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

(Lima, Peru, 8-10 February 2000)



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

### **Place and date of the session**

1. The eighth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, convened by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in compliance with ECLAC resolution 567(XXVII), was held in Lima, Peru, from 8 to 10 February 2000.

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

2. Representatives of the following States members of the Commission participated in the meeting: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

3. The following associate members of ECLAC were also represented: Anguilla and the Netherlands Antilles.

4. Representatives of the following States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Commission attended as observers in a consultative capacity: Germany, Japan, Poland, Russia, and Sweden.

5. The Conference was also attended by representatives of the Holy See, who had been granted the status of observers in a consultative capacity.

6. A representative of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta also attended as an observer.

7. The United Nations Secretariat was represented by members of the Division for the Advancement of Women.

8. The Conference was also attended by representatives of the following United Nations bodies and programmes: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Fund for Women, Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, and United Nations Development Programme.

9. The following United Nations specialized agencies were also represented: United Nations Centre on Human Settlements (HABITAT), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),

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<sup>1</sup> See annex 2.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Labour Organization (ILO), Pan-American Health Organization-World Health Organization (PAHO-WHO), and the World Food Programme (WFP).

10. In addition, the meeting was attended by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Caribbean Community, European Commission, European Union, Inter-American Commission of Women-Organization of American States, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Inter-American Indian Institute, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, Latin American Social Sciences Council, Organization of American States and International Organization for Migration (IOM).

11. Representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were present: **In general consultative status:** International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Union of Local Authorities, and Soroptimist International. **In special consultative status:** Agencia Latinoamericana de Información, Andean Commission of Jurists, B'nai B'rith International Council, Center for Reproductive Law and Policy, Centre for Social Research, Training and Women's Studies, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era, Education International, Family Health International, "Flora Tristán" Peruvian Women's Centre, Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Global Alliance for Women's Health, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Council for Adult Education, International Council of Women, International Human Rights Law Group, International Projects Assistance Services, International Women's Health Coalition, Latin American Association of Development Finance Institutions, Latin American Committee in Defence of Women's Rights, Madre, Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic, Inc., Public Services International, Richmond Fellowship International, SOS Children's Villages, Women's International Cross-Cultural Exchange, Women's Popular Education Network, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Movement of Mothers, and World Organization of the Scout Movement. **Roster:** Women's Environment and Development Organization.

12. The Conference was also attended by representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Andean Women's Political Coalition, Articulación de Mujeres Brasileñas, Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action, Caribbean Peoples Development Agency, Casa Refugio Mujer Tierra Viva, Catholics for a Free Choice, Centro AMAR, Centro para el Liderazgo Global de las Mujeres, Congregación Hijas de María Auxiliadora, Coordinadora Metropolitana de los Comités "Vaso de Leche", Cotidiano Mujer, Equipo de Articulación Regional para el Foro de las ONG de América Latina y el Caribe, Grupo Impulsor Nacional Mujeres por la Igualdad Real, INIM, International Lesbian and Gay Association, Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network, Liga Internacional de Mujeres Pro Paz y Libertad, Movimiento Manuela Ramos, National Action Committee on the Status of Women, Organización Departamental de Mujeres y Niños Desprotegidos, Programa Feminista Centroamericano "La Corriente", Red ADA, Red Continental de Mujeres Indígenas, Red de Jóvenes por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos, Red de Mujeres Afrocaribeñas y Afrolatinoamericanas, REDESS Jóvenes, Latin American and Caribbean Network against Domestic and Sexual Violence, Red Mujer y Hábitat, Red Mujer y Medio Ambiente, Red Nacional de Casas Refugio, Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer, SEDA, UDAMPE, and Unión Popular de Mujeres Peruanas.

13. The following scholars attended the session as special guests: Eva Blay (Brazil), Regina Festa (Brazil), Vicky Guzmán (Chile), and Eudine Barriteau (Jamaica).

14. The following special guests attended and also participated in the panel on “Gender equity and human rights”: Amelia Valcárcel, Jeanine Anderson, Piedad Córdoba, and Maxine Molyneux.
15. Representatives of the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands also attended as special guests.

### **Election of the Presiding Officers**

16. At the thirtieth meeting of the Presiding Officers, held one day prior to the eighth session of the Regional Conference, the outgoing officers decided to make the following recommendations:
- “1. To request the Regional Conference to elect Presiding Officers in such a way as to facilitate participation by all countries, using the criteria of rotation of posts, adequate geographical representation and effective operation.
  2. To ask the Regional Conference to make one of the annual meetings of the Presiding Officers open to all member countries of the Conference and for it to be held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile.
  3. To suggest that the Regional Conference should encourage member countries of the Presiding Officers to consider holding meetings in their countries.”
17. The Conference elected the following officers:

<u>Chairperson:</u>	Peru
<u>Vice-chairpersons:</u>	Netherlands Antilles
	Antigua and Barbuda
	Argentina
	Bolivia
	Brazil
	Chile
	Costa Rica
	Cuba
	Ecuador
	El Salvador
	Paraguay
	Suriname
	Uruguay
	Venezuela
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mexico

### **Documentation**

18. The list of working documents presented by the Secretariat at the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean appears as annex 3.

## **B. AGENDA**

19. At its first plenary meeting, the Conference adopted the following agenda:
1. Election of officers
  2. Adoption of the agenda
  3. Activities of the ECLAC secretariat and of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean since the seventh session of the Regional Conference
  4. Gender equity for Latin America and the Caribbean on the threshold of the twenty-first century
  5. Human rights and peace for Latin America and the Caribbean on the threshold of the twenty-first century
  6. Consideration and adoption of the Conference agreements
  7. Other matters

## **C. OPENING AND CLOSING MEETINGS**

### **Opening meeting**

20. At the opening meeting, addresses were delivered by Alberto Fujimori, President of the Republic of Peru; José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary of ECLAC, Luisa María Cuculiza, Minister of Women's Affairs and Human Development of Peru and Josefina Bilbao, Minister-Director of the National Women's Service of Chile.

21. The President of Peru stated that it was a great satisfaction for him that the eighth session of the Conference was being held in his country, at the start of a new century, since he believed that women's issues were issues for the future. Peruvian women had unquestionably played a leading role during the social crisis that had plagued the country from the 1980s until 1994, both in the reconstruction work and in the struggle for citizens' rights. Latin America was striving to modernize, and the society could therefore not afford to ignore the new role that women would be called upon to play. There could be neither development nor modernization without the participation of women on an equitable footing.

22. Following the agreements reached at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, the Government of Peru had created the Ministry for Women's Affairs and Human Development and had adopted the principle of equal rights for men and women as a policy of State. Institutional mechanisms had been set up for the purpose of eradicating violence against women, promoting the rights of the girl child, ensuring greater access for women to education and health care services and helping to empower women in terms of their participation in the market and in production. Since the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing, the illiteracy rate among the female population in Peru had fallen from 18.3% to 7.8% and the aim was to reduce it to 4%. Peruvian women not only played an important role in

government —on two occasions, a woman had presided over the Congress of the Republic and women were at the helm of ministries, regional governments and other government departments—, but also figured prominently in the private sector, where they were active on the boards of banks, in industry, and in other areas of endeavour.

23. In Peru, laws had been passed to eliminate discrimination and punish violent acts against women; furthermore, the public had become more aware of that serious problem and condemned domestic violence. Thus, the year 2000 had been declared the Year against Domestic Violence. In closing, the President underscored the importance of the dual role of Peruvian women, as women and mothers, and their contribution to society. He reaffirmed his conviction that the new century would witness the true consolidation of women's rights in the region and in the world. In Peru, the National Plan on equal opportunities for women and men for 2000-2005 had been designed to promote and guarantee equal treatment and opportunities for women and to encourage them to participate fully in development and in the resulting benefits, which would be evident throughout the life cycle. Among the more ambitious goals of the Plan were those of reducing maternal mortality and expanding health services to rural women.

24. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC recalled the agreements adopted at previous meetings, which should serve as the framework for the activities of the conference, bearing in mind that the world was changing, and that new proposals and new types of public and social action would be needed to adapt to those changes. As one of the main legacies of the past decades, women had won recognition for their rights and had gained increased visibility and appreciation, although they were still affected by different forms of exclusion and discrimination. To overcome those problems, ECLAC was making every effort to facilitate the development of a conceptual framework of equity that could serve as a guide for policies in the new decade. In particular, the Commission planned to support measures aimed at increasing the participation of women in decision-making, in order to put an end to the current situation, in which they were underrepresented.

25. In recent years it had become clear that a holistic approach would be needed in order to reconcile sound macroeconomic management and appropriate linkages in the global market with greater respect for and exercise of human rights in accordance with the guiding principles of universality, solidarity and efficiency. At its eighth session, the Regional Conference should, therefore, recommend ways of modifying the conditions in which mechanisms for the advancement of women were being developed, and, especially, the policies that influenced women's human rights, with a view to ensuring that they would figure as a priority on government agendas and that future generations would be able to live in democratic and gender-sensitive societies.

26. The Minister of Women's Affairs and Human Development of Peru welcomed participants to the Conference and noted that although her country had experienced a crisis in recent years, it had, with the participation of women, made great strides towards peace, development, and gender equity. She was confident that the conference would provide an opportunity for exchanging information and experiences which would be helpful in advancing the status of women in the region.

27. The Minister-Director of the National Women's Service of Chile said that member countries had reason to be proud of their achievements. The process of ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women had been completed, and progress had been made in regard to the adherence of countries to the optional Protocol to the Convention, which promoted legal equality and the adoption of legislation to punish violence against women. Many challenges remained, including the different levels of progress towards the participation of women in decision-making and the persistence of the wage gap between men and women. Much remained to be done to eliminate the gender bias in



educational curricula, and, in terms of equity and the struggle against poverty, to incorporate women into productive jobs. With regard to the mainstreaming of gender policies, she noted that there was a shortage of budgetary resources and there were considerable weaknesses in the area of planning.

28. The end of her mandate as Chairperson of the Presiding Officers would be followed closely by her separation from office in her country's Government, as a new Administration would be taking over. However, the new Administration had pledged to continue to implement policies for the benefit of women, and had already proven that commitment by appointing a number of women as ministers and under-secretaries. As she stepped down from office, she wished to reaffirm her personal commitment to continue working for the advancement of women and her conviction that gender equality was a prerequisite for true democracy.

### **Closing meeting**

29. The Minister for Women's Affairs and Human Development of Peru said that she was convinced that the three days of intensive work and friendship would be indelibly engraved in the memory of all participants. The new century had brought high hopes for achieving gender equity, since women had made their voices heard, and Governments had responded to their demands. If further progress was to be achieved in that direction, there could be no question of diminishing the role of or deactivating institutional mechanisms such as ministries for women's affairs and similar agencies, which were essential to the achievement of the established goals.

30. She then made a plea for solidarity, without which women's aspirations could not be attained, for ratification of the relevant international conventions, and for the struggle to secure the passage of laws for implementing them. Lastly, she reiterated the willingness of the Government of Peru to fulfil the agreements adopted at the Conference and to maintain an on-going dialogue with countries in the region.

31. The representative of Antigua and Barbuda, speaking on behalf of all the delegations, expressed appreciation to the outgoing Chairperson of the Presiding Officers for her remarkable skill in directing the proceedings during her term of office, when, moreover, strong ties of friendship had been developed. She also expressed appreciation to the ECLAC secretariat for its efficient organization of the Conference and to the Peruvian authorities for their welcome and the strong support provided at the meeting.

32. The Deputy Executive Secretary said that the Conference had been highly satisfactory, in terms of its final outcome, and had been a valuable forum for consolidating earlier achievements and strengthening commitments by Governments and other actors, thus lending continuity to the initiatives taken at previous meetings. The Conference had also been the occasion for significant and sincere dialogue with representatives of civil society; points of agreement and disagreement had been aired, but there had always been a unity of purpose. He also highlighted the valuable contribution made by the United Nations specialized agencies, which had all reiterated in a practical way their commitment to the cause of gender equality and the advancement of women.

33. The Conference had also turned its attention in a general way to the construction of societies where justice, democracy, and true participation would prevail. The struggle for gender equity should involve not only those persons who appeared to be the only ones directly concerned, but all those who believed in a better world. That had been one truly important advance made at the Conference. Those satisfactory results were attributable in no small way to the organization, welcome, and hospitality shown by the Government and people of Peru, for which he was deeply appreciative.

34. The President of the Council of Ministers of Peru, speaking on behalf of the First Lady, conveyed his congratulations to the organizers of the Conference. He said that Peru still had an enormous task ahead of it in terms of overcoming the inequalities between men and women, but recognized that there could be no true democracy without equity; in that regard, the Government had adopted a series of measures for the advancement of women, which he outlined briefly. In particular, he mentioned the activities aimed at poverty alleviation, including extensive work for the benefit of women, and the important endeavours being carried out in the area of health care, especially in expanding coverage of maternity and child-care services.

## **D. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS**

### **Panel discussion on gender equity and human rights**

35. A panel discussion, with the participation of experts Amelia Valcárcel, Jeanine Anderson, Piedad Córdoba and Maxine Molyneux, was organized to consider gender equity and human rights and, in particular, to explore possible spheres of action for subsequent years. The subjects addressed in the presentations were: civil and political rights of women in the context of globalization; women and poverty; the legal and political framework for women's human rights in the region; and universal rights.

36. In their presentations, the experts referred both to the historical development of the feminist movement and the victories that had been won and to the struggle to gain recognition for women's rights in three main spheres —civil and political rights; economic, social and cultural rights; and the rights of peoples— which were also known as first-, second- and third-generation rights.

37. The incoming Chairperson of the Presiding Officers, after thanking her predecessor, expressed her determination to carry out her duties with resoluteness and honesty, as demanded by circumstances in the region and the importance of the issue of the advancement of women.

38. The Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC read out a message sent to the meeting by the Special Advisor to the Secretary General on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women, in which the Special Advisor pointed out that the Conference was being held at a crucial point in the United Nations' initiatives for gender equality. Participants at four regional preparatory conferences had examined the status of implementation of the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women and had formulated specific recommendations for future action. Women continued to face discrimination, poverty, limited access to education, employment and health care. However, those challenges could be confronted thanks to a powerful instrument, incorporation of the gender perspective and strong allies, the international organizations, civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. For this, the political will was needed to mobilize the necessary resources and achieve equality for women. Lastly, he urged all Governments in the region to continue with preparations for the special session of the General Assembly and to continue to impart their ideas, experience and cultural perspectives with a view to achieving the strategic objectives established in Beijing.

### Plenary meetings

#### Activities of the ECLAC secretariat and of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean since the seventh session of the Regional Conference (agenda item 3)

39. The Chief of the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC reviewed the work carried out by the ECLAC secretariat and the Presiding Officers. She said that the focus had been on strengthening links between the ECLAC secretariat and member countries, coordinating State activities with those of civil society through non-governmental organizations and the preparation of studies which facilitated the design of public policies. The adoption of the Santiago Consensus, which summed up the agreements and positions of member States had been a significant achievement. She also drew attention to the formulation of a strategy for mainstreaming the gender perspective in the substantive work of ECLAC and outlined briefly the activities carried out by each division of the Commission. She placed special emphasis on the contribution represented by the document on gender indicators. She also referred to the training activities and the important contribution of ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico and the Caribbean.

#### Gender equity for Latin America and the Caribbean on the threshold of the twenty-first century; Human rights and peace for Latin America and the Caribbean on the threshold of the twenty-first century (agenda items 4 and 5)

40. The Chief of the Women and Development Unit presented the document entitled “The challenge of gender equity and human rights on the threshold of the twenty-first century”, which had been prepared by the ECLAC secretariat as a regional position paper for submission at the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly entitled “Women 2000: Gender, equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”. The document, which reviewed the advances and challenges relating to the two areas in question, had been prepared with substantial inputs from countries, non-governmental organizations, and other bodies interested in those issues.

41. She mentioned certain constraints experienced in the preparation of the document, noting that five years after the meeting in Beijing and six years after the adoption of the Regional Programme of Action, indicators for measuring the advances in gender equity were still not in general use and there were no official gender-disaggregated data. Moreover, it had not been possible to include the full range of experiences and diverse situations, which were therefore covered by general statements. The document had emphasized the interrelationship between discrimination against women and the trend towards globalization, tying the gender perspective with major development issues of concern to the region. On that basis, it attempted to go one step further, that is, not only to relate the issue of gender to that of social policy, but also to attempt to integrate women’s issues into the overall issue of social equity as a major challenge for official policies in the region, given that equality of women should be understood not merely as an assertion of their rights but also as a substantive contribution to public policy.

42. Women in the region found themselves in a paradoxical situation: while there had been major advances in some sectors, they had not been sufficient to guarantee their participation on equal terms in the spheres of power and decision making; such participation, far from being merely a question of fairness, was indispensable for economic and social development and for governance and political stability. She proceeded to give a detailed account of the situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean in the areas of education, employment, health, and rights, and outlined the policies needed in order to bridge the gaps existing in all of those areas.

43. Statements were made by representatives of the following countries: Peru, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Uruguay, Ecuador, Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Suriname, Panama, Argentina, Brazil, Jamaica, Anguilla, Netherlands Antilles, Colombia, and Costa Rica. The delegations congratulated the Women and Development Unit on the document, which was a comprehensive, thorough study of the concerns of countries and faithfully reflected events and the views and experiences of women in the region. Some speakers stated that the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system had made an important contribution to the progress noted in the document.

44. Reference was made to the situation in the countries in the areas covered by the document, and, especially, to the measures adopted for the advancement of women. Domestic violence was identified by most delegates as the most serious problem, which, moreover, affected all social strata and educational levels. Most countries had taken steps both to introduce legislation and to improve education, training of police officers, and dissemination of educational messages through the media.

45. Delegations commented on a wide range of issues, which, in their view, deserved attention, in particular, natural disasters and their effects on women, the legal dimensions of migration, poverty as a consequence of the highly inequitable distribution of income and wealth, armed conflicts, and the situation of displaced women. Some delegations made comments on specific references to the situation in their respective countries, and one delegate corrected errors in the data relating to their country presented in the document and offered to provide up-dated figures to the secretariat.

46. The plenary meeting then broke up into two committees, one devoted to item 4 and the other to item 5. An account of their work follows:

Committee on gender equity for Latin America and the Caribbean on the threshold of the twenty-first century (agenda item 4)

47. The delegations of Mexico and Cuba acted as facilitators.

48. The delegation of Mexico gave an oral presentation of a paper entitled "Gender equity: the foundation for a just and equitable society". It pointed out that while Latin America had made significant strides towards improving the status of women, differences persisted at all levels of social life. Changing existing gender relations was not a short-term undertaking but rather implied far-reaching social and cultural changes. It was vital to have age- and sex-disaggregated statistics that were more readily available and accessible, to continue to make efforts for training sectoral agents in the gender perspective, and to further the development of methodologies for mainstreaming the gender perspective in public policy planning. The gender perspective should be fully incorporated into all public policies and should be taken into account in every government forum. Indeed, given the extent of gender inequalities, it would be necessary to apply affirmative action to different disciplines and to incorporate the gender perspective in sectoral programmes and projects.

49. She then described gender mainstreaming efforts carried out in her country through the National Programme for Women and the different agencies responsible for implementing that programme. Up to the time of reporting, the most notable advances had been made in the social and labour spheres, and in the area of production and cultural promotion. Some success had been achieved in applying plans for equal opportunities, institution-building, and intersectoral coordination. As regarded future prospects, two priority lines were mentioned: first, dissemination through the media of actions for the promotion of gender equity and equality, and second, the political empowerment of women, aimed at enabling them to avail themselves fully of their rights as citizens. Lastly, reference was made to the need to build

awareness of the value of women's work and to improve access for them to health care, education, and other services.

50. The delegation of Cuba reviewed the state of the global economy in a unipolar world which had grown out of economic neo-liberalism and had given rise to an inequitable model in socio-economic terms. In that context, reference was made to the inequality between women and men with respect to benefits and participation in development, access to health care, education and social security, and in decision making. The gender perspective in Cuban society had prompted a series of actions designed to change the status of women by raising their educational level, freeing them from the traditional roles formerly imposed on them, training them to take on new tasks and to participate in the decision-making process, drafting new legislation to ensure access to services and respect for sexual and reproductive rights, among other things. However, the gender-based division of labour was a persistent problem, as was the lack of domestic support infrastructure, despite the fact that the State's contribution to social programmes had increased steadily since 1995.

51. Lastly, and in relation to the specific application of the Platform for Action adopted in Beijing, the representative of Cuba referred to the preparations for the special session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", scheduled to be held in June 2000.

52. Representatives of the following countries took the floor: Argentina, Nicaragua, Panama, Ecuador, Suriname, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Jamaica, Antigua and Barbuda, Guyana, Guatemala, Brazil, Bolivia, Anguilla, Venezuela, Uruguay, Dominican Republic, Netherlands Antilles, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Chile, Peru, and Colombia. They reported on the creation of mechanisms and offices for promoting and coordinating public policies for incorporating the gender perspective in State affairs. In some countries, special public advocacy offices or specialized prosecution offices had been set up to handle family matters. Laws had been passed reserving a certain number of government posts for women and ensuring equal opportunities for women; those laws stipulated that the State should condemn gender discrimination and formulate public policies to eliminate it on the basis of principles enshrined in international and regional instruments ratified by the countries, in particular, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Belém do Pará Convention. Efforts had been made in the areas of poverty, health, mechanisms for providing support to and preventing violence against women, elimination of gender-biased material from school curricula, discrimination in the workplace, institutional recognition of domestic work as a productive activity, and greater access to credit.

53. Delegates agreed on the need to reduce social and gender inequalities through an integrated approach, which should be reflected in intersectoral coordination, to broaden mechanisms for women's participation in the democratic process and decision-making, to mainstream the gender perspective throughout the process of formulation and application of public policies, to apply precise, up-to-date, gender-disaggregated indicators, to have the State intervene more effectively and efficiently in cases of private inequities (domestic violence, child abuse, trafficking in women), to determine the basic causes of violence, and to identify the cultural institutions and practices that reproduce them.

54. Various delegations stated that macroeconomic adjustments had triggered economic crises which had had an impact on women's lives, since they depleted State resources, increased poverty and unemployment levels, led to waves of migration, and weakened institutions. Globalization and trade liberalization placed the vulnerable sectors of society, and especially women, at a disadvantage. Participants agreed on the importance of equity and of strengthening the role of women in society and on

the need to assume responsibility for the share of power that belonged to women as a matter of right and merit and to work towards redistribution of income as well as power.

Committee on human rights and peace for Latin America and the Caribbean on the threshold of the twenty-first century (agenda item 5)

55. The delegations of Chile and Barbados acted as facilitators.

56. The representative of Chile gave a brief outline of the document on the above issue. She stated that women's human rights had been enshrined in various international agreements, treaties and conventions, the most important being the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Nevertheless, advances in the recognition of the rights of women had occurred mainly at the policy-making level and not at the level of cultural patterns and practices, and the poorest women suffered serious deprivations in the area of human rights. Special reference was made to violence against women and domestic violence, which were a form of gender-based discrimination and were currently the focus of public policies in the region. It was essential to face up to the challenge of implementing the legal advances made in that area by building awareness and improving coordination among the agencies involved. Emphasis was placed on the need for a communications media strategy aimed at changing the image of women projected in the audio-visual media. Lastly, reference was made to the international bodies to which women could have recourse in case of human rights violations affecting them. She applauded the regional contribution to the preparation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and urged countries to sign and ratify it.

57. The representative of Barbados said that the situation in the Caribbean was very diverse, since the subregion included both independent countries and non-autonomous territories and reflected a broad spectrum of situations. However, human rights problems affected them all. The progress achieved in that area had been uneven and, in practice, women continued to be treated as second-class citizens in Caribbean societies. Violence against women occurred at all levels of society. Notwithstanding the numerous measures being taken to combat the problem, it had taken on more alarming proportions than previously. According to a study carried out on the subject, there was a correlation between poverty and violence, and there was a pattern for intergenerational reproduction of violent behaviour. In Jamaica, physical abuse was very common in domestic relationships, and women did not question it.

58. The representative of Barbados referred to the right to education and health, and to the issue of poverty. She provided substantial information on legislation adopted to ensure equal rights for women in the Caribbean and especially in her own country, where discriminatory policies had been corrected, and where women had been encouraged to enter areas that had traditionally been closed to them, thus achieving a change in gender relations. On the other hand, attitudes and behaviour that perpetuated violence against women and other forms of inequality still presented a major challenge for the subregion.

59. Representatives of the following countries took the floor: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela, Netherlands Antilles, Honduras and Paraguay. The delegation of Colombia requested that the position paper presented at the previous meeting should include an analysis of the displacements caused by armed conflicts, and of domestic and sociopolitical violence. It was agreed that the instruments adopted in recent years had given a strong impetus to efforts to promote the full exercise of women's rights and had made it possible to reformulate those rights in a more comprehensive way than in the past.

60. Delegations presented detailed reports on the activities carried out and measures adopted by their countries on gender issues, including amendments to the constitution, codes and other bodies of laws, as areas for common action aimed at extending the scope of women's rights and highlighting the importance of applying them. In parallel to those reforms, plans of action on gender equity and equal opportunities were being formulated with specific goals and deadlines for application; in addition, offices for women's affairs and similar agencies had been set up in a growing number of countries. Domestic violence was identified as one of the most serious problems at the time, although reference was also made to sociopolitical violence and to the ravages caused by armed conflicts, which particularly affected women. In response to that situation, various strategies had been adopted, including the enactment of laws for the prevention and eradication of violence, training of police officers, improvements in the legal system, and public information activities directed at the population as a whole.

61. In the area of civil and political rights, emphasis was placed on the growing participation of women in decision-making bodies, in some cases thanks to the adoption of minimum quotas. In general, it was recognized that to speak of women's rights was to bring out into the open what up to then had been concealed, that is, the need to recognize the existing diversity and differences, so as to give integrated responses and, ultimately, to put an end to the exclusion of women. To illustrate some of the changes being made in that direction, the representative of Brazil mentioned the relationship between women and the media, in regard both to the promotion of women to management positions in major media, and to the important role played by the female audience in programming decisions. She also commented on the increasing use of the Internet by women, pointing out that in Brazil, nearly 50% of Internet users were women.

62. With respect to the obstacles and problems identified, several delegations referred to the persistence of forms of discrimination that affected some groups of women, not only by virtue of their gender but also on account of other factors, mainly those relating to ethnic origin. In some cases, lack of awareness of rights and the existing gap between established rights and the actual exercise thereof acted as serious constraints. Mention was made of the serious disregard for social, economic and cultural rights, which was reflected in various areas and especially in the feminization of poverty and insufficient access to resources and to appropriate social services. Lastly, the issue of sexual and reproductive rights was an area that was not fully recognized or promoted, although some countries had adopted laws establishing them; where such legislation did exist, however, it had glaring deficiencies.

63. Following the meetings of the committees, the Conference resumed its plenary session. The representatives of Ecuador and the Netherlands Antilles read out reports outlining the work of the individual committees.

64. The representative of the Red de Jóvenes por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos, speaking on behalf of the non-governmental organizations attending the meeting, expressed dissatisfaction with the women's and feminist movements in Latin America and the Caribbean with respect to the implementation of the global Platform for Action and the Regional Programme of Action. In her view, Governments had failed to adopt the Platform as a pillar for reorienting their State policies, and they lacked the political will to adopt a true strategy for eliminating gender inequalities. Governments should seek alternative models that were democratic, promoted decentralization, and would not only ensure elimination of discrimination but would also contribute to income distribution and sustainable human development. While women were organizing themselves more and more, it was unquestionably up to the State to assume responsibility for guaranteeing the defence of such rights. Reinforcing the secular nature of the State was a sine qua non for strengthening democratic institutions in the region.

65. Statements were made by the representatives of UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, WHO, WFP, IDB and IOM, who referred to the achievements and contributions of the specialized agencies in relation to the advancement of women in their respective spheres of action. Reference was made to the sexual and reproductive rights of women, reduction of maternal mortality, access to credit and training for women, the promotion of women's leadership and of their role in decision-making and in the formulation of public policy, strengthening of institutions geared to the protection of women's rights, empowerment and advancement of rural women and the incorporation of the gender perspective in agricultural policies, reduction of the wage gap, active participation of women on the executive boards of food programmes in emergency and reconstruction operations, ensuring equal access to health services, combating domestic violence and granting loans in support of participatory programmes for women.

Consideration and adoption of the Conference agreements (agenda item 6)

66. Aída González, Director General for International Women's Affairs of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Mexico and alternate head of the Mexican delegation, served as Rapporteur. After reading out a summary of the proceedings of the Conference, which was approved, she informed members that the draft report would be sent to the delegations for their comments in due course.

67. At the final plenary meeting of its eighth session, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean adopted the Lima Consensus (section E below) and three resolutions (section F below).

Other matters (agenda item 7)

68. No other matters were raised.

## **E. ADOPTION OF THE LIMA CONSENSUS**

69. At its eighth session, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean adopted the Lima Consensus, the text of which is presented in annex 1 of this report.<sup>2</sup>

## **F. RESOLUTIONS**

70. At its eighth session, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean also adopted three resolutions, the texts of which are set out below.

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<sup>2</sup> The Government of Nicaragua reaffirmed and updated the reservations it had maintained since the International Conference on Population and Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995) and the end of the Special session of the General Assembly for the review and appraisal of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (June-July 1999).



**RESOLUTION 1(VIII)****PARTICIPATION OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS  
AS OBSERVERS IN THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ENTITLED  
“WOMEN 2000: GENDER EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE FOR THE  
TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY”****The Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, at its eighth session,**

Recalling resolution 574 (XXVII) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, of 16 May 1998, which, inter alia, requests the member countries of the Commission, through their representatives to the General Assembly, to devise the necessary mechanisms to permit the associate members to participate in the special sessions of the General Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the programmes of action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women, and in their preparatory processes,

Taking into account the agreements reached at the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean to recommend that the eighth session of the Regional Conference should adopt a resolution requesting support for associate members of the Commission to enable them to participate in the special session of the General Assembly entitled “Women 2000: Gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”, to be held at United Nations Headquarters in June 2000,

1. Welcomes General Assembly resolution 54/142, of 17 December 1999, on preparations for the special session of the General Assembly entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”, which calls for the participation of associate members of the regional commissions in the special session, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and in the preparatory process for the special session, in the same capacity of observer that applied to their participation in the Fourth World Conference on Women.

**RESOLUTION 2(VIII)**

**PARTICIPATION OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ENTITLED "WOMEN 2000: GENDER EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY"**

The Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, at its eighth session,

Considering the important contribution made by the non-governmental organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean, especially those concerned with women's issues, in connection with the implementation, follow-up and appraisal of the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women and the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001,

Expressing appreciation for their ample participation in the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 54/142, whereby it was decided that non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as the non-governmental organizations that were accredited to the Fourth World Conference on Women, might participate in the preparatory process and in the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",

Recognizing that negotiations on mechanisms relating to the participation of non-governmental organizations in the preparatory process and in the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" have not yet been concluded,

1. Decides to recommend that the non-governmental organizations involved in the implementation of the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, including organizations which were set up in the context of the Conference or which embraced issues pertaining to the advancement of women following that Conference, should play a greater role in the preparatory process and in the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".

**RESOLUTION 3(VIII)**

**ACTIVITIES OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND  
THE CARIBBEAN RELATING TO REGIONAL COOPERATION FOR GENDER  
MAINSTREAMING**

The Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, at its eighth session,

Bearing in mind that the Economic and Social Council's agreed conclusions 1997/2, on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, call for the regional commissions to assume a catalytic role in exchanging experiences and best practices as well as promoting cooperation in gender mainstreaming on a regional level,

1. Requests the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, within existing resources earmarked for research, to establish a general data base, to be updated regularly, in which all programmes and projects carried out in the Latin American and Caribbean region by agencies or organizations of the United Nations system are listed, thus permitting their dissemination and the evaluation of their impact upon women.

**LIMA CONSENSUS**

The countries represented at the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling that six years have passed since the adoption of the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001, five since the adoption of the Platform for Action at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing and three since the seventh session of the Regional Conference, which identified obstacles and established priority areas of action through the Santiago Consensus,

Considering the Port-of-Spain Consensus, adopted at the Third Caribbean Ministerial Conference on Women, held in October 1999,

Reiterating its adherence to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women as the legal framework for commitments undertaken at the sessions of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Fourth World Conference on Women, and our primary responsibility for implementation and accountability in respect of these agreements,

Recognizing the existence of a global consensus as to the relevance and urgent need to fulfil all commitments assumed at regional and international intergovernmental meetings, especially the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992), the World Conference on Human Rights (1993), the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the World Summit for Social Development (1995), the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995), and at the five-year review processes for those conferences, as well as the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (1996) and the World Food Summit (1996),

Acknowledging the efforts undertaken by the Governments of the region to mainstream the gender perspective in public policy and to create mechanisms for formulating policies to promote equity and equality,

Asserting the need to accelerate, further, and consolidate successes already achieved and to take vigorous action to overcome constraints and obstacles created by the persistence of policies and cultural practices that do not take into account the gender perspective and therefore accentuate inequities, particularly in regard to gender,

Concerned by the persistence of discrimination in relation to the enjoyment of human rights, which are universal, indivisible, inalienable and interdependent,

According priority to overcoming, in the shortest possible span of time, all obstacles to sustainable human development, the elimination of poverty, the attainment of social justice, and the equitable participation of women in political affairs and their access to full citizenship in the countries of the region,

Recognizing that in spite of the apparent and real advances made by women and girls in Latin America and the Caribbean, the fundamental structure of gender relations remains disadvantageous to the majority of them,

Concerned by the profound economic and social inequities and the escalation of the culture of violence, including gender-based violence, which are apparent in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recognizing that economic globalization, trade liberalization, structural adjustment programmes, external debt and the resulting migration patterns are factors which, among others, can have specific and sometimes negative impacts on the lives and situation of women, particularly those of the least economically developed regions, and can cause the dislocation of families, communities and nations,

Concerned with the inadequate allocation of resources for development and for the implementation of the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing,

Recognizing the importance of working to ensure that women are able to participate on an equal footing and are properly represented in the media,

Recognizing the important contribution of non-governmental organizations, especially those concerned with women's issues in Latin America and the Caribbean, including those set up following the Fourth World Conference on Women, in connection with the implementation, monitoring and appraisal of the Platform for Action and the Regional Programme of Action and with the design and implementation of public policies aimed at promoting gender equity and equality,

Welcoming the documents prepared by the secretariat for the eighth session of the Regional Conference, especially the document entitled "The Challenge of Gender Equity and Human Rights on the Threshold of the Twenty-first Century", and acknowledging that it reflects the consensus view of the Governments of the region following a series of evaluations and reports prepared, in many cases, with the participation of civil society,

Having discussed the subject of "Gender equity: the foundation for a just and equitable society" and, within that context, two strategic areas of the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001, namely, (1) gender equity, and (2) human rights, peace and violence,

The countries represented at the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean undertake to:

(a) Strengthen the implementation of the Regional Programme of Action beyond the year 2001, promote the effective implementation of the Platform for Action, and participate actively in the appraisal of and follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women;

(b) Promote the effective application of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women as a legal framework for all programmatic action in connection with those two instruments, and appeal to the States parties to review their reservations to both conventions;

- (c) Urge the States of the region to sign, ratify and implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- (d) Reorient public policies, placing social and gender equity at the centre of governmental concerns, and achieve this by systematically basing these policies on assessments of their differential impact on men and women and monitoring their implementation;
- (e) Create or strengthen institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women and the promotion of equal opportunity and endow them with sufficient amounts of all relevant types of resources, a legal identity and budgetary autonomy, along with political support at the highest level so that they may, *inter alia*, promote and monitor gender policies on a transversal basis;
- (f) Promote socio-economic policies that foster growth and sustainable development with equity and equality in order to combat the intergenerational transmission of poverty by allocating, redistributing and increasing resources;
- (g) Emphasize the need for a coherent, coordinated and participatory approach among all partners in development in the implementation of national poverty eradication plans and programmes which fully take into account the gender perspective;
- (h) Promote positive actions to overcome any negative effects of globalization and trade liberalization and to ensure equal and fair access to its benefits and opportunities;
- (i) Orient State policies so as to redress inequalities and guarantee the protection of the human rights of women and girls, devoting special attention to rural and indigenous, black, disabled, displaced, migrant and refugee women, focusing action on the elimination of the existing gap between *de facto* and *de jure* equality and taking into account the pluricultural, multi-ethnic and multilingual nature of the countries of the region;
- (j) Strengthen democracy in the region through the adoption of policies and measures that facilitate women's rights to full and equal citizenship and their participation in decision-making in all sectors and at all levels, bearing in mind that democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems;
- (k) Support the strengthening of women's organizations and networks and their work in civil society, in order to increase their capacity to influence public affairs in the countries as they relate to the search for a solution to the problem of women's inequality and their participation in the design, evaluation and monitoring of public policies at all levels;
- (l) Support the implementation of plans and programmes of action aimed at ensuring access to education for girls and boys together with satisfactory educational coverage and quality, promote the elimination of all forms of sexist discrimination in educational processes and content, and do away with the stereotypes that are perpetuated through these channels;
- (m) Promote a cultural change whereby all sectors of society will become involved in the empowerment of women and in the search for gender equity and equality, in particular by engaging men as active and integral players in this change;

- (n) Guarantee the protection of women's human rights, including sexual and reproductive rights, and address violations of these rights with particular attention to all forms of gender-based violence and its root causes, including the reproduction of a culture of violence;
- (o) Guarantee, at the national level, preventive and comprehensive health care for women and equitable access to quality health care services at all stages of their lives, bearing in mind the differential impact of gender in terms of health and illness;
- (p) Formulate and improve programmes designed to safeguard women's health and uphold their sexual and reproductive rights in accordance with the provisions adopted in Cairo at the International Conference on Population and Development and in Beijing at the Fourth World Conference on Women;
- (q) Promote measures to ensure a better quality of life for women at all stages in their lives, and especially for elderly women;
- (r) Prevent and combat all forms of violence against women and girls and their underlying causes;
- (s) Promote and mobilize, with the support of international cooperation, the resources necessary to protect and care for women and children who are victims of armed conflict;
- (t) Promote peace according to the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter as an indispensable condition for achieving social and economic development with equity;
- (u) Develop strategies for creating more and better jobs for women along with equitable systems for providing social protection;
- (v) Promote recognition of the social and economic contribution made by the unpaid work performed by women, predominantly in the home, and urge Governments to provide them with social security coverage;
- (w) Promote action aimed at fostering equitable access for women to communications and new information technologies and at helping to counteract stereotypes of women in the media;
- (x) Strengthen systems for collecting and processing statistical data disaggregated by sex, and adopt the use of gender indicators that will contribute to a baseline analysis of the status of women and to the implementation of public policies at the national and regional levels and that will make it possible to improve the monitoring and assessment of regional and international agreements;
- (y) Urge bilateral and multilateral international cooperation agencies to strengthen their technical and financial support programmes on the basis of mutual respect and to foster an exchange of experiences in light of the fact that international cooperation is an effective means of promoting equality, equity and human rights;

The countries represented at the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean resolve:

1. That the Lima Consensus will constitute the region's contribution to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled, "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";

2. To submit the agreements adopted at this session of the Regional Conference to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for its consideration at its twenty-eighth session, to be held in Mexico City from 3 to 7 April 2000.



## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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

#### **ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA**

Representative/Representante: Patricia Bird, Commission of Social Improvement, Ministry of Home Affairs, Labour and Social Improvement

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#### **BELIZE BELICE**

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#### **BOLIVIA**

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**BRASIL**

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**CANADÁ**

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**ECUADOR**

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## **EL SALVADOR**

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## **FRANCE FRANCIA**

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## **GUYANA**

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## **HAITI**

Representative/Representante: Eudes St. Preux, Director General, Ministry of Women Condition

## **HONDURAS**

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ITALIA**

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**NETHERLANDS  
PAÍSES BAJOS**

Representative/Representante: Robert Nijhof, Consejero de la Embajada Real de los Países Bajos en Lima

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación: Gina Gálvez Trelles, Coordinadora del Programa Género y Salud, Embajada Real de los Países Bajos en Lima

**NICARAGUA**

Representative/Representante: María Cuadra, Secretaria General, Ministerio de la Familia

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación: Elida Solórzano, Directora General, Fortalecimiento y Desarrollo Familiar

**PANAMA**

Representative/Representante: Alba Tejada de Rolla, Ministra de la Juventud, la Mujer, la Niñez y la Familia

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación: Elía L. de Tulipano, Directora Nacional de la Mujer; Cecilia Moreno, Directora, Centro de la Mujer; Briseida Barrantes, Jefa del Departamento de Investigación de la Condición Social de la Mujer; Tania Rodríguez González, Encargada de Proyecto con Jóvenes

**PARAGUAY**

Representative/Representante: Cristina Muñoz, Ministra de la Secretaría de la Mujer

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación: Beatriz Nogués de León, Encargada de Negocios a.i. de la Embajada del Paraguay en Perú; Lilianne Lebrón-Wenger, Directora General de Política Multilateral del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores; Sonia Brucke, Directora de Planificación de la Secretaría de la Mujer; Ana Medina Zorrilla, Secretaria General de la Mujer; Mirtha Rivarola, Representante de la Coordinación de Mujeres del Paraguay; Arnaldo Salazar, Primer Secretario, Embajada del Paraguay

**PERU**

Representative/Representante: Luisa María Cuculiza Torre, Ministra de Promoción de la Mujer y el Desarrollo Humano

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación: Aurora Torrejón de Chíncha, Presidente de la Comisión de la Mujer, Congreso de la República; Luz Salgado, Presidenta de la Comisión de Salud, Congreso de la República; María Jesús Espinoza, Presidenta de la Comisión de Descentralización, Congreso de la República; Martha Chávez, Presidenta de la Comisión de Defensa Nacional, Orden Interno, Congreso de la República; Lourdes Flores Nano, Congresista de la República; William Toro Cabrera, Viceministro del Ministerio de Promoción de la Mujer y el Desarrollo Humano; Miriam Schenone, Presidencia del Consejo de Ministros; Beatriz Boza, Presidenta de la Comisión de Promoción del Perú; Delia Vergara, Alcaldesa de la Municipalidad de Chaclacayo; Rocío Villanueva, Defensora Especializada de la Mujer; Nancy Tolentino, Gerenta de Promoción de la Mujer; Carmen Amelia Ríos de Coloma, Directora de Programa Integral, Ministerio de Educación; Fabiola Luna Andrade, Coordinadora del Programa Mujer, Salud y Desarrollo, Ministerio de Salud; Ana Reátegui Napurí, Secretaria General, Ministerio de Justicia; María Rostorowsky, historiadora de la Universidad Peruana; Ana Peña, Primera Secretaria de Asuntos Sociales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores; Susana Galdós, Manuela Ramos; Vilma Ortega, Federación de Clubes de Madres Ayacucho; Teresita López Antazu, Secretaria de las Mujeres Indígenas; Toribia Pilco, Presidenta de la Asociación de Mujeres Aymaras de Yunguyo; Hires Rocha Salazar, Coordinadora Metropolitana de los Comités de Vaso de Leche

**PORTUGAL**

Representative/Representante: Alexandre Almeida Fernandes, Embajador de Portugal en Perú

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación: Karine Gamarra, Embajada de Portugal en Perú

**SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES  
SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS**

Representative/Representante: Godfried Pompey, Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Education

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación: Jeanie Ollivierre, Director Women's Affairs

**SPAIN  
ESPAÑA**

Representative/Representante: Victoria Galvani Foresi, Directora de la Unidad de Género de la Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación: Rosario del Bosque, Encargada de Género de la Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional

**SURINAME**

Representative/Representante: Sonny Kertoidjojo, Minister of Home Affairs

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación: Bernardette Cederboom, Coordinator of National Gender Bureau; Tania Taitt-Codrington, Health Worker

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
TRINIDAD Y TABAGO**

Representative/Representante: Aileen Clarke, Gender Affairs, Ministry of Culture and Gender Affairs

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación: Dona da Costa Martínez, Executive Director, Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago

**UNITED KINGDOM  
REINO UNIDO**

Representative/Representante: John Patrick Girdlestone, Ministro Consejero de la Embajada del Reino Unido en Perú

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

Representative/Representante: Betty King, United States Ambassador to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación: Sharon Kotok, Officer in Charge of International Women's Programs; Lidia Soto-Harmon, Deputy Director, President Interagency Council of Women, Department of State; Violeta Bermúdez, Coordinadora Derechos Humanos, Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional

## **URUGUAY**

Representative/Representante: Alba E. Osoros de Lanza, Directora, Instituto de la Mujer y la Familia

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación: Brenda Peicino, Ministro Consejero, Embajada del Uruguay en Perú; Gustavo Somma, Subdirector de Asuntos Multilaterales Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores; Pablo Scheiner, Segundo Secretario, Embajada del Uruguay en Perú; Beatriz Etchechury Mazza, Ingeniero Agrónomo, Instituto Nacional de la Familia y de la Mujer; Ana María Solari, Directora, Programa Salud Reproductiva; Cristina Grela, Comisión Nacional de Seguimiento

## **VENEZUELA**

Representative/Representante: María León

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación: Moni Pizani, Coordinadora Comisión Mujer y Relaciones Internacionales; María del Rosario Rojas Sarai, Consejero, Embajada de Venezuela en Perú; Nora Castañeda, Consejo Directivo del Consejo Nacional de la Mujer; Adicea Castillo, Juntas por Venezuela

### **B. Associate Members Miembros asociados Membres associés**

## **ANGUILLA ANGUILA**

Representative/Representante: Lana Connor Hoyoung, Permanent Secretary/Coordinator for Women Affairs

## **NETHERLANDS ANTILLES ANTILLAS NEERLANDESAS**

Representative/Representante: Vivienne DaFlaar de Leander, Directora Interina, Departamento de Bienestar, Asuntos Familiares y Humanitarios



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

**GERMANY**  
**ALEMANIA**

Representative/Representante: Ingolf Dietrich, Primer Secretario, Embajada de Alemania en Perú

**JAPAN**  
**JAPÓN**

Representative/Representante: Luis Pacheco, Asesor, Agencia de Cooperación Internacional del Japón

**POLAND**  
**POLONIA**

Representative/Representante: Margarita Galinska-Tomaszewska, Consejera de la Embajada de Polonia en Perú

**RUSSIA**  
**RUSIA**

Representative/Representante: Petr Polshikov, Consejero Político de la Embajada de Rusia en Perú

**SWEDEN**  
**SUECIA**

Representative/Representante: Asa Westermark, Latin American Programme Officer, Swedish International Development Agency

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación: Helena Reutersward, First Secretary of the Swedish Embassy, Cooperation Section in La Paz

**D. States not members of the United Nations and other entities participating  
in a consultative capacity**

**Estados que no son miembros de las Naciones Unidas  
y otras entidades que participan con carácter consultivo  
États membres des Nations Unies et autres entités y participant à  
titre consultatif**

**HOLY SEE  
SANTA SEDE**

Representative/Representante: Monseñor Rino Passigato, Nuncio Apostólico en Perú

Delegation members/Miembros de la delegación: Arturo Salazar Larraín, Parlamentario; Maíta García, Doctora; Blanca Neyra, Doctora; Laura Vargas, Experta en Derechos Humanos de la Conferencia Episcopal

**SOVEREIGN MILITARY ORDER OF MALTA  
ORDEN SOBERANA MILITAR DE MALTA**

Representative/Representante: José de Piérola Balta, Encargado de Negocios a.i.

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

Division for the Advancement of Women/División para el Adelanto de la Mujer

Abigail Loregnard-Kasmally, Associate Information Officer

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

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

Andrés Ramírez, Regional Advisor on Gender Equality

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

Gladys Acosta Vargas, Regional Advisor for Women and Gender Equity for Latin America and the Caribbean

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)/Fondo de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer (UNIFEM)/Fonds de développement des Nations Unies pour la femme (UNIFEM)

Flavia Pansieri, Deputy Director  
 Liliana De Pauli, Chief, Latin America and the Caribbean Section  
 María José Alcalá, Programme Specialist, Latin America and the Caribbean  
 Joycelin Massiah, Regional Programme Director, Caribbean  
 Guadalupe Espinosa, Regional Programme Director, Mexico and Central America  
 Branca Moreira Alves, Regional Programme Director, Southern Cone  
 Mónica Muñoz, Regional Programme Director, Andean Region  
 Maddalena Pezzotti, Gender Adviser for Central America  
 Belkys Mones, Gender, Population and Development Adviser, UNFPA Country Support Team, Mexico  
 Mónica Martínez, Vice-Chairperson, Beijing +5 Preparatory Committee  
 Roxana Carrillo, Human Rights Adviser  
 Gilda Pacheco  
 Sandra Edwards, Programme Officer  
 Aileen Allen, Programme Officer  
 Nicol Zarb, Communications Specialist

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

Kim Bolduc, Resident Representative in Peru  
 Magdalena Moyano, Deputy Representative in Venezuela  
 César Guedes, Programme Officer  
 Carmen Salmón, Programme Officer  
 María José Moreno, Programme Officer

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)/Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (FNUAP)/Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population (FNUAP)

Marisela Padrón-Quero, Director, Latin America and the Caribbean Division  
 Rogelio Fernández-Castilla, UNFPA Representative, Peru  
 Beryll Chevannes, Special Delegate, UNFPA Caribbean  
 Jacqueline Eckhardt, Programme Officer

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

Adriana Gómez, Regional Adviser, Andean Area

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

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

Marcella Ballara, Regional Officer, Women in Development

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

Alejandro Bonilla, Deputy Regional Director  
 Laís Abramo, Regional Gender Specialist for Latin America  
 Amalia Oroza de Cuba, Senior Programming Assistant, Focal Point on Gender Issues  
 Elena Saura, Child Labour Consultant  
 Philippe Vanhuynegem, Associate Expert, STEP Programme

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements/Centro de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos (HABITAT)/Centre des Nations Unies pour les établissements humains

Patricia Palacios, Adviser on Gender Equity

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

Gloria Cuartas Montoya, Adviser on Women's Affairs, Latin America and the Caribbean  
 Patricia Uribe, Representative in Perú

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

James Conway, Regional Manager for the South American Cluster  
 Lucía Echeopar, Senior Programme Adviser, South American Cluster  
 Teresita Mosquera, Regional Programme Coordinator  
 Marlen Llanes, Programme Coordinator  
 Jeannie Samuel, Junior Programme Officer

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

María Edith Baca, Programme Coordinator, Women, Health and Development  
 Marijke Velzeboer-Salcedo, Programme Coordinator, Women, Health and Development  
 Elsa Gómez Gómez, Regional Adviser

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

Caribbean Community Secretariat/Comunidad del Caribe/Communauté des Caraïbes

Gemma Tang Nain, Deputy Programme Manager, Caribbean Community Development and Women's Affairs

Andaiye, Consultant, Women, Gender and Development

Barbara Bailey, Regional Coordinator, Center for Gender and Development Studies

European Commission/Comisión Europea/Commission européenne

Angela Mentzeen, Gender and Development Expert

Margarita Migallón Corella, Cooperation Attaché

European Union/Unión Europea/Union européenne

Rafael Dochao, Acting Chargé d'Affaires

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)/Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (IDB)/Banque inter-américaine de développement (IDB)

Ana María Rodríguez Ortiz, Adviser, Office of the Executive Vice-President

Gabriela Vega, Social Development Specialist

Belinda Fonseca de Galindez, Education Specialist

Odette Zamalloa, Specialist

Inter-American Commission of Women/Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres/Commission interaméricaine des femmes

Carmen Lomellin, Executive Secretary

Inter-American Indian Institute/Instituto Indigenista Interamericano/Institut indianiste interaméricain

Mónica Alemán, Coordinator

Bernardine Dixon

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

Carlos E. Aquino, Director General

Clara Solís Araya, Director of Sustainable Development and Adviser to the Director General

Carlos Gustavo Cano, Director, Andean Regional Center

Martín Ramírez Blanco, IICA Representative in Peru

Ana Isabel García Quesada, Women/Gender Specialist

Inter-American Institute of Human Rights/Instituto Interamericano de Derechos Humanos (IIDH)/Institut interaméricain des droits de l'homme

Gilda Pacheco, Coordinator, Women's Human Rights Programme

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

Augusto Mariátegui, Regional Representative, Lima  
Manfred Ritter, Regional Programme Officer

Latin American Social Sciences Council/Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO)/Conseil latino-américain de sciences sociales

Narda Henríquez

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

Patricio Chellew, Director, OAS Office in Peru

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

**General consultative status/Carácter consultivo general**

Asociación Internacional Soroptimista

Silvia Fernández Gandarillas

Confederación Internacional de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres (CIOSL/ORIT)

Betty Cortez, Representante

Unión Internacional de Gobiernos Locales (IULA)

Patricia Palacios, Asesora en Equidad de Género

**Special consultative status/Carácter consultivo especial**

Aldeas Infantiles SOS

Mercedes Medina

Agencia Latinoamericana de Información (ALAI)

Irene León, Directora

Alianza Mundial de Asociaciones Cristianas de Jóvenes (ACJ)

Rocío Solís, Presidenta Comité Derechos Humanos, Justicia y Paz  
Solana María Quesada Artesaghi

Asociación Latinoamericana de Instituciones Financieras para el Desarrollo (ALIDE)

Carolina Antezano Inga, Jefe de la División de Estudios Económicos

Asociación Mundial de las Guías Scouts

María Monzarz, Vicepresidente del Comité Hemisferio Occidental  
Micaela Pesantes, Guiadora

Centro de Investigación Social, Formación y Estudios de la Mujer (CISFEM)

Virginia Olivo de Celli, Presidenta

Centro de la Mujer Peruana Flora Tristán

Cecilia Olea Mauleón, Presidenta del Directorio

Center for Reproductive Law and Policy

Katherine Hall Martínez, Deputy Director  
Luisa Cabal, Staff Attorney

Comisión Andina de Juristas (CAJ)

Cecilia Anicama, Responsable del Area de Género

Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja

Anne-Sylvie Jacquet

Comité Latinoamericano para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer (CLADEM)

Susana Chiarotti, Coordinadora Regional, CLADEM  
Gina Yáñez, CLADEM Perú

Consejo Internacional B'nai B'rith

Halina Wolloh  
Yolanda Bal

Consejo Internacional de Mujeres

Graciela Pulgar Vidal de Huamán

Consejo Internacional para la Educación de Adultos

Alejandra Domínguez

Family Health International

René Pereira Morató, Representante en Bolivia

Fundación Friedrich Ebert Perú

Raúl Tecco, Asesor

Global Alliance for Women's Health (GAWH)

Erin Porter  
Meghan Bodkin  
Giovanna Cavaliere

Grupo Jurídico Internacional de Derechos Humanos

Olga Rivas  
Ligia Siezar

Internacional de la Educación

Carola Abrales, Confederación de Trabajadores de la Educación de Argentina  
Hilda Jara, Sindicato Unitario de Trabajadores de la Educación del Perú

Internacional de Servicios Públicos

Magaly Brito  
Genilda Sueli Bernardes Teixeira

International Projects Assistance Services (IPAS)

Marta María Blandón, Asesora Regional  
Víctor Huapaya, Asesor Técnico Regional

International Women's Health Coalition

Astrid Bant Haver, Oficial de Programas América Latina



MADRE

Marie Frantz Joachim  
Olga Benoit

Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers

Bernardo Byrne

Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic Inc.

Pauline Albright  
Mercedes Román

Movimiento Mundial de las Madres

Paulina Johnson Valenzuela

Mujeres por un Desarrollo Alternativo

Ximena Machicao

Organización Mundial del Movimiento Scout

Angela Sebastiani Pellegrini, Vice President of Scouts Perú

Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres (REPEM)

Celita Eccher

Richmond Fellowship International

Hugo Córdova, Representante Regional para América Latina

Servicio Femenino Internacional de Información y de Comunicación

Ana María Portugal, Coordinadora del Programa de Comunicaciones y Publicaciones  
Isabel Duque, Coordinadora del Programa de No Violencia en contra de la Mujer

**Roster/Lista**

Women's Environment and Development Organization

Rosa Guadalupe Lizarde, Networking Coordinator

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

Articulación de Mujeres Brasileñas

Guacira César de Oliveira

Asociación del Caribe para la Investigación y la Acción Femeninas

Denise Cheryl Noel-DeBique

Asociación Internacional de Lesbianas y Gays (ILGA)

Gloria Careaga Pérez, Coordinadora

Casa de Refugio Mujer Tierra Viva

Maritza Josefina Gervacio Padilla

Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir

Marta Alanís

Centro

María Amelia Fort, Coordinadora General

Centro AMAR

Vilma Hernández Quispe

Centro para el Liderazgo Global de las Mujeres

Charlotte Bunch, Directora Ejecutiva del Centro

Coalición Política de Mujeres Andinas

Socorro Corrales Carvajal

Congregación Hijas de María Auxiliadora

Carmenza González, Programa a Favor de la Mujer

Coordinadora Metropolitana de los Comités "Vaso de Leche"

Ahura Hires Rocha Salazar, Presidenta Metropolitana

Cotidiano Mujer

Lilian Celiberti

Equipo de Articulación Regional

Laura Frade Rubio  
Nora Castañeda  
Lucy Garrido  
Gina Vargas  
Myra Pasos  
María Gonzáles  
Shuma Shumacher  
Epsy Campbell  
María Arcelia Gonzáles  
Angela Acevedo

Grupo Impulsor Nacional Mujeres por la Igualdad Real

Ana Vásquez, Coordinadora Nacional

INIM

Carmela Aspillaga, Vice Presidenta

Liga Internacional de Mujeres ProPaz y Libertad

Miryam Luz Quispe Cubillo  
Blanca Merino Vásquez

Movimiento Manuela Ramos

Victoria Villanueva Chávez, Coordinadora General

National Action Committee on the State of Women (NAC)

Lea Nicholas-Mackenzie, Political Advisor to the National Chief

Organismo para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos del Caribe (CARIWA)

Dianne Hylock

Organización Departamental de Mujeres y Niños Desprotegidos

Lourdes Esther Huanca Atencio, Presidenta

Programa Feminista Centroamericano “La Corriente”

Carmen Lucía Pellecer

Red ADA

Elizabeth Salguero, Directora

Red Continental de Mujeres Indígenas

Elizabeth Enríquez

REDESS - Jóvenes

María Raguz

Red de Jóvenes por los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos

Lydia Alpízar

Red de Mujeres Afrocaribeñas y Afrolatinoamericanas

Matilde Lindo

Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe (RSMLAC)

María Isabel Matamala Vivaldi, Coordinadora Adjunta

Red Feminista Latinoamericana y del Caribe contra la Violencia Doméstica y Sexual

Mabel Simois Sandes

Red Mujer y Hábitat

Ana Falú, Coordinadora

Red Mujer y Medio Ambiente

Friné López Martínez

Red Nacional de Casas Refugio

Rosa Dueñas Morales

Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer

Ana Tallada, Presidenta de la Red Nacional

SEDA

Josette Doran, Gender Specialist

UDAMPE

Juliana Edith Reymer Rodríguez, Coordinadora Nacional Sector Informal

Unión Popular de Mujeres Peruanas

Eloísa Arroyo Galarza, Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores

**K. Academic Women  
Mujeres Académicas  
Femmes académiques**

Eva Blay  
Regina Festa  
Vicky Guzmán  
Eudine Barriteau

**L. Panelists  
Panels on Gender Equity and on Human Rights,  
Peace and Violence  
Panelistas  
Panel Equidad de Género y Derechos Humanos,  
Paz y Violencia**

Amelia Valcárcel  
Jeanine Anderson  
Piedad Córdoba  
Maxine Molyneux

**M. Special guests  
Invitados Especiales**

**CAYMAN ISLANDS  
ISLAS CAIMÁN**

Carson Ebanks, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Community Affairs, Sports, Women, Youth and Culture

Marilyn Conolly, Assistant Secretary, Gender Issues

Beverly Banks, Representative of Cayman Islands Business Professional Women's Club

**TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS  
ISLAS TURCAS Y CAICOS**

Rita Gardiner, Coordinator, Women's Desk, Ministry of Education, Health, Youth, Sports and Women's Affairs

**M. Secretariat  
Secretaría  
Secrétariat**

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

José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary  
Reynaldo Bajraj, Deputy Executive Secretary  
Ernesto Ottone, Secretary of the Commission  
Sonia Montaña, Chief, Women and Development Unit  
Adriana Valdés, Chief, Documents and Publications Division  
María Nieves Rico, Social Affairs Officer, Women and Development Unit  
Laura López, Chief, Information Services Unit  
Lieve Daeren, Gender and Development Expert, Women and Development Unit  
Diane Alméras, Associate Social Affairs Officer, Women and Development Unit  
Gerardo Mendoza, Programme Officer  
Luis Fidel Yáñez, Legal Adviser

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

Roberta Clarke, Social Affairs Officer

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

Pilar Vidal

## Annex 3

**GENERAL LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| LC/L.1283(CRM.8/1)       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provisional agenda</li> <li>- Temario provisional</li> <li>- Ordre du jour provisoire</li> </ul>   |
| LC/L.1294(CRM.8/2)       | <p>Annotated provisional agenda and organization of the eighth session of the Regional Conference</p> <p>Temario provisional anotado y organización de la octava Conferencia Regional</p> <p>Annotations de l'ordre du jour provisoire et organisation de la huitième conférence régionale</p>  |
| LC/L.1295(CRM.8/3)       | <p>The challenge of gender equity and human rights on the threshold of the twenty-first century</p> <p>El desafío de la equidad de género y los derechos humanos en los albores del siglo XXI</p>   |
| LC/L.1308(CRM.8/4)       | <p>Documents presented at the eighth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <p>Documentos presentados a la octava Conferencia Regional sobre la Mujer de América Latina y el Caribe</p>   |
| LC/L.1261(CRM.8/5)       | <p>Activities of the ECLAC secretariat relating to the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean from 1 September 1997 to 30 August 1999</p> <p>Actividades de la Secretaría de la CEPAL relacionadas con la integración de la mujer en el desarrollo económico y social de América Latina y el Caribe (1 de septiembre de 1997 al 30 de agosto de 1999)</p>                           |
| LC/L.1261(CRM.8/5)/Add.1 | <p>Activities at the Caribbean subregional level relating to the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean from September 1997 to December 1999</p> <p>Actividades en la subregión del Caribe relacionadas con la integración de la mujer en el desarrollo económico y social de América Latina y el Caribe en el período comprendido entre septiembre de 1997 y diciembre de 1999</p> |

