effective participation of women in all their diversity, including indigenous women, and the incorporation of a gender-equality perspective into the implementation of the Agreement, particularly in their national implementation plans and road maps;

3. *Urges* the Parties to promote the aim and content of the Escazú Agreement in other regional and international forums that seek to contribute to gender equality and that favour synergies with the Regional Gender Agenda, in accordance with the rules of each one;

4. *Recommends* that the Parties incorporate the gender perspective into the creation of a safe and enabling environment for the defence of human rights in environmental matters, and to prevent discrimination and gender-based violence against women defenders;

5. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue recording progress in this area in the Observatory on Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean as the clearing house referred to in article 12 of the Escazú Agreement;

6. *Requests* the Parties to report regularly to the Conference on the progress made in the incorporation of the gender perspective into the activities related to the Escazú Agreement;

7. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare, with the support of the United Nations Entity Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and other agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, a guide on mainstreaming the gender perspective in the implementation of the Escazú Agreement, and to present it at the next ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

8. *Appreciates* the support of the Secretariat, international agencies and other organizations in advancing gender mainstreaming and calls for continued efforts to create synergies and partnerships with all relevant stakeholders.

DECISION III/5**NEXT MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES**

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling article 15, paragraph 2 of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, which states that, after the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties, ordinary meetings of the Conference shall be held at regular intervals decided by the Conference,

Considering rule III of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties, which states that ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at least once every two years, unless the Parties decide otherwise, and that at each ordinary meeting, the Parties shall decide, in consultation with the Secretariat, on an indicative date and duration of the next ordinary meeting,

1. *Agrees* that the indicative dates for the next ordinary meeting shall be from 22 to 24 April 2026;
2. *Invites* Parties wishing to host the next ordinary meeting of the Conference to notify the Secretariat and agrees that, if no offer is received, the meeting will be held at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Santiago.

DECISION III/6**ELECTION OF PRESIDING OFFICERS**

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decision I/1 regarding the adoption of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties and decision I/2 on the election of the Presiding Officers for the first and second ordinary meetings of the Conference,

Recalling also that rule VII of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties provides that, at the second and subsequent ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties, a Chair and four Vice-Chairs shall be elected from among the Parties present at the meeting in question, giving special consideration to the need to ensure adequate geographical representation of the Parties and gender balance among representatives,

Reiterating that the Presiding Officers shall also include one of the elected representatives of the public, with a voice but no vote, and shall maintain a continuous dialogue with the public and with those representatives designated by the public, holding regular joint meetings,

Taking into consideration that the Presiding Officers shall remain in office until the closure of the second ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including for any extraordinary meetings that may be held in the interim,

1. *Elects* the following Presiding Officers: Uruguay as Chair and Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Mexico and Saint Lucia as Vice-Chairs, who shall remain in office until the closure of the next ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including for any extraordinary meetings that may be held in the interim;

2. *Requests* the public to designate one of its elected representatives, within two months of the adoption of the present decision, to be a member of the Presiding Officers with a voice but no vote, and to formally notify the Secretariat of this designation, as well as of any relevant changes that may occur.

Annex 2

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES/LIST OF PARTICIPANTS¹**A. Estados Partes del Acuerdo de Escazú/States Parties to the Escazú Agreement****ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA/ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**Representante/Representative:

- Maureen Hyman-Payne, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs

ARGENTINARepresentante/Representative:

- Corina Beatriz Lehman, Ministra Plenipotenciaria, Directora de Asuntos Ambientales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Carmen Rivero, Secretaria, Dirección de Asuntos Ambientales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
- Diana Quiodo, Secretaria, Embajada de la Argentina en Chile, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
- Carlos Paz, Subsecretaría de Ambiente, Secretaría de Turismo, Ambiente y Deportes, Ministerio del Interior
- María Fernanda Ruano, Subsecretaría de Ambiente, Secretaría de Turismo, Ambiente y Deportes, Ministerio del Interior

BELICE/BELIZERepresentante/Representative:

- Vanessa Figueroa-Wade, Policy Coordinator, Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management

BOLIVIA (ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE)/BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)Representante/Representative:

- Juan Carlos Alurralde, Secretario General de la Vicepresidencia, Vicepresidencia del Estado

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Diego Pacheco Balanza, Director General del Vivir Bien y Política Exterior, Vicepresidencia del Estado
- María Teresa Garrón, Magistrada, Tribunal Agroambiental

¹ Los datos de esta lista son los suministrados por los participantes en el registro correspondiente que se habilitó para la reunión./The information contained in this list is as supplied by the participants themselves, in the register provided for the meeting.

- Gregorio Aro, Presidente Magistrado, Tribunal Agroambiental
- Gimena del Carmen Borges, Secretaria General, Tribunal Agroambiental
- Sorka Copa, Jefa, Unidad Socioeconómica y Cultural, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- María Raquel Galeón, Asesora, Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua

CHILE

Representante/Representative:

- Maximiliano Proaño, Subsecretario del Medio Ambiente

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Tamara Villanueva, Directora (s), División de Medio Ambiente, Cambio Climático y Océanos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Constance Nalegach, Jefa, Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente
- Paula Fuentes, Profesional, Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente
- Camila Flores, División de Medio Ambiente, Cambio Climático y Océanos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

ECUADOR

Representante/Representative:

- Nancy Fabiola Sarrade Gastelú, Subsecretaria de Calidad Ambiental, Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Daniel Vargas, Primer Secretario, Dirección de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Movilidad Humana
- Rubén Alejandro Herrera Mera, Primer Secretario, Embajada del Ecuador en Chile
- José Proaño, Encargado de Negocios, Embajada del Ecuador en Chile
- Holger Edisson Zambrano Loor, Director de Educación e Información Ambiental e Hídrica para la Transición Ecológica, Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica

GRANADA/GRENADA

Representante/Representative:

- Aria St. Louis, Head, Environment Division, Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy

GUYANA

Representante/Representative:

- Joel Ally, Director, Environmental Protection Agency

Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Frances Carryl, Head, Legal Office, Environmental Protection Agency

MÉXICO/MEXICORepresentante/Representative:

- Joel Hernández García, Subsecretario para Asuntos Multilaterales y Derechos Humanos, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Lilia Eugenia Rossbach Suárez, Embajadora de México en la Argentina
- Gabriel Jorge Torres, Jefe de Cancillería, Embajada de México en la Argentina
- Camila del Carmen Aviña, Encargada de Asuntos Políticos, Embajada de México en la Argentina
- María Fernanda Cámara Pérez, Directora para la Agenda Verde, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores
- Luis Miguel Carriedo Téllez, Coordinador Ejecutivo, Mecanismo para la Protección Integral de Periodistas y Personas Defensoras de los Derechos Humanos del Estado de México
- Yesenia Flores, Directora de Pueblos Indígenas, Unidad Coordinadora de Vinculación Social, Derechos Humanos y Transparencia, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
- Melissa Hernández Méndez, Asesora, representante del público en la delegación de México
- Sergio Ricardo Hernández Ordoñez, Asesor, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores
- Israel Hernández Sosa, Secretario Ejecutivo, Comisión Estatal para la Atención y Protección de los Periodistas del Estado de Veracruz
- Cynthia Marín Chávez, Subdirectora de Atención y Seguimiento de los Acuerdos, Junta de Gobierno, Mecanismo de Protección para Personas Defensoras de Derechos Humanos y Periodistas
- Ximena Mariscal de Alba, Encargada de Asuntos Multilaterales, Embajada de México en Chile
- Reyna Miguel Santillán, Asesor, representante del público en la delegación de México
- Laura Beatriz Moreno Rodríguez, Embajadora de México en Chile

PANAMÁ/PANAMARepresentante/Representative:

- Francis Irene Barría, Oficina de Asesoría Legal, Ministerio de Ambiente

Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Flor María Ochy Arroyo, Embajada de Panamá en Chile

SAINT KITTS Y NEVIS/SAINT KITTS AND NEVISRepresentante/Representative:

- Eric Browne, Forestry Officer, Department of Environment

SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS/SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINESRepresentante/Representative:

- Kurt Dougan, Environmental Resource Analyst, Sustainable Development Unit, Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation, Sustainable Development and Culture

SANTA LUCÍA/SAINT LUCIA

Representante/Representative:

- Anita Montoute, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training

Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Kate Wilson, Legal Officer, Department of Sustainable Development

URUGUAY

Representante/Representative:

- Marcelo Cousillas, Director de Asesoría Jurídica, Ministerio de Ambiente

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Rosario Lucas González, Gerente, Área de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental, Ministerio de Ambiente
- Paula Rodríguez Silveira, Profesional en Evaluación de Impacto Social y Participación Pública, Ministerio de Ambiente

B. Países signatarios del Acuerdo de Escazú/Signatory countries to the Escazú Agreement

BRASIL/BRAZIL

Representante/Representative:

- Paulo Pacheco, Embajador del Brasil en Chile

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Neylor Caldas Monteiro, Segundo Secretario, Embajada del Brasil en Chile
- Marina Ramos Caetano, Coordinadora General de Estudios y Comprensión del Acceso a la Información, Contraloría General de la Unión

COLOMBIA

Representante/Representative:

- Rodrigo Negrete, Director General, Autoridad Nacional de Licencias Ambientales

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Ana María Llorente Valbuena, Subdirectora de Evaluación de Licencias Ambientales, Autoridad Nacional de Licencias Ambientales
- Miguel Ángel Julio, Delegado, Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible

COSTA RICA

Representante/Representative:

- Adriana Murillo Ruin, Embajadora de Costa Rica en Chile

Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Josefa Begliomini, Asistente, Embajada de Costa Rica en Chile

GUATEMALA

Representante/Representative:

- Wendel Arriaza, Embajador de Guatemala en Chile

Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Romeo Escobar Castillo, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Guatemala en Chile

PARAGUAY

Representante/Representative:

- Arnaldo Emmanuel Muñoz González, Coordinador, Dirección de Asesoría Jurídica, Ministerio del Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible

PERÚ/PERU

Representante/Representative:

- Josué Gutierrez, Diplomático, Gobierno del Perú

Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Jimena Alférez Murias, Funcionaria, Departamento Político, Embajada del Perú en Chile

C. Países miembros de la Comisión que participan en calidad de observadores/Member States of the Commission participating as observers

ESPAÑA/SPAIN

Representante/Representative:

- Rafael Carlos Pañeda Reinlein, Responsable de Programas de Cooperación en Chile, Embajada de España en Chile

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Representante/Representative:

- Allison Waters, Environmental Justice Officer, Department of State

FRANCIA/FRANCE

Representante/Representative:

- Solen Kerloc'h, Primera Secretaria, Embajada de Francia en Chile

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Pierre Lebret, Responsable Adjunto, División Justicia y Modernización del Estado, Expertise France
- Johanna Jegat, Responsable del Proyecto de Apoyo al Fortalecimiento de la Justicia Ambiental y Climática en México, Costa Rica, Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de) y el Ecuador, Expertise France
- Javier P. E. Gonzales Iwanciw, Coordinador de Proyecto Escazú Bolivia, Expertise France

REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE/UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Representante/Representative:

- Erika Larsen, Oficial de Cambio Climático, Embajada del Reino Unido en Chile

D. Comité de Apoyo a la Aplicación y el Cumplimiento/Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance

- Patricia Madrigal, Presidencia, Costa Rica
- Andrés Napoli, Vicepresidencia, Argentina
- Carole Stephens, Vicepresidencia, Jamaica
- Guillermo Acuña, miembro, Chile
- Mariana Blengio, miembro, Uruguay
- Rita Joseph-Olivetti, miembro, Granada
- Félix Wing, miembro, Panamá

E. Representantes electos del público/Elected representatives of the public

- Joara Marchezini, Instituto Nupef, Brasil
- Irene Murillo, Red por Escazú de Costa Rica, Red Centroamericana por Escazú, Costa Rica
- Mijael Kaufman, Consciente Colectivo, Argentina
- César Artiga, Asociación Generaciones de Paz (ASDEPAZ), El Salvador
- Nicole Leotaud, Executive Director, Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), Trinidad y Tabago
- Bishnu Tulsie, Saint Lucia National Trust, Santa Lucía

F. Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas/United Nations Secretariat

Coordinadores Residentes/Resident Coordinators

- María José Torres, Coordinadora Residente de las Naciones Unidas en Chile

G. Sistema de las Naciones Unidas/United Nations system

Banco Mundial/World Bank

- Bastián Pasten Delich, Senior Legal Counsel
- Valeska David, Consultora de Sostenibilidad e Inclusión Social

Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres (ONU-Mujeres)/United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)

- Lorena Lamas, Especialista en Finanzas Sostenibles y Empoderamiento Económico, Oficina en el Uruguay
- Nidya Pesantez, Representante, Oficina en el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)/United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

- Glayson Dos Santos, Representante Adjunto, Oficina en Chile
- Kelly Guevara Estelo, Children and Youth Engagement in Climate Action Officer, Oficina en Panamá
- Daniela Tejada Estay, Especialista en Participación y Desarrollo Adolescente, Oficina en Chile

Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos (ACNUDH)/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

- Xavier Mena, Representante Regional Adjunto para América del Sur
- Paula Berrutti, Oficial de Derechos Humanos, Oficina Regional para América del Sur
- Paula De Sá Teixeira, Especialista en Derechos Humanos y Medio Ambiente, Oficina en Brasil
- Natalia Labbé, Especialista en Derechos Humanos y Medio Ambiente, Oficina Regional para América del Sur
- María Alejandra Maldonado Ibaceta, Especialista en Derechos Humanos, Oficina Regional para América del Sur
- Julia Macedo, Funcionaria, Oficina Regional para América del Sur

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)/United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

- Esther Kuisch Laroche, Directora de la Oficina Regional Multisectorial en Santiago y Representante de la UNESCO en Chile

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

- María Eugenia Di Paola, Coordinadora de Programa, Oficina en la Argentina
- Zaloa Lafuente, Oficina en Chile
- Fernando Hugo Aramayo Carrasco, Oficina en el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA)/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

- Andrea Brusco, Directora Regional Adjunta para América Latina y el Caribe
- María Candela Zaffiro Tacchetti, Associate Legal Officer, Oficina en la Argentina

H. Organizaciones intergubernamentales/Intergovernmental organizations

Organización de Estados del Caribe Oriental (OECS)/Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

- Jannel Gabriel, Programme Officer, Environmental Sustainability Division

Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza y de los Recursos Naturales (UICN)/International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)

- Mayte Giselle González Sánchez, Head, Human Rights in Conservation

I. Invitado de honor/Guest of honour

- Gabriel Boric, Presidente de la República de Chile

J. Invitados especiales/Special guests

- María Heloísa Rojas, Ministra del Medio Ambiente, Chile
- Luis Cordero, Ministro de Justicia y Derechos Humanos, Chile
- Esteban Valenzuela, Ministro de Agricultura, Chile
- Mercedes Monzón, Diputada, Congreso de la República, Guatemala
- Judith Nunta, Lideresa Indígena Shipibo-Konibo, Programa Mujer Indígena de ORAU, Perú
- Francisco Jiménez, Experto en Información Ambiental, México
- Andrea Cerami, Director de Justicia Ambiental y Climática, Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación, México
- Damaris Vargas, Vicepresidenta, Corte Suprema de Justicia, Costa Rica
- Josué Manuel Gutiérrez Córdor, Defensor del Pueblo, Perú
- Marcos Uzquiano, Presidente, Asociación Boliviana de Guardaparques (ABOLAC), Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia
- Claudia da Silva, Directora de Licencias Ambientales, Instituto Brasileño del Medio Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales Renovables (IBAMA); Presidencia Pro Tempore, Red Latinoamericana de Sistemas de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental (REDLASEIA), Brasil
- Diana Suárez, Asesora Legal, Programa de Política y Gobernanza Ambiental, Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA), Perú
- Anixh Pablo, Lideresa Indígena, Gobierno Ancestral Plurinacional Q'anjob'al, Chuj y Akateko, Guatemala
- Valentina Alejandra Durán Medina, Directora Ejecutiva, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental, Chile
- Marie Claude Plumer Bodin, Superintendente del Medio Ambiente, Chile
- Dorothy Aurora Pérez Gutiérrez, Contralora (S), Contraloría General de la República, Chile
- Félix González, Diputado, Cámara de Diputados, Chile
- Ricardo Lagos Weber, Senador, Senado de la República, Chile
- Marcos Orellana, Relator Especial sobre las implicaciones para los derechos humanos de la gestión y eliminación ambientalmente racionales de las sustancias y los desechos peligrosos, Naciones Unidas
- Jan Jarab, Representante Regional para América del Sur, Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos (ACNUDH)
- Montserrat Larrosa Ziegler, Registro de Emisiones y Transferencia de Contaminantes de la División de Información y Economía Ambiental del Ministerio del Medio Ambiente, Chile
- Maritza Barrera, Registro de Emisiones y Transferencia de Contaminantes de la División de Información y Economía Ambiental del Ministerio del Medio Ambiente, Chile

K. Público/Public

- Adriana Canacuan, Colectivo Ambiental El Frailejón
- Agustina González, Flacso Chile
- Aída Gamboa Balbín
- Alberto Curamil, Longko lof Radalco, comuna Curacautín, Alianza Territorial Mapuche
- Aldo Rosenblum Morales, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Alejandra Donoso Cáceres, ONG Defensoría Ambiental
- Alejandro Jaimes Bahamón, Plataforma Colombiana de Niñez y Juventud
- Alejandro Orlando Vera, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba
- Alex Antonio Galleguillos, Catemu en Movimiento
- Alice Maria Piva, Champion del Acuerdo de Escazú, Escazú Brasil
- Álvaro Gómez del Valle, Front Line Defenders
- Álvaro Tamblay Godoy, Fundación Espacio Divergencia
- Amanda Victoria Huichalaf Pradines, Aylla Rewe Ngen Mapu Kintuantü
- Ana Karen Zamalloa Lima, The Millennials Movement
- Ana María Manzanares Méndez, Guardianes por la Vida
- Ana María Zamora del Castillo, Asociación Colombiana de Minería
- Ana Repas, Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA)
- Andrea del Carmen Paredes Llach, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Andrea Mariana Domínguez Noriega, Alianza de Clínicas Jurídicas Ambientales Latinoamérica/Instituto de Democracia y Derechos Humanos (IDEHPUCP), Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú
- Andrea Peña Silva, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Ángela María Mendes, Comitê Chico Mendes
- Angélica Barrera, sociedad civil
- Antigua Spencer, Marine Ecosystems Protected Areas (MEPA) Trust
- Antonia Schmidt Alvear, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Antonio José Dasco Lemmo, sociedad civil
- Any Andrea Riveros Aliaga, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Ariel de la Maza, Jefe de Cooperación y Asuntos Internacionales, Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos
- Arturo Andrés Cuello, Jóvenes por el Clima Argentina/Organización Argentina de Jóvenes para las Naciones Unidas
- Arturo Farías, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Ashley Arrieta Padilla, Alianza Escazú Costa Rica
- Astrid Becker, Fundación Friedrich Ebert
- Augusto Rey Hernández de Agüero, Red de Instituciones Nacionales de Derechos Humanos (RINDHCA)
- Bárbara Astudillo Delgado, Protege Los Molles
- Bárbara Iturraga, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Barbara Samanta Juárez, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS)
- Bastián Barria, LCOY Chile
- Bastián Núñez Vega, Earth Law Center
- Beltrán Sandi, Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente (ORPIO)

- Benjamín Carvajal Ponce, Uno Punto Cinco
- Benjamín Muhr Altamirano, Jefe, Departamento de Recursos de Reclamaciones, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Benjamín Rug Foster, Asesor, Gobierno de Chile
- Bolívar de Jesús Rodríguez Tello, sector académico
- Bruno Pacífico, Comitê Chico Mendes
- Camila Antonia Victoria Ibarra, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Camila Belén Carrasco Hidalgo, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Camila Fernanda Becerra, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Carla Elizabeth del Carmen Brito Echeverría, , Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Carla María Parra Alipaz, Defensores Voluntarios Tudaray-Ixiamas
- Carlos Antonio Ojeda Barria, Encargado de Evaluación, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Carlos Daniel Valdovinos Pérez, Legado Gaia
- Carlos Grebin, Federación Médica del Conurbano (FEMECON)
- Carlos Israel Ham Ramírez, Centro de Colaboración Cívica
- Carlos Morey, Proyecto Gestión Regional, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Carlos Orlando Toledo Gutiérrez, Jefe de Departamento, Centro de Atención de Usuarios, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Carlos Rungruangsakorn, Jefe, División de Educación Ambiental y Participación Ciudadana, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente
- Carolina Ortiz, RedLama/Ingeniería sin Fronteras
- Cayla Nimmo, EarthRights International
- César Leonidas Gamboa Balbín, Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
- Clarisa Andrea Neuman
- Claudelice da Silva Santos, Instituto Zé Claudio e Maria
- Claudia Ituarte-Lima, Instituto Raoul Wallenberg de Derechos Humanos y Derecho Humanitario
- Claudia Moray, Asociación Argentina de Justicia Ambiental
- Claudia Soto Iturrieta, Jefa de Comunicaciones, Superintendencia del Medio Ambiente
- Claudio Ortega Bello, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Claudio Osses Garrido, Centro de Derecho Ambiental, Universidad de Chile
- Cristian Andrés Vega Núñez, Encargado de Evaluación, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Cristian Fernández
- Cristian Flores Mamani, Champions de Escazú
- Cristian Leonardo Iceta Aguilera, Profesional, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Cristofer López, Asociación Guatemalteca de Abogados Ambientalistas (AGUAA)
- Cristofer Rufatt Núñez, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Cristopher Barra Sequeida
- Cussi Alfredo Alegría Almeida, Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
- Cynthia del Águila Canaquiri
- Danay Espinosa Laborie, Chile Sin Ecocidio
- Daniel Barragán Terán, Universidad Hemisferios
- Daniel Vicente Pérez, Profesional, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente
- Daniela Arenas González
- Daniela Cisternas Pantoja, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Daniela Pena, Jefa, Oficina de Gestión Estratégica, Superintendencia del Medio Ambiente

- Daniela Quintanilla, Jefa, División de Protección, Subsecretaría de Derechos Humanos
- Dante Eduardo Rodríguez Luna, Encargado de Evaluación, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- David Paredes, Red Nacional por la Defensa de la Soberanía Alimentaria (REDSAG)
- David Varas, Corporación Programa La Caleta
- David Velazco, Fundación Ecuménica para el Desarrollo y la Paz (FEDEPAZ)
- Deyse Sandoval Burrows, Profesional de Comunicaciones, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Diana León Cadena, Red Latinoamericana de Sistemas de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental (REDLASEIA)
- Diana Marcela Lozada Cardona, sociedad civil
- Diego Calderón, Director General de Asuntos Jurídicos, Subsecretaría de Ambiente
- Doris Huancho Guerrero, Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente (ORPIO)
- Dusanka Inostroza Skaric, Asesora de Gabinete, Superintendencia del Medio Ambiente
- Dylis McDonald, Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
- Edgard Antonio Vanegas Escobar, Equipo Impulsor Nacional del Acuerdo de Escazú - El Salvador
- Eduardo Alejandro Reyes Caballero, Escazú Ahora México
- Eduardo Giesen Amtmann, Colectivo VientoSur
- Elaine Sabían Shawit, Coordinadora Regional de los Pueblos Indígenas de San Lorenzo (CORPI SL)
- Elsa Dina Juc Suc, Alianza Mesoamericana de Pueblos y Bosques
- Elza Santiago, Articulação de Mulheres Brasileiras
- Enerike Carrasco Hotus, Haka Nonoga. Federación de Estudiantes Rapa Nui
- Erick Astorga Arancibia, Global Shapers
- Esteban Monge Flores, Centro de Derecho Ambiental y de los Recursos Naturales
- Euren Cuevas Medina, Instituto de Abogados para la Protección del Medio Ambiente (INSAPROMA)
- Faatimah Saarah Monawvil, Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA)
- Fabiana Ciocca Tobar, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Felipe Arellano Leal, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Felipe Becerra Bustamante, Asesor, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente, Chile
- Felipe Pino, FIMA
- Felix Stadelmann, Uno Punto Cinco
- Fernanda Estay, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Fernando Cortés, Movimiento de Organizaciones Ambientalistas del Ecuador
- Fiona Iliff, American Bar Association Center for Human Rights
- Florencia Gómez, CEPPAS Asociación Civil
- Floridalma López Atz, Plataforma de Mujeres Indígenas
- Francisca Del Fierro Veszpremy, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Francisca Farías Burgos, Encargada de Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente
- Francisca Paloma Betzabé Garro Ibarra, Profesional de Comunicaciones, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental, Chile
- Francisco Javier Vera Manzanares, Guardianes por la Vida
- Franco Vázquez
- Frederico Queiroga do Amaral, Red Latinoamericana de Sistemas de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental (REDLASEIA)
- Gabriel Concha Caicedo, Global Youth Biodiversity Network Chile
- Gabriel Eduardo Mendoza Miranda, Profesional, División de Educación Ambiental y Participación Ciudadana, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente

- Gabriel Layseca, Funcionario, Gobierno de Chile
- Gabriela Burdiles Perucci
- Gabriela Carreón Lee, Territorios Diversos para la Vida, A. C.
- Gabriela Herrera Malig, CEUS Chile
- Gabriela Simonetti Grez, Asociación Kauyeken
- Gabriella Bianchini, Global Witness
- Gianella Guillén Fernández, Sociedad Geográfica de Lima
- Giavanny Arce, Asistente, Gobierno de Chile
- Gino Olivares, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Gladys Terrazas, Red Paz Integración y Desarrollo (PAZINDE)
- Gloria Olimpia Castillo Blanco, Comunicación y Educación Ambiental S.C.
- Gonzalo Aguilar, Centro de Estudios Constitucionales de Chile (CECOCH)
- Gonzalo Perucca Quijada, Integrante Gabinete, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente
- Graciela Martínez González, Amnistía Internacional
- Greicy Molano Ausecha
- Gustavo Adolfo Alanis-Ortega, Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA)
- Gustavo Redín, Coordinadora Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones para la Defensa de la Naturaleza y el Medio Ambiente (CEDENMA)
- Hans Alexis Hube Frías, Red Global de Jóvenes por la Biodiversidad (GYBN) Chile/Confederación de Estudiantes de las Ciencias Ambientales de la Educación Superior (CECADES)
- Hartmut Rank, Director, Programa Estado de Derecho, Fundación Konrad Adenauer (KAS)
- Héctor Alan Valdés Suárez, Eco Maxei
- Hilda Marilyn Alvarado Leyva, Artículo 19 México y Centroamérica
- Hiti’Mau Trincado Riroroko, sociedad civil
- Hugo Fernando Huayquiñir Echeverría, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Ignacio Leal Castillo, Periodista, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente
- Ignacio Orellana Troncoso, Uno Punto Cinco
- Inelda Sulma Canaviri Fernández, Colectivo CASA
- Iris Maximiliana Olivera Gómez de Serna, Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
- Isabel Gatica Palavecino, Comité Ambiental, Comunal de Tucapel
- Isabel Lorena Viveros Vásquez, Escolta de Contralora General (s), Policía de Investigaciones de Chile
- Isidora Francisca Riquelme Arredondo, Ad Hoc Escazú/Tremendas/FFF Chile
- Isidora Halabi Azócar, World's Youth for Climate Justice
- Ismaela Magliotto, Uno Punto Cinco
- Iván Nicolás Parra González, Jefe, Departamento Soporte Administrativo, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Ivaneta Dobichina, Ford Foundation
- Ivanna Detjen, Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios sobre Desarrollo (CIEDUR)
- Jacklyn Frank, Barbuda Land Rights Resources Committee
- Jaime Eduardo Ugalde Bustos, Profesional, División de Educación Ambiental y Participación Ciudadana, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente
- Jamner Manihuari, Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA)
- Javier García Badillo, Consultoría y Gestión Ambiental (CONSGA SAS)
- Javier Lautaro Medina Bernal, Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular
- Javier Navarrete, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental

- Javier Ruiz Cruz
- Javiera Alexandra Mora, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Javiera Paz Rodríguez Olgún, Fundación Pongo
- Javiera Toha Saavedra, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Jeaneth Magdalena Lippa Macias
- Jeanette Licandeo, Comunidad Indígena Mapu-Ko
- Jeanne da Silva Barros, Red Latinoamericana de Sistemas de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental (REDLASEIA)
- Jeannette Patricia Morales Morales, Encargada de Evaluación, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Jessica Rupayan Ponce, Coordinadora Nacional de Mujeres de Pueblos Originarios
- Jesús Abraham Maya Pedraza, Tecnológico de Monterrey
- Jesús Correa González, empresa independiente
- Jesús Gallar Lorenzo, Becario de Formación, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)
- Jhoan Sebastián Herrán Sanabria, Life of Pachamama
- Joaquín Abarzúa Varela, Centro de Derecho Ambiental, Universidad de Chile
- Joaquín Alonso
- Joaquín Salinas Atenas, Fundación Escazú Ahora
- John Mussington, Barbuda Land Rights and Resources Committee
- Jorge Alberto Barraguirre, Procurador de la Corte, Provincia de Santa Fe
- Jorge Alejandro Carrillo Bañuelos, Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación
- José Antonio Arcila Cano, Investigador Independiente
- José Correia Braga
- José Gabriel Escobar Serrano, Encargado de Evaluación, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental, Chile
- José Gudiño Tinedo, Red de Adolescentes y Jóvenes Indígenas de Amazonas
- José Luis Riffo Fideli, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- José Murayari Córdova, Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente (ORPIO)
- Joseph Burke, Universal Rights Group/Alliance for Land, Indigenous and Environmental Defenders (ALLIED)
- Juan Carlos Alarcón Reyes, Plataforma Boliviana Frente al Cambio Climático
- Juan Carlos Carrillo Fuentes, Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA)
- Juan Cristóbal Moscoso Farías, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Juan David Amaya, Fridays for Future
- Juanita Ariza Guzmán
- Julia Lima, Front Line Defenders
- Julián Alberto Cárdenas Cornejo, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Julián Marcelo Sabuc Xalcut, International Land Coalition (ILC) LAC
- Karen Huere Cristóbal, Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú (ONAMIAP)
- Karen Lavozy, Jefe, Departamento Ciudadanía, Subsecretaría de Medio Ambiente
- Karen Rojas Escalona, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Karina Jeanette Fuentes Santander, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Karla Daniela Maass, Climate Action Network Latin America (CANLA)
- Karol Sanabria, Ambiente y Sociedad
- Katherine Luz Paucar Quispe, EarthRights International
- Katherine San Martín Vallejos, Tremendas, LCOY Chile

- Katherine Sánchez Lozano, Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental
- K'erenda Homet Zambrano Herrera, Champions de Escazú
- Kim Steven Echeverría Riquelme, Relator-Jefe de Estudios, Primer Tribunal Ambiental
- Kimberly Dos Santos Silva, Palmares Lab
- Laura Vidal Bravo, Viernes por el Futuro, Chile
- Lautaro Ezequiel Carranza, Jóvenes por el Clima/Encuentro de las Juventudes por Escazú (ENJUVES)/YOUNGO/Loss and Damage Youth Coalition/GYC
- Leandro Vera Belli, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales
- Leng Sarorn, Development Watch Program Manager
- Leyla Arriagada, Periodista, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente
- Lidia Froderina Salazar Pérez, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Liliam Timaná, Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental
- Lily Plaza, Fundación Ojos de Mar
- Lina Muñoz Ávila, Universidad del Rosario
- Lissette Ortiz, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Liz Moses, World Resources Institute (WRI)
- Lorena Bravo
- Luis Fajardo, sociedad civil
- Luis Ignacio Garrido Mondaca, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Luisa Amigo Noreña, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Luisa Gómez, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)
- Macarena Gross, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Macarena Martinic, FIMA
- Madeleine Rivoir, Centre International de Droit Compare de l'Environnement (CIDCE)
- Magaly del Carmen Belalcázar Ortega, Fundación Mujeres, Amazonía y Paz
- Mahryan Sampaio, Instituto Perifa Sustentável
- Mara Bocaletti, Plataforma Internacional contra la Impunidad
- Marcela Núñez Rodríguez, Encargada de Evaluación, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Marcella Ribeiro Dávila Lins Torres, Asociación Interamericana para la Defensa del Ambiente
- Marco Antonio Pichunman Cortés, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Marco Jiménez Meneses, CEUS Chile
- Margarita Aquino Aramayo, Red Nacional de Mujeres en Defensa de la Madre Tierra (RENAMAT)
- Mari Luz Canaquiri Murayari
- María Camila Aponte Martínez, Holland & Knight
- María Celeste Jiménez Riveros. AnimaNaturalis
- María Constanza Dougnac Correa, FIMA
- María Eva Koutsovitis, Facultad de Ingeniería, Universidad de Buenos Aires
- María Fernanda Zeballos Heredia, Plataforma Boliviana de Acción frente al Cambio Climático
- María Gracia García Huidobro, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- María José Lubertino Beltrán, Red Ecofeminista LAC
- María Laura Carrizo Morales, Fundación para el Desarrollo de Políticas Sustentables (FUNDEPS)
- María Lorena Casas, Comunidad Indígena Mapu-Ko
- María Piña Burgos, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- María Ramírez Valenzuela, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- María Soledad Espínola Torres, Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) Paraguay
- Mariana Blanco Puente, Fundación Friedrich Ebert

- Mariana Tafur Rueda, Oxfam Colombia
- Mariangela Cassinelli Gorigoitia, Profesional, División de Educación Ambiental y Participación Ciudadana, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente
- Mariano Ignacio Villares, Sustentabilidad Sin Fronteras
- Mariela Teresa Venegas Gajardo, Jefa, Departamento de Gestión y Desarrollo de Personas, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Mario Andrés Sanhueza Acuña, Encargado de Evaluación, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Marta Esber, Fundación Plurales
- Matheus Vinicius de Arruda da França, Coordinador de Juventud, Defensores do Planeta
- Matias Ortiz Méndez, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Mauro André dos Santos Pereira, Executive Director, Defensores do Planeta
- Maximiliano Ramírez Moyano, Punto Focal, Superintendencia del Medio Ambiente
- Mayra López Pineda, Oficina para México y Centroamérica, Artículo 19
- Mayra Macedo Mozombite, Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú (ONAMIAP)
- Micaela Krogh Orellana, Abogada, Departamento de Medio Ambiente, Análisis Territorial y Recursos Hídricos Compartidos, Dirección de Fronteras y Límites del Estado
- Micaela Tomasoni, Sustentabilidad Sin Fronteras
- Michel Prieur, Presidente, Centro Internacional de Derecho Ambiental Comparado (CIDCE)
- Miguel Barboza, Coordinador, Programa Estado de Derecho, Fundación Konrad Adenauer (KAS)
- Miguel Guimaraes, Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDSESP)
- Moana Tepano Contesse, Mo'a Mau
- Mónica Alvear, Consultora
- Nancy López, ARETEDE
- Natalia Bohle Balcázar
- Natalia Gómez, EarthRights International
- Nathalie Rengifo Álvarez, Corporate Accountability International
- Nelson Antonio Cortés Matamala, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Nelson Vives, sociedad civil
- Nicolás Enrique Duarte, Correntinos contra el Cambio Climático
- Nicolás Francisco Avellaneda, Coalición Internacional por la Tierra Argentina - Fundación Plurales
- Nicolás Hernández Araya, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Nicolás Maennling, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Nohad Escares, ONG Defensa Ambiental
- Nohora Alejandra Quiguntar Inguilan, Tejiendo Pensamiento
- Oscar Eduardo Robledo Burrows, Encargado de Evaluación, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Pamela Yamila Benicio, Red de Mujeres Chacha Warmi
- Paola Acevedo Alvarado, Sustenta Honduras
- Paola Chindoy Chicunque, Asociación de Mujeres Indígenas Chagra de la Vida (ASOMI)
- Paola Doris Cortés Martínez, Centro Boliviano de Derecho Ambiental y Cambio Climático/Asociación Boliviana de Abogados Ambientalistas
- Paola La Rocca, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Paola Sais, Asistente, Gobierno de Chile
- Paul Alejandro Lorca Basáez, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Paula Hidalgo Guerra, Corporación Motum
- Paulo Andrés Pérez Álvarez, Consultoría y Gestión Ambiental (CONSGA SAS)

- Pedro Francisco Callisaya Aro, Defensoría del Pueblo
- Pedro Pablo Miranda Acevedo, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Pedro Rodrigues
- Ramon Balcázar, Fundación Tantí
- Ramón Ernesto Guajardo Perines, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Rayén Rupayan Gómez, Wechekeche Ka Itrofillmongen
- Ricardo Frez Figueroa, ONG Defensa Ambiental
- Ricardo Pineda Guzmán, Sustenta Honduras
- Richard Manuel Muñoz Rivera, Encargado de Evaluación, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Rocío Zilleruelo Pavez, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Rodrigo Alejandro Cerda Astorga, Jefe, División de Tecnología y Gestión de la Información, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental, Chile
- Rodrigo Barrientos, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Rodrigo Eduardo Acevedo Ramírez, Encargado de Evaluación, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Rodrigo Lledó Vásquez, Stop Ecocidio
- Rodrigo López Villagra, Soporte, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Rodrigo Olsen Olivares, Secretario General de Política Exterior, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Rosa Luz Arista Zerga, EarthRights International
- Rosario del Pilar Díaz Garavito, The Millennials Movement
- Roxana Del Tránsito Galleguillo, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Roxana Núñez Becerra, Greenpeace
- Rubén Medina Robledo, Organización Regional de Pueblos Indígenas del Oriente (ORPIO)
- Sabrina Cabral Souza, Ruma
- Santiago Eduardo Hormazábal, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Sean Arthurs, EarthRights International
- Sergio Ernesto Sanhueza Trivino, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Sergio Richard Romero Nina, La Thojpa
- Shayeññ Shakiññ Rojas Romero, Wechekeche Ka Itrofillmongen
- Simón Ignacio Sánchez Caro, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Siomara Valeska Astorga Díaz, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Sofía Larraguibel Torres, Girl Up, United Nations Foundation
- Sonia Solís, Luis von Ahn Foundation
- Stefani Anchante Rojas, Jóvenes Parlamentarios de la Región Ucayali
- Suely Firmino Cavalcante, Fridays for Future Brasil
- Tagrid Safatle Nadi, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Tamara Dragoni Venegas, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Tania Sánchez, The Ford Foundation
- Tatiana Pizzi, Subdirectora, Agencia de Cooperación Internacional, Inversiones y Comercio Exterior, Ciudad de Santa Fe
- Tatiana Soledad Suárez Pardo, Asociación de Profesionales Colombianos en Chile
- Teresita Antazú López, Asociación Indígena de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (AIDSESP)
- Tomás Ballesteros, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Tomás Severino Ortega, Cultura Ecológica
- Uriel González, The Oxygen Project
- Úrsula Fernanda Tovilla Sánchez, Eco Maxei
- Valeria Inés Enderle, Fundación CAUCE: Cultura Ambiental - Causa Ecologista

- Vanessa Torres, Ambiente y Sociedad
- Vanina Corral, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
- Verónica Delgado Schneider, Universidad de Concepción
- Verónica Eufemia Ossandón Pizarro, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental
- Verónica Gostissa, Pueblos Catamarqueños en Resistencia y Autodeterminación (Pucará)/Observatorio Plurinacional de Salares Andinos (OPSAL)/Alianza por los Humedales
- Víctor Nomberto Bazán, Centro de Documentación y Desarrollo Regional (CEDDRE)
- Victoria Belemmi, Asesora de Gabinete, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente
- Viviana Zara, Dirección Nacional de Articulación y Educación Ambiental, Ministerio del Interior
- Wara Iris Ruiz Condori, Slow Food Youth Network
- Ximena Insunza Corvalán, Facultad de Derecho, Universidad de Chile
- Yanet Velasco Castillo, Central Ashaninka del Río Ene (CARE)
- Yolotli Fuentes Sánchez, Cultura Ecológica
- Zaira Rodríguez, Joven Lideresa

L. Secretaría/Secretariat

Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

- Javier Medina, Secretario Ejecutivo Adjunto a. i./Deputy Executive Secretary a. i.
- Luis Yáñez, Secretario de la Comisión/Secretary of the Commission
- Ana Güezmes, Directora, División de Asuntos de Género/Chief, Division for Gender Affairs
- Carlos de Miguel, Oficial a Cargo, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Officer in Charge, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- David Barrio Lamarche, Oficial de Asuntos Legales, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Legal Officer, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- Andrea Sanhueza, Oficial de Asuntos Ambientales, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Environmental Affairs Officer, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- Georgina Alcantar, Jefa, Unidad de Estadísticas Ambientales y Cambio Climático, División de Estadísticas/Chief, Environment Statistics and Climate Change Unit, Statistics Division
- Mauricio Pereira, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Economic Affairs Officer, Policies for Sustainable Development Unit, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- Luis Flores, Asistente de Investigación, Oficina de la Secretaría de la Comisión/ Research Assistant, Office of the Secretary of the Commission
- María Francisca Aguilar Campos, Asistente de Investigación, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Research Assistant, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- María Paz Rivera, Asistente de Gestión de Programas, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Programme Management Assistant, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- Carla López, Asistente Administrativa, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Administrative Assistant, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division

- Rocío Noriega, Consultora, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Consultant, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- Stefania de Santis, Consultora, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Consultant, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division