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**REPORT OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH MEETING OF THE PRESIDING
OFFICERS OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN
IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Santiago (hybrid meeting), 1 and 2 December 2025

CONTENTS

		<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Page</i>
A.	ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK	1-6	3
	Place and date of the meeting	1	3
	Attendance	2-5	3
	Presiding officers.....	6	3
B.	AGENDA.....	7	4
C.	SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS	8-60	4
Annex 1	Agreements.....	-	17
Annex 2	Explanation of position of Paraguay	-	21
Annex 3	List of participants.....	-	23

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the meeting

1. The sixty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean was held in hybrid format at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in Santiago on 1 and 2 December 2025.

Attendance¹

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following member countries in their capacity as Presiding Officers: Antigua and Barbuda, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Mexico and Uruguay.

3. Also attending were representatives of the following ECLAC member States: Barbados, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Spain and Trinidad and Tobago

4. The representative of Bermuda, associate member of ECLAC, also participated.

5. The meeting was further attended by representatives of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, whose names appear in the list of participants.

Presiding officers

6. The Presiding Officers, as elected at the sixteenth session of the Regional Conference, were as follows:

<u>Chair:</u>	Mexico
<u>Vice-Chairs:</u>	Antigua and Barbuda
	Chile
	Colombia
	Costa Rica
	Cuba
	Dominican Republic
	Grenada
	Haiti
	Uruguay

¹ See the full list of participants in annex 3.

B. AGENDA

7. The Presiding Officers adopted the following agenda:
 1. Adoption of the agenda.
 2. Report on 2025 by the secretariat of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.
 3. Decade of action to achieve substantive gender equality and the care society (2025–2035): proposed road map and country reports on plans for implementation of the Tlatelolco Commitment.
 4. Briefing on draft general recommendation No. 41 on gender stereotypes, of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.
 5. Initiative for a Bi-regional Pact on Care between Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union.
 6. Special session: regional consultation prior to the seventieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, under the priority theme “Ensuring and strengthening access to justice for all women and girls, including by promoting inclusive and equitable legal systems, eliminating discriminatory laws, policies, and practices, and addressing structural barriers”.
 7. Report on the Regional Fund in Support of Women’s and Feminist Organizations and Movements.
 8. Other matters.
 9. Consideration and adoption of agreements.

C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

8. At the opening session, statements were made by José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; Bibiana Aido Almagro, Regional Director for the Americas and the Caribbean of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women); and Gabriela Rivadeneira, Director General of Technical Cooperation of the Ministry for Women of Mexico.

9. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that multilateralism was in difficulty, and in Latin America and the Caribbean, the situation was compounded by what the Commission had described as three development traps: low capacity for growth; high inequality with low social mobility and weak social cohesion; and weak institutional capacities and ineffective governance. Multidimensional poverty had fallen, but its higher incidence among women than men (by a factor of 1.22) was strongly associated with the excessive burden of unpaid care work. ECLAC had recommended a number of strategies to overcome the first trap, such as making progress towards gender equality and building a care society. In the

Tlatelolco Commitment, governments of the region had recognized the proposed care society as a new paradigm for sustainable development. Accelerating progress towards substantive gender equality and the care society required stronger governance and institutional capacities, as well as cultural change.

10. The Regional Director for the Americas and the Caribbean of UN-Women said that the Tlatelolco Commitment represented a paradigm shift by positioning care as a pillar of sustainable development; in other words, care was interpreted not as an individual or family burden but as a collective responsibility of the State and society. The region had a regulatory framework for ensuring access to justice, which incorporated gender and intersectional perspectives and strengthened due diligence, but the framework's effective implementation remained a challenge. It was necessary to pursue legal frameworks to address new forms of discrimination and violence; the fact that a lack of resources had been an obstacle to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action demonstrated the need for budgetary improvements which, in turn, required greater dialogue with ministries of finance.

11. The Director General of Technical Cooperation of the Ministry for Women of Mexico highlighted the importance of spaces for dialogue at the most recent session of the Regional Conference with civil society, to create opportunities to contrast ideas against reality; with the academic sector, to develop tools to improve public policy management; with local governments, to better align policies with the needs of local populations; and with parliaments that, together with local governments, facilitated more effective coordination for continued progress on care policies. She hoped that the Presiding Officers would be able to establish monitoring mechanisms for the Tlatelolco Commitment, identifying the responsible parties in each country and the technical tools and measurements required.

Report on 2025 by the secretariat of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 2)

12. Ana Güzmes García, Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC, presented the report on 2025 by the secretariat of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. She discussed the Division's main workstreams, in particular the promotion of spaces for regional and global policy dialogue, the strengthening of mechanisms for monitoring gender equality indicators and the dissemination of publications on care, gender inequality and gender-based violence. She highlighted, in particular, the adoption of the Tlatelolco Commitment, which included agreements on regulatory frameworks, institutional frameworks, financing and information systems, and the gender mainstreaming that had been undertaken in other subsidiary bodies and intergovernmental meetings of ECLAC. The Division had supported countries of the region by delivering technical assistance and courses that had improved institutional capacities in the areas of gender statistics, care policies and gender mainstreaming in public policies. The focus of the Division's work in 2026 would be implementing the Tlatelolco Commitment, updating the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean and partnering with other organizations to develop an accelerator of investment in comprehensive care systems and policies for Latin America and the Caribbean.

13. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Colombia noted three elements of relevance in the secretariat's report: supporting institutional frameworks, strengthening care systems and responding to regional setbacks in women's rights. The representative of Chile discussed ECLAC technical support provided to countries to advance the Regional Gender Agenda.

Decade of action to achieve substantive gender equality and the care society (2025–2035): proposed road map and country reports on plans for implementation of the Tlatelolco Commitment (agenda item 3)

14. Under the agenda item, the Director General of Technical Cooperation of the Ministry for Women of Mexico discussed the outcomes of the sixteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular the Tlatelolco Commitment, and presented a proposed road map for the following three years. She also discussed connections between the meetings of the Presiding Officers during that period and the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women to come. Key initiatives included the Gender Equality Observatory, the Regional Fund in Support of Women's and Feminist Organizations and Movements, the Bi-regional Pact on Care between Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union, and the accelerator of investment in comprehensive care systems and policies for Latin America and the Caribbean. She concluded by saying that advancing the care society called for multi-stakeholder dialogues, cultural change, and cooperation and sustainable financing.

15. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Mexico said that care, in addition to being a human right, was crucial for the functioning of the economy, and she highlighted the new resolution on the care economy promoted by Chile. The representative of Cuba said that decrees recognizing domestic and care work as employment in certain activities had been adopted in 2025. The representative of Paraguay reaffirmed her country's resolve with respect to the Tlatelolco Commitment, as seen in its 2030 national care policy and its plan of action for 2025–2030, and shared legislative progress on the creation of a national care system and a care and support bill. The representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela referred to that country's implementation of a system for promoting, protecting and ensuring the rights of women and their families across its territories. The representative of Brazil said that a national care plan had been established in 2025 to implement the national care policy adopted the previous year, in addition to a plan for wage and labour equality, and the representative of Spain said that her country's *Plan Corresponsables*, which sought to involve men in care work, had produced very promising results. The representative of Uruguay said that her country remained committed to the right to care and to the Tlatelolco Commitment. She made reference to a national social dialogue on social protection and security, progress on the national comprehensive care system, and the national care plan for 2026–2030, with an emphasis on public services for long-term care. The representative of Costa Rica said that priorities of the national development and public investment plan for 2023–2026 included co-responsibility, measurement of unpaid work, private sector integration and gender mainstreaming in climate action. The representative of the Dominican Republic shared progress in the implementation of the national care policy, with a pilot programme undertaken on the establishment of communities of care and the professionalization of the sector. The representative of Colombia discussed implementation of the national care system and the need to secure sustainable financing, redistribute work on the basis of co-responsibility and dismantle stereotypes, and thanked ECLAC for supporting the regional harmonization of statistics. The representative of Panama described the creation of the national care system and the implementation of a pilot local care-management model in the district of Juan Díaz under the initiative *Territorios que Cuidan*, which integrated community participation, management of supply and demand, and estimation of expansion costs, among other components.

16. The representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) said that institutional change was the cornerstone of gender equality and discussed support for the Gender Equality Seal initiative, including in the judicial sector. The representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said that the Office could contribute to strengthening information and monitoring systems, ensuring the integration of human mobility issues into care policies and Tlatelolco Commitment monitoring. The representative of the International Labour Organization (ILO) said that, in 2026, discussions on the development of a transformative agenda for gender equality —addressing the reduction

of the wage gap and the creation of decent jobs in the care economy, among other issues— would be an opportunity for continued leadership by the Latin American and Caribbean Group.

17. The representative of the Central American Parliament (PARLACEN) said that the work of PARLACEN involved recommendations and declarations in support of care policies, citing as an example its recommendation on the recognition, reduction and redistribution of unpaid work in the countries of the Central American Integration System. The representative of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) pointed out that girls and adolescents featured prominently in the Tlatelolco Commitment, which mentioned them 19 times, and that they dedicated at least one more hour per day to unpaid care tasks than their male counterparts.

Briefing on draft general recommendation No. 41 on gender stereotypes, of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (agenda item 4)

18. The briefing was delivered by Rhoda Reddock, Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, representing the Latin American and Caribbean Group. After noting that the modification of social and cultural patterns of conduct based on stereotypes, pursuant to the mandate set forth in article 5 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, had proved the most difficult transformation to achieve, she described the drafting process for the Committee’s general recommendation No. 41 on gender stereotypes. The two-year process had begun in January 2025, and in February, a general discussion on the draft had been held in the framework of the United Nations, with the participation of the academic sector and civil society. Multiple expert meetings had also been held.

19. The Vice-Chair of the Committee went on to say that, with support from UN-Women, regional consultations would be held in 2026 with a view to identifying good practices, remaining challenges and central topics to be addressed. In December 2025, a working group would review the second draft of the general recommendation, which would be published in February 2026 to allow for comments from civil society. The Committee would conduct a first reading in June or July 2026, to be followed by final consideration and adoption in October 2026. Following the publication of the general recommendation, an implementation guide and online application would be developed and shared with States parties, national and regional human rights agencies and other stakeholders, including civil society organizations.

20. Patsilí Toledo, Expert with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, said that gender stereotypes were evident in at least two fundamental dimensions of violence: (i) cause or justification; and (ii) obstacle to appropriate response. Gender stereotypes were especially concerning when they affected the functioning of the justice system. National law had evolved in line with guidance under international instruments, first in recognizing femicide and, subsequently, in developing comprehensive laws, some of which even addressed gender-based violence online. To ensure practical compliance with due diligence laws, stereotypes should be avoided, as they could affect not just sentencing but every step of the process, beginning with access to justice, as well as all involved parties: police, prosecutors’ offices, judiciary personnel, legal professionals and specialists in forensics, psychology and social work. It was also important to take into account intersectionality and the differentiated effects of gender stereotypes on Indigenous, Afrodescendent, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, migrant, refugee and incarcerated women, women with disabilities and women living with HIV/AIDS, for example.

21. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Mexico said that the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women had been a vital contributor to public policy changes in her country, including its pioneering legislation on women’s rights. Draft general recommendation No. 41 represented a major opportunity for progress towards profound social and cultural change. The representative of

Costa Rica said that she welcomed progress on the draft recommendation, as gender stereotypes remained one of the principal obstacles facing women and development. The representative of Colombia said that the draft recommendation came at a pivotal moment, offering a comprehensive approach to addressing the processes and policies that were undermining women's rights in the region. The representative of Haiti said that her country had made legislative progress on equality and protection from violence, despite the ongoing multidimensional crisis there. She called for strengthened financing and cooperation, reaffirmed Haiti's commitment to implementation of the general recommendation once adopted, and reiterated the country's intention to work closely with ECLAC and the Committee in that regard.

22. The representative of UN-Women said that the draft recommendation constituted a decisive measure of support for States in the elimination of stereotypes, which was necessary in order to combat gender-based violence and advance towards more equal societies.

Initiative for a Bi-regional Pact on Care between Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union
(agenda item 5)

23. The following individuals participated in the session: Tamara Ospina, Vice-Minister for Women of the Ministry of Equality and Equity of Colombia (virtual); Claudia Gintersdorfer, Ambassador of the European Union in Chile; Anna Barrera, representative of the EU-LAC Foundation (virtual); Leire Pajín, Member of the European Parliament and Vice-Chair of the Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly (virtual); and Lucy Garrido, Communication and Campaigns Coordinator for Articulación Feminista Marcosur (AFM) (virtual).

24. The Vice-Minister for Women of the Ministry of Equality and Equity of Colombia said that the Tlatelolco Commitment and the care society model guided implementation of Colombia's national care system, which was coordinated under the national care policy.² She noted that the milestone Bi-regional Pact on Care had been adopted in Santa Marta, Colombia, at the fourth Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and the European Union, under Colombia's pro tempore presidency of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC). The Bi-Regional Pact would facilitate the valuable sharing of good practices between the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean, and should be implemented through a concrete action plan with the active participation of civil society and the academic sector.

25. The Ambassador of the European Union in Chile welcomed the Bi-Regional Pact and recognized the leadership of ECLAC and the EU-LAC Foundation in facilitating its adoption by the European Union and 16 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. With both regions experiencing the effects of the care crisis, the Pact would make it possible to build a shared vision based on the recognition of care as a human right and the importance of social and gender co-responsibility. The European Care Strategy and the external action of the European Union in the framework of Gender Action Plan III and the Global Gateway initiative were tools for mobilizing investments to strengthen the care economy. Lastly, she reaffirmed the European commitment to the Pact and invited more countries of the region to endorse it.

26. The representative of the EU-LAC Foundation said that the Bi-Regional Pact on Care was the product of years of cooperation involving governments, development agencies, unions and civil society, and was informed by the European Care Strategy, the Buenos Aires Commitment and the Tlatelolco Commitment. She highlighted Colombia's role in advancing the Pact in its capacity as President Pro Tempore of CELAC. The next step in the Pact's implementation was to define formal cooperation and

² CONPES document No. 4143.

working mechanisms, with focal points, levels of representation and coordination modalities. The structured participation of civil society, the academic sector, unions and multilateral organizations was necessary in that regard. Lastly, she expressed thanks for the invitation extended to the EU-LAC Foundation to support the coordination of the mechanism and said that the Pact was a starting point for deepening biregional cooperation on care.

27. The Member of the European Parliament and Vice-Chair of the Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly said that a report would be adopted in the Assembly that week in support of the implementation of the Bi-Regional Pact on Care, prioritizing concrete measures and the integration of care into international cooperation and national and local financing. She said that the adoption of the Pact constituted a key step forward in recognizing care as a public good, a right and a shared priority of the European Union and Latin America and the Caribbean, and she commended the governments for their leadership. The primary challenge was to effectively implement the Pact through stable and sustainable financing instruments and measures to ensure the accessibility and quality of care. Stressing the importance of developing new cooperation mechanisms to mobilize flexible investments and strengthen civil society participation, she called for a clearly defined road map and reaffirmed biregional parliamentary support.

28. The Communication and Campaigns Coordinator for AFM said that the broad support for the Bi-Regional Pact was encouraging, especially with anti-gender agendas on the rise. The Pact recognized care as a pillar of well-being, together with the need for co-responsibility, and approached the care society as a collective model. However, it lacked references to violence against women and sexual and reproductive rights, as well as clear public financing commitments. Noting that the Pact had been the product of biregional feminist activism, she said that the manner of ensuring its implementation and the effective participation of civil society needed to be determined.

29. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Mexico welcomed the adoption of the Pact despite some of its limitations. She proposed that the targets of the decade of action to achieve substantive gender equality and the care society (2025–2035), established in the Tlatelolco Commitment, could bolster the Pact's implementation, and suggested that the Global Gateway strategy could be a vehicle for resource mobilization. The representatives of Chile and Costa Rica, noting the critical importance of European cooperation and financing, said that an investment in care was an investment in democracy and development.

30. The representative of UN-Women said that the Pact was a valuable shared road map for progress on the Tlatelolco Commitment, and she called for sufficient financing and clear implementation mechanisms. The representative of ECLAC highlighted biregional leadership and the role of the Pact in furthering the progress already under way. In that connection, she offered the Commission's assistance in conducting prospective analyses on demographic change and developing concrete cooperation and financing instruments. The representative of UNDP drew a line between the present discussion and discussions on the climate crisis, including the thirtieth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Belém do Pará, Brazil, and called for strengthening resilient care systems.

Special session: regional consultation prior to the seventieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, under the priority theme “Ensuring and strengthening access to justice for all women and girls, including by promoting inclusive and equitable legal systems, eliminating discriminatory laws, policies, and practices, and addressing structural barriers” (agenda item 6)

31. The session was presented by the Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC and the Regional Director for the Americas and the Caribbean of UN-Women. Introductory remarks were delivered by Maritza Chan Valverde, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations and Chair of the Bureau of the seventieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women designated by the Latin American and Caribbean Group (video link).

32. The Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations and Chair of the Bureau of the seventieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women designated by the Latin American and Caribbean Group said that efforts ahead of the seventieth session should be guided by foundational human rights instruments, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and, at the regional level, the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará). Such instruments should serve as a rallying point in formulating concrete messages for inclusion in the session’s agreed conclusions. She urged participants to leverage the regional forum provided by the Presiding Officers to pursue common perspectives that would contribute to constructive negotiations.

33. The Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC said that access to justice was crucial for the exercise of all rights in a region marked by multiple crises and persistent structural inequalities. Major advances in access to justice included strengthening legal frameworks and international regulations, creating specialized agencies and coordinating comprehensive care services, as well as improving data production and information systems. Care policy had made regulatory and statistical strides as well, including the adoption of national laws, the establishment of parental leave and the development of time-use measurement systems.

34. The Chief of the Division also noted that all the countries had legislation on eliminating violence against women and that the region had been at the forefront of efforts to criminalize femicide. At the same time, structural and intersectional barriers continued to limit effective access to justice, especially in cases of gender-based violence. The contributions of the Tlatelolco Commitment would further the implementation of public policies on violence and discrimination, access to justice, the right to care, the protection of women human rights defenders and the recognition of women’s organizations.

35. The Regional Director for the Americas and the Caribbean of UN-Women said that access to justice on sexual and reproductive rights was essential for substantive equality. Despite some regulatory advances, structural barriers, such as the criminalization of abortion and the lack of protocols, specialized public defenders and confidential services, continued to limit reporting and reparation. For decades, sexual violence had been included in the broadest classification of general criminal offences, but there had been recent improvements, in particular in transitional justice. Women environmental defenders suffered from violence and stigmatization, and little progress had been made in the investigation of such incidents, owing in part to evidentiary difficulties. However, there were some standards and regulatory frameworks that addressed their protection, including advisory opinion No. 32 of 2025 of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement).

36. The Regional Director also said that Afrodescendent and Indigenous women faced intersectional discrimination and were overrepresented in prisons. The persistence of structural inequalities and violence

based on sexual orientation and gender identity and expression hampered effective access to justice. Some countries had codified aggravating circumstances for hate crimes, but their implementation had been insufficient, owing to a lack of training, the absence of intersectional protocols, and persistent bias in judicial systems, which had also limited the effective protection of women in contexts of human mobility. To improve access to justice, she recommended strengthening regulatory frameworks and specialized institutional frameworks, mandating training for public servants, securing financing, fostering inter-institutional and international cooperation, and developing information and accountability systems.

Panel 1: Overcoming barriers and discrimination through regulatory frameworks and justice systems

37. The panel was moderated by Jennifer Feller Enríquez, Director General for Human Rights and Democracy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico. The panellists were Antonia Orellana, Minister for Women's Affairs and Gender Equity of Chile; Julissa Mantilla Falcón, Lecturer at the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru; Luz Patricia Mejía, Technical Secretary of the Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI) (virtual); and Paola Yáñez, General Coordinator of Red de Mujeres Afrolatinoamericanas, Afrocaribeñas y de la Diáspora.

38. The Minister for Women's Affairs and Gender Equity of Chile said that multilateral progress had meaningfully improved women's lives, citing the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), the first to require parties to conflict to respect women's rights. In recent years, her country had carried out an intensive effort to update legislation with a view to equipping the State with effective tools for combating violence, inequality and structural discrimination. Challenges remained, including overwhelmed justice systems, persistent stereotypes, the lack of sustainable resources, new forms of violence, gaps in representation in judicial and decision-making spheres, and the differential effects of organized crime on women. To address those challenges, the region must draft a shared road map ahead of the seventieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which should include harmonizing legislation with human rights regulations, protecting women human rights defenders, eliminating discriminatory regulations, promoting institutional innovation in the field of justice, ensuring women's participation in decision-making at all levels, eradicating organized crime as a dominant structure with new underlying forms of violence and moving civilization towards the care society, among other matters.

39. The Lecturer at the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru said that human and women's rights were suffering setbacks in the region and world. She identified issues such as false narratives that cast doubt on reports of violence; attempts to reject femicide as a criminal classification; claims that advances in women's rights were to blame for low birth rates and the "end" of "traditional family" values; and attacks on multilateralism that elevated the concept of absolute sovereignty and sought to delegitimize international oversight and regulations. There was a need to overhaul justice systems, which entailed reviewing rules of procedure, offering onsite childcare for women caregivers when they came in to report a crime, moving towards comprehensive service models, integrating more skills-building into training of judiciary personnel, and incorporating tools from international law, such as conventionality control with a gender perspective. Lastly, she warned that, when extreme measures and states of emergency were used to maintain public safety, offences against women, including arbitrary detention, extortion and organized crime, could go undetected.

40. The Technical Secretary of MESECVI presented the main results of the fourth multilateral evaluation round of MESECVI, focused on access to justice, truth and reparation for women victims of violence. The analysis had been based on 137 indicators related to regulatory frameworks, institutional structures, resource allocation, data systems and availability of services. Notwithstanding broad regulatory recognition of many forms of violence and their differential impacts on women in various vulnerable

situations in the region, there remained a wide gap between the legal framework and its effective implementation. The inadequacy of services for women with disabilities who had been victims of violence and the persistence of harmful practices such as child marriage and pregnancy were concerning. Serious deficiencies in terms of legal counsel, specialized services, territorial coverage and the capacity to adopt and oversee protection measures were affecting access to justice, and the insufficient allocation of budgetary resources for the prevention, investigation and punishment of violence against women severely limited implementation of the Convention of Belém do Pará.

41. The General Coordinator of Red de Mujeres Afrolatinoamericanas, Afrocaribeñas y de la Diáspora said that, despite regulatory advances in the region, including the constitutional recognition of Afrodescendent peoples and legislation recognizing and protecting territorial rights, legal frameworks were still significantly removed from the realities of Afrodescendants. True legislative harmonization meant restitution and recognition, both of forms of violence such as racial femicide and of historical demands for reparation. The cumulative exclusion resulting from structural racism, multidimensional poverty, and migration and disability status prevented many Afrodescendent women from accessing justice. Proposals emerging from the Black Women's March for Reparation and Good Living included creating offices of special prosecutors for racial and gender-based violence, coordinating State justice systems with community and Indigenous systems, designing participatory proposals together with Afrodescendent organizations and creating racial justice observatories with public participation. Ahead of the seventieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, she recommended incorporating an intersectional perspective in references to racial and gender justice, establishing binding indicators on access to justice for Afrodescendent, Indigenous and rural women, and urging States to periodically report on the implementation of sentencing and historical reparation measures.

42. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Costa Rica said that increased reporting and requests for orders of protection were a reflection of greater social mobilization, but revictimization and high rates of case dismissals continued to pose challenges. There was a need to raise awareness among personnel to whom reports were made. Her country had implemented measures to improve institutional response, strengthen prevention and leverage technological and community tools. The representative of Colombia said that her country had made strides in drafting justice system reforms that integrated a gender perspective, aimed at strengthening protection measures, ensuring speedier trials, avoiding revictimization, enhancing public defence and establishing comprehensive services and justice centres, including across territories.

43. The representative of UNFPA said that the entity's efforts in the region included offering a package of essential services for survivors of violence and forming partnerships with various organizations and networks in the region (such as networks of women in Afrodescendent, Indigenous or diaspora communities, as well as young people and persons with disabilities), with whom they collaborated on research, generating empirical data and raising the visibility of the effects of violence. UNFPA also worked to ensure that justice systems were accessible and free from discrimination. The representative of UNHCR called for the adoption of specific measures, such as drafting accessible documentation, developing adapted protocols, offering free legal aid and preventing revictimization, and for the strengthening of multisectoral responses in partnership with the States, ECLAC and UN-Women. The representative of ILO said that there was an urgent need to strengthen labour justice in the region, and she called upon countries to ratify the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), to ensure a safe workplace free from discrimination. The representative of UNDP called for the integration of a gender perspective in the Brasilia Regulations Regarding Access to Justice for Vulnerable People—a key framework of 100 regulations—and she shared some lessons learned in the implementation of the Gender Equality Seal initiative in justice institutions.

Reading of the civil society statement

44. The statement of the Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations on the Condition of Women from Latin America and the Caribbean in preparation for the regional consultation prior to the seventieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women was read.

Panel 2: Drivers of change to ensure access to justice for women, adolescents and girls

45. The panel was moderated by Carolina Alvarado, Director of Women's Comprehensive Rights of the Ministry of Women's Affairs of the Dominican Republic (virtual). The panellists were Mónica Xavier, Director of the National Women's Institute of the Ministry of Social Development of Uruguay; Gloria Ann Thomas, Senator and Minister for Social and Community Development, Housing and Gender Affairs of Grenada (virtual); Roberta Clarke, Commissioner of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) (virtual); Norma Don Juan Pérez, member of Coordinadora Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas (CONAMI) of Mexico, representing the Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas (ECMIA); and Mónica Soto, Magistrate with the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary of Mexico and Chair of the Observatory on Gender Equality of the Global Network on Electoral Justice (virtual).

46. The Director of the National Women's Institute of the Ministry of Social Development of Uruguay shared her country's progress on its national strategy to transform cultural patterns and prevent gender-based violence, which included an inter-institutional programme aimed at training teachers to detect cases of lesbophobic, transphobic and other forms of discrimination. She cited joint initiatives with the Ministry of the Interior, carried out in vulnerable territories; the Violence-free Dating campaign; the Élida 360 application for protecting at-risk women with precautionary measures; information systems for analysing violence; the updating of the study on femicides with the Office of the General Prosecutor; and the role of the National Gender Council in designing the 2030 national strategy for gender equality and the national plan on freedom from violence against women for the period 2022–2024.

47. The Senator and Minister for Social and Community Development, Housing and Gender Affairs of Grenada said that effective laws for the protection of women and girls were important but that they only functioned when there was coordination among the police, health, education, labour and technology sectors. Gender-sensitive justice systems that avoided revictimization, sped up responses and strengthened training for first responders were needed, as was enhanced psychosocial support, especially for women and girls with disabilities. Policies should be evidence-based and take into account women's experiences. Prevention and sociocultural change were essential. She framed these measures as part of the preparation of the national strategy and plan of action for eliminating gender-based violence in Grenada (2026–2030), aimed at strengthening community response, expanding local services, improving access to information on rights and ensuring physical and digital accessibility, with an approach that recognized women and girls as rights holders.

48. The Commissioner of IACHR said that access to justice for women and girls required recognizing the vital role of gender equality advocates in government and civil society, as they raised the visibility of the different forms of violence and ensured the fulfilment of rights. Laws and police forces were not enough without effective accountability mechanisms; there were still failures of due diligence with respect to political, obstetric and sexual violence, among other areas where stereotypes persisted. She stressed the importance of strategic litigation in the inter-American system, where rulings had spurred legal reforms and investigative advances, and she referred to the transformative role of women's rights defenders and the need to develop independent justice systems to protect their work. Lastly, she said that the third report of IACHR addressed violence and criminalization affecting women defenders and she called for strengthening protection and safeguarding multilateralism.

49. The member of CONAMI of Mexico, representing ECMIA, said that structural, racist, patriarchal and colonial violence disproportionately impacted Indigenous women, young women and girls. ECMIA had implemented intercultural strategies to strengthen access to justice, including documenting and investigating violence, strengthening leadership, carrying out economic autonomy initiatives, creating spaces for training, devising culturally appropriate mechanisms to provide survivors of sexual violence with services and support their healing, conducting inter-American studies, holding intergenerational dialogues and developing strategic guidelines for the formulation of intercultural policies. Efforts had also been coordinated with the International Indigenous Women's Forum to provide input for general recommendation No. 39 (2022) on the rights of Indigenous women and girls, of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Access to justice must be understood from a pluralistic perspective, and Indigenous and State justice systems should be complementary, in support of women's right to choose the most appropriate channels. She stressed that comprehensive reparation meant addressing material, territorial, psychosocial, spiritual and remembrance concerns, and realizing an intercultural vision meant transforming power dynamics and ensuring the full and equal participation of Indigenous women.

50. The Magistrate with the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary of Mexico and Chair of the Observatory on Gender Equality of the Global Network on Electoral Justice said that ensuring women's access to electoral justice required building on the reforms that had introduced equal representation at all levels and the recognition of political gender-based violence, and she highlighted the Electoral Tribunal's enforcement role. She stressed that equal representation applied to all offices, including in the executive branch, and referred to the Observatory's work to strengthen standards and raise awareness about political violence, citing various informed participation initiatives to reach out to girls and young women, provide intersectional and intercultural training and coordinate with networks of defenders.

51. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Chile commended regional efforts to reach a consensus ahead of the seventieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, referred to the national plans presented, and called for strengthening intersectional and intercultural approaches, saying that regulatory progress required real cultural change and trust in institutions. The representative of Mexico referred to the Centros LIBRE network, the Network of Women's Lawyers, warning systems and the Protocol on Imparting Justice with a Gender Perspective in her country, where gaps in access to justice remained. The representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela shared her country's experiences in creating drivers of change to ensure women's access to justice, through a three-pillar model comprising the community, the regulatory framework, and the Office of Public Oversight and inter-institutional training. The community pillar referred to community advocates' offices, with more than 16,000 advocates providing a support network for victims and an initial point of entry into the justice system.

Report on the Regional Fund in support of Women's and Feminist Organizations and Movements (agenda item 7)

52. The Report of the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Regional Fund was presented by the Director General of Technical Cooperation of the Ministry for Women of Mexico, who said that in view of the challenges facing the region and the decade of action to achieve substantive gender equality and the care society (2025–2035), it was essential to recognize—and use the Fund to leverage—the central role of women's and feminist organizations and movements. The Fund had been created in response to a commitment emerging from the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and its Presiding Officers. In the Tlatelolco Commitment, governments of Latin America and the Caribbean and other regions, the United Nations system and other stakeholders had been encouraged to contribute to the Fund, which had supported the work of 35 organizations from 13 countries as a result of its first two calls for grant applications; it had received 883 applications from 25 countries in response to its third call,

in September 2025. She thanked Chile and Uruguay for their expressions of interest in participating alongside Mexico in the Fund's Board of Directors, and she called upon other countries who might wish to do so to express their interest in joining.

53. The report of the Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean of UN-Women, in its capacity as administrative body, was presented by Cecilia Alemany, Regional Director for the Americas and the Caribbean of UN-Women, who said that the Fund should be held up as an example when discussing innovative financing instruments, especially in light of cuts to financing for development. She reiterated that the Tlatelolco Commitment called upon countries to support the Fund, and said that UN-Women had been able to contribute joint programme resources for the third call for applications, now in its final phase, thanks to support from Luxembourg and the European Union. Once again, the volume of applications had far exceeded the financing capacity of the Fund, currently at US\$ 250,000. The aim was to provide funding to approximately 11 organizations. A preliminary screening had identified nearly 140 initiatives that met all the formal requirements. Of those, 98 related to the elimination of gender-based violence, perhaps reflecting a lack of resources for organizations working on that issue, while around 40 related to environmental and climate action. In order to provide financing for the organizations on the waitlist, United Nations system entities and governments were called upon to consider how to continue to grow the Fund.

54. Mariana Iacono, Communications Officer of the International Community of Women Living with HIV (ICW), representing women's and feminist organizations that were members of the Fund, agreed that it was vital to address how to grow the Fund's resources. One possibility was to create spaces in which to discuss the matter in the framework of intergovernmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women and the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. She proposed, for example, involving civil society in fundraising efforts by inviting philanthropic institutions to meet with organizations representing the Fund and governments, in coordination with UN-Women and ECLAC. She concluded by joining others in calling upon countries to contribute to the Fund.

55. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Uruguay said that the Fund, notable for its creativity as well as its fairness, should also support those with the fewest resources, and she reiterated Uruguay's interest in joining the Board of Directors and the secretariat of the Fund. The representative of Colombia agreed that strengthening and expanding the resources of the Fund was essential, particularly to provide financing for those facing the greatest access barriers. He expressed his government's interest in continuing to serve on the Board of Directors in the next term, and called for incorporating intersectional and territorial perspectives into resource allocation, as well as strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to measure the impact of the projects funded.

Other matters (agenda item 8)

56. There being no other matters for consideration, the Chair proceeded to the consideration and adoption of agreements.

Consideration and adoption of agreements (agenda item 9)

57. The representatives adopted the agreements contained in annex 1 to the present report.

Closing session

58. In her closing remarks, the Chief of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC said that it was important to translate the Regional Gender Agenda into concrete progress, such as strengthening social dialogue, policies, governance and institutional frameworks; promoting cultural change; fostering international cooperation; securing financing; and breaking the statistical silence. Those collective efforts should be steered and guided by the Tlatelolco Commitment and the decade of action. She referenced initiatives of the Presiding Officers that had paved the way for future collaboration with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on ensuring the full exercise of women's rights. Progress on the Bi-regional Pact on Care between Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union, one of the initiatives whose implementation in 2026 could be a milestone on the road to the care society, had been presented the previous day. She concluded by reaffirming the commitment of the United Nations system to equal gender representation at the highest levels of office, and describing the care society as the goal and multilateralism as a means of achieving shared objectives.

59. The Regional Director for the Americas and the Caribbean of UN-Women said that the adopted agreements strengthened the commitment to women's rights and autonomy, in particular access to justice, and cemented the consensus and leadership position of the region heading into the seventieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women. Access to justice was fundamental to the exercise of all other rights, and it was the duty of States to eliminate structural and historical barriers to that access. She welcomed inputs to draft general recommendation No. 41 on gender stereotypes, which would be the subject of a regional consultation held by UN-Women in early 2026. The region had a solid regulatory framework and clear standards on ensuring access to justice, with gender and intersectional perspectives and strengthened due diligence, but their full and effective implementation required greater political will, which must be translated into concrete action and budgetary allocations.

60. The Minister for Women of Mexico said that it was important to continue to strengthen the road map stemming from the Tlatelolco Commitment and decade of action to achieve substantive gender equality and the care society (2025–2035). Overcoming regional challenges required political will, budgetary resources and strong commitments in order to transform societies whose foundation was marked by inequality and violence. She welcomed progress in combating stereotypes and gender roles and said that transforming institutions, including in justice and care systems, required society and culture to evolve and embrace a vision of equality. She concluded by recognizing the global precedents set by the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the vital importance of such intergovernmental forums in the face of global setbacks and threats to women's rights and multilateralism.

Annex 1

AGREEMENTS

At their sixty-seventh meeting, the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean agreed to:

1. *Commend* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for the coordinated work carried out within the framework of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, as a regional forum for discussing and building the Regional Gender Agenda, through which Latin America and the Caribbean contributes to the deliberations of the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women and, in particular, for their joint organization of the special regional consultation prior to the seventieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women under the priority theme: “Ensuring and strengthening access to justice for all women and girls, including by promoting inclusive and equitable legal systems, eliminating discriminatory laws, policies, and practices, and addressing structural barriers”, within the framework of this sixty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference;

2. *Bear in mind* the obligations assumed by States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979) and the Optional Protocol thereto, the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará, 1994), and other relevant treaties, agreements and conventions, which establish an international legal framework for protecting, upholding and ensuring the human rights of all women, adolescents and girls on the basis of the principles of equality and non-discrimination;

3. *Confirm*, once again, the continued relevance of the commitments undertaken by the member States of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean since 1977 that make up the Regional Gender Agenda, in particular, the Tlatelolco Commitment: A Decade of Action to Achieve Substantive Gender Equality and the Care Society, adopted in August 2025, and reaffirm the commitment to accelerate its full and effective implementation, in synergy with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and other international and regional commitments on women’s human rights and gender equality, especially with a view to ensuring and strengthening access to justice for all women and girls;

4. *Express concern*, once more, about the current threats to multilateral bodies and the reduction of funds allocated to them, which puts the fulfilment of their mandates at considerable risk, recalling the commitment to promoting renewed, inclusive and effective multilateralism, reiterating support for the United Nations system and international organizations, and reaffirming that gender equality and building a care society are essential to overcoming the global crisis and ensuring the rights of all women and girls;

5. *Reaffirm* the commitment to remove all legal and institutional barriers to women’s effective and equal access to justice, without discrimination, by ensuring participation, transparency, independence and high-quality, timely assistance from specialized personnel, and access to comprehensive remedies for damages in the event of rights violations in order to end impunity;

6. *Promote* the adoption, where needed, of laws and comprehensive policy measures and their effective and accelerated implementation and monitoring, to ensure access for women, adolescents and girls, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, to justice and accountability

for violations of their human rights, and ensure that the provisions of multiple legal systems, where they exist, comply with international human rights obligations;

7. *Design* and implement plans for training and ongoing education, in partnership with academic centres, feminist organizations and international organizations, on gender equality, women's rights, intersectionality and interculturality in all public institutions, particularly the justice system, security forces and the health and education sectors, in order to have human resources skilled in the design and implementation of sectoral and cross-cutting gender policies nationwide;

8. *Accelerate*, as a matter of urgency, efforts to overcome the four structural challenges of gender inequality, namely socioeconomic inequality and the persistence of poverty, discriminatory, violent and patriarchal cultural patterns and the predominance of a culture of privilege, the sexual division of labour and the unfair social organization of care, and the concentration of power and hierarchical relations in the public sphere;

9. *Reiterate* the importance of advancing the adoption and implementation of laws and policies, comprehensive and multisectoral action plans, and educational awareness-raising programmes at the different levels of the State to prevent, address, punish and eliminate all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination against women, adolescents and girls in all their diversity, in all forms and spheres, including in the digital space, sexual violence, forced sterilization, misogyny, xenophobia and racism, and the most extreme expression of violence, i.e. feminicide, femicide or gender-related violent deaths of women, and harmful practices such as female genital mutilation, child, early and forced marriage and early unions;

10. *Reaffirm* the importance of recognizing the human right to care, which comprises the right to provide and receive care and to exercise self-care, based on the principles of equality, universality and social and gender co-responsibility, and which therefore constitutes an obligation of the State and a responsibility that must be shared by persons of all sectors of society, men and women, families, communities and the private sector;

11. *Reiterate* the commitment to advancing public policies and legislative and electoral measures, including temporary measures, that ensure equal representation of all women in all spheres and at all levels of the State to assure women equal access to decision-making positions and thus move towards parity democracy and protect and strengthen democracy;

12. *Advance* policies and programmes with a gender, human rights, intersectional and intercultural perspective to ensure Indigenous women's access to justice, taking into account the intersectional forms of violence and discrimination that they face;

13. *Reaffirm* the commitment to adopting measures to integrate the gender, intersectional and intercultural perspectives into the creation of a safe and enabling environment for the promotion and effective protection of the rights of all women human rights defenders, particularly those working on issues related to the environment, land, territory and natural resources, to prevent all forms of discrimination and violence against these defenders and to combat impunity by adopting measures to ensure that human rights violations committed against them are investigated and ensure their access to justice;

14. *Encourage* the full participation of men, young men and boys as strategic partners to achieve gender equality and eliminate all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination, and advance policies for equal distribution of domestic and care work between men and women, and a culture of equality and positive, co-responsible and non-violent masculinities;

15. *Also encourage* a systemic change in the approach to migration from a gender, intersectional, intercultural and human rights perspective to highlight the contributions made to societies by migrant, displaced, refugee and asylum-seeking women, the protection of their rights and the elimination of xenophobia and the structural conditions that expose them to vulnerability in the migration cycle, smuggling and trafficking in persons, and enforced disappearance, in particular women and girls;

16. *Reaffirm*, once again, the fundamental role played by non-governmental organizations, particularly women's and feminist organizations and movements, and those of Indigenous women, Afrodescendent women, rural women, women with disabilities, women living with HIV, migrant women, young women and LGBTI+ persons, and those of women defenders of human and environmental rights, and promote exchanges and partnerships between these organizations and with the State to ensure progress towards achievement of the goals set forth in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Regional Gender Agenda, fostering the conditions for their participation, addressing cultural or linguistic barriers and identifying and pursuing sources of financing;

17. *Commend* the secretariat of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean for the progress made in the development of the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, for the organization of the sessions of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, and for the strengthening of coordinated work with other subsidiary bodies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and with the broader United Nations system;

18. *Thank* the Government of Mexico for the presentation of the proposed road map for implementation of the Tlatelolco Commitment: A Decade of Action to Achieve Substantive Gender Equality and the Care Society;

19. *Welcome* the reports prepared by the countries on plans for implementation of the Tlatelolco Commitment: A Decade of Action to Achieve Substantive Gender Equality and the Care Society and encourage countries to intensify efforts to accelerate effective implementation;

20. *Request* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in its capacity as technical secretariat of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, to provide cooperation, in partnership with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, for advancing in implementation of the Tlatelolco Commitment;

21. *Thank* the experts of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women for sharing information on draft general recommendation No. 41 on gender stereotypes;

22. *Take note* of the initiative for a Bi-regional Pact on Care between Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union and welcome paragraph 45 of the joint declaration of the fourth Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and the European Union, held on 9 November 2025, in which States acknowledge the importance of enhancing biregional cooperation to reduce inequalities and improve social cohesion, including through the design and implementation of public policies aimed at strengthening care systems;

23. *Also take note* of the report on the Regional Fund in Support of Women's and Feminist Organizations and Movements, presented by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in its capacity as administrative body, which refers to the outcome of the third call

for proposals from women's and feminist movements and organizations and networks and to upcoming activities related to the Fund;

24. *Further take note* of the inclusion of Chile, Colombia and Uruguay as members of the Board of Directors of the Regional Fund in Support of Women's and Feminist Organizations and Movements, and of Uruguay as a member of the Fund's secretariat, until the next session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, under the leadership of Mexico, the country currently serving as Chair of this subsidiary body;

25. *Encourage*, once again, the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean and of other regions, developed countries, the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations and other relevant stakeholders to contribute financial resources to ensure the sustainability of the Regional Fund in Support of Women's and Feminist Organizations and Movements;

26. *Request* the Government of Mexico, in its capacity as Chair of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, to present the Tlatelolco Commitment adopted at the sixteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean along with the agreements of this meeting as the contribution of Latin America and the Caribbean to the seventieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, to be held in New York, from 9 to 20 March 2026;

27. *Disseminate* these agreements among the ministries of foreign affairs of the governments of the region, as a contribution of Latin America and the Caribbean to the negotiation of the agreed conclusions that will be adopted at the seventieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women;

28. *Call upon* the member States of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular the Government of Costa Rica, representing the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States in the Bureau of the Commission on the Status of Women, to disseminate the commitments of the Regional Gender Agenda related to ensuring and strengthening access to justice for all women and girls at the seventieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

Annex 2

EXPLANATION OF POSITION OF PARAGUAY¹**67^a Mesa Directiva de la Conferencia Regional sobre las Mujeres de América Latina y el Caribe**

Posición de la República del Paraguay

El Ministerio de la Mujer – República del Paraguay tiene el honor de dirigirse a la **Secretaría de la Comisión de la CEPAL, al Gobierno de México**, país que ejerce la Presidencia de la 67^a Mesa Directiva de la Conferencia Regional sobre las Mujeres de América Latina y el Caribe, llevada a cabo en formato híbrido los días 1 y 2 de diciembre del corriente.

Al respecto, y en el entendimiento de que uno de los objetivos fundamentales de la 67^a Reunión de la Mesa Directiva es la aprobación de acuerdos a nivel regional, contenidos en el documento titulado “Proyecto de Acuerdos”, con miras al 70^o período de sesiones de la Comisión de la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer, manifiesta oficialmente que solicita la inclusión del siguiente párrafo como nota aclaratoria, aplicable al documento de referencia:

“Al reconocer y agradecer los trabajos para la elaboración del documento “Proyecto de Acuerdos”, la República del Paraguay deja constancia de que los términos adoptados en el presente documento, serán aplicados e interpretados en el marco de su Constitución Nacional y legislación vigente. Asimismo, no se registrará por términos o referencias que colisionen con su marco normativo”.

El Ministerio de la Mujer – República del Paraguay, reitera a la **Secretaría de la Comisión de la CEPAL y al Gobierno de México**, su agradecimiento y más alta consideración.

Asunción, 2 de diciembre de 2025

A la
Secretaría de la Comisión
CEPAL

¹ This note is reproduced in the language in which it was given. A courtesy translation by the secretariat follows.

Courtesy translation provided by the secretariat



Sixty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

Explanation of position of Paraguay

The Ministry of Women – Republic of Paraguay has the honour of addressing the secretariat of the Commission of ECLAC and the Government of Mexico, in its capacity as Chair of the sixty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in hybrid format on 1 and 2 December of the present year.

In that regard, with the understanding that one of the fundamental objectives of the sixty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers is the adoption of regional agreements contained in the document “Draft Agreements” ahead of the seventieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, it is officially requested that the following paragraph be included as a note of clarification with reference to the document in question:

“While it acknowledges and appreciates the preparation of the document “Draft Agreements”, the Republic of Paraguay notes for the record that the terms adopted in the present document will be applied and interpreted in the framework of its National Constitution and legislation in force. Thus, it will not be bound by terms or references that contradict its legislative framework”.

The Ministry of Women – Republic of Paraguay reiterates to the secretariat of the Commission of ECLAC and to the Government of Mexico its appreciation and highest consideration.

Asunción, 2 December 2025

To the
Secretariat of the Commission
ECLAC

Annex 3

**LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES/
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS¹**

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

ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA/ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA (virtual)

Representante/Representative:

- Jamie Saunders, Executive Director, Directorate of Gender Affairs, email: jamie.saunders@ab.gov.ag;

BOLIVIA (ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE)/BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF) (virtual)

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CANADÁ/CANADA

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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.

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CHILERepresentante/Representative:

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- Pablo González Díaz, Profesional, Departamento de Comunicaciones, Ministerio de la Mujer y la Equidad de Género
- Alejandra Lufty Pérez, Presidenta, Corporación de Mujeres en Construcción (MUCC);

COLOMBIARepresentante/Representative:

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CUBA

Representante/Representative:

- Anierka Fernández del Monte, Miembro del Secretariado Nacional, Federación de Mujeres Cubanas, email: osmaydahb@gmail.com;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Vivian Delgado, Consejera, Embajada de Cuba en Chile, email: segmisionembacubachile@gmail.com;
- Rosario Rodríguez, Primera Secretaria, Embajada de Cuba en Chile, email: ofipolitica@cl.embacuba.cu;

ECUADOR

Representante/Representative:

- Arianna Tanca, Viceministra de la Mujer y Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Gobierno, email: arianna.tanca@ministeriodegobierno.gob.ec; (virtual)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- María José Sánchez, Directora del Sistema Nacional de Erradicación, Prevención y Transformación de la Cultura de Violencia y Monitoreo, email: maria.sanchez@ministeriodegobierno.gob.ec;

ESPAÑA/SPAIN (virtual)Representante/Representative:

- Javier Escorihuela Durán, Jefe de Área de la Subdirección General de Relaciones Internacionales, Secretaría de Estado de Igualdad y para la Erradicación de la Violencia contra las Mujeres, email: jescorihuela@igualdad.gob.es;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- María Guijarro Ceballos, Secretaria de Estado de Igualdad y para la Erradicación de la Violencia contra las Mujeres, email: seivg@igualdad.gob.es;

FRANCIA/FRANCERepresentante/Representative:

- Manuela Ayuste-Azadian, Encargada de Cooperación, Delegación Regional de Cooperación, Embajada de Francia en Chile, email: manuela.ayuste-azadian@diplomatie.gouv.fr;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Patrick Flot, Consejero de Cooperación y Acción Cuultural, Embajada de Francia en Chile, email: patrick.flot@diplomatie.gouv.fr; (virtual)
- Solen Kerloch, Consejera Política, Embajada de Francia en Chile, email: e.bienvenu@institutofrances.cl;
- Sylvie Fernández, Delegada Regional de Cooperación, Embajada de Francia en Chile, email: sylvia.fernandez@diplomatie.gouv.fr; (virtual)

GRANADA/GRENADA (virtual)Representante/Representative:

- Gloria Ann Thomas, Senator and Minister for Social and Community Development, Housing and Gender Affairs, email: minister@sdga.gov.gd;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Petal Rush, Permanent Secretary with responsibility for Social Development and Gender Affairs, Ministry of Social and Community Development, Housing and Gender Affairs, email: ps@mosd.gov.gd;

GUATEMALA (virtual)Representante/Representative:

- Ana Prudencia López Sales, Secretaria, Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer (SEPREM), email: ana.lopez@seprem.gob.gt;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Mónica Valentina Campos Chang, Directora de Análisis Jurídico y Control de Convencionalidad, Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer (SEPREM), email: monicavalentinacampos@gmail.com;

HAITÍ/HAITI (virtual)Representante/Representative:

- Pedrica Saint Jean, Ministre, Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes, email: pedricastjn@gmail.com;

HONDURASRepresentante/Representative:

- Claudia Recinos, Representante, Embajada de Honduras en Chile, email: claudia.recinos@embajadadehonduras.cl;

JAMAICARepresentante/Representative:

- Sharon Elizabeth Coburn Robinson, Principal Director, Bureau of Gender Affairs, email: srobinson@mcges.gov.jm;

MÉXICO/MEXICORepresentante/Representative:

- Citlalli Hernández Mora, Secretaria de las Mujeres, email: presidencia@mujeres.gob.mx;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Gabriela Rivadeneira, Directora General de Cooperación Técnica, Secretaría de las Mujeres, email: grivadeneira@mujeres.gob.mx;
- Jennifer Feller Enríquez, Directora General de Derechos Humanos y Democracia, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, email: jfeller@sre.gob.mx;
- Laura Moreno, Embajadora de México en Chile;
- Ximena Mariscal de Alba, Encargada de Asuntos Multilaterales, Embajada de México en Chile, email: xmariscal@sre.gob.mx;
- Wladimir Gómez Muñoz, Asistente de Asuntos Multilaterales, Embajada de México en Chile;

NICARAGUA (virtual)Representante/Representative:

- Lucien Nahima Guervara Agüero, Ministra, Ministerio de la Mujer, email: lucienguevara@hotmail.com;

NORUEGA/NORWAYRepresentante/Representative:

- Andreas Lindquist Haakonsen, Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Noruega en Chile, email: andreas.lindquist.haakonsen@mfa.no;

PANAMÁ/PANAMA (virtual)Representante/Representative:

- Mirthia Borissoff, Secretaria General, Ministerio de la Mujer, email: secretariageneral@mujer.gob.pa;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Ricardo Mejía, Especialista en Género, Ministerio de la Mujer, email: rmejia@mujer.gob.pa;
- Miguel Ardines, Director de Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio de la Mujer de Panamá, email: coopinternacional.inamupanama@gmail.com;

PARAGUAY (virtual)Representante/Representative:

- Jenny Sanabria, Viceministra de Igualdad y No Discriminación, Ministerio de la Mujer, email: vind@mujer.gov.py;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Mirta Raquel Benítez, Jefa de Género, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, email: mirtarbenitezp3@gmail.com;
- Mirta Ruiz Díaz, Directora General de Transversalización de la Perspectiva de Género, Ministerio de la Mujer, email: dgtpg@mujer.gov.py;
- Nancy Aquino, Directora de Fortalecimiento de Mecanismos de Género; Ministerio de la Mujer, email: fmgenero@mujer.gov.py;
- Vanessa Valleau, Directora de Programas de Igualdad, Ministerio de la Mujer, email: ambiente@mujer.gov.py;
- Bettina Diaz, Jefa de Departamentos de Políticas de Cuidados, Ministerio de la Mujer, email: bdiaz@mujer.gov.py;
- Zunilda Pereira, Dirección General de Cooperación y Relaciones Internacionales;
- Patricia Benitez, Dirección de Relaciones Internacionales;
- Belén Morra, Directora General de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores;
- Analía Correa, Directora de Promoción y Participación de la Mujer, Ministerio de la Mujer, email: acorrea@mujer.gov.py;

PERÚ/PERU (virtual)Representante/Representative:

- Ana Sofía Rodríguez Yañez, Ministerio de la Mujer y Poblaciones Vulnerables,

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Aissa Vanessa Tejada Fernández, Directora General, Dirección General contra la Violencia de Género,

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (virtual)Representante/Representative:

- Carolina Alvarado, Directora de Derechos Integrales de la Mujer, Ministerio de la Mujer, email: maria.alvarado@mujer.gob.do;

TRINIDAD Y TABAGO/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (virtual)Representante/Representative:

- Natalie Chaitan-Maharaj, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of the People, Social Development and Family Services, email: natalie.cmaharaj@social.gov.tt;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Renelle White, Assistant Director-Gender Affairs, Gender and Child Affairs Division, email: renelle.white@gov.tt;
- Celise Patrick-Alfred, Officer, Gender Affairs Unit Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development, email: celise.patrick@gov.tt;
- Shelley-Ann Hart, Director, Gender Affairs Division, Office of the Prime Minister Gender and Child Affairs, email: shelley-ann.hart@gov.tt;
- Anne-Marie Quammie-Alleyne, email: anne-marie.qalleyne@gov.tt;

SAINT KITTS Y NEVIS/SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS (virtual)Representante/Representative:

- Shinnel Charles, Director, Department of Gender Affairs, email: shinnel.charles@gov.kn;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Saros Hendrickson, Director, Department of Gender Affairs Nevis, email: saros.hendrickson@niagovkn.com;

URUGUAYRepresentante/Representative:

- Mónica Xavier, Directora, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres, email: monica.xavier@mides.gub.uy;

Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Daniela Tellechea, Jefa de Asesoría de Relaciones Internacionales y Cooperación, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres, email: dtellechea@mides.gub.uy; (virtual)

VENEZUELA (REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE)/VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF) (virtual)Representante/Representative:

- Maryury Bargiela, Viceministra de Desarrollo Productivo de la Mujer, Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Mujer y la Igualdad de Género, email: maryury.bargiela@gmail.com;
- Camila Rojas, Directora General de Participación Popular para la Igualdad y la No Discriminación, Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Mujer y la Igualdad de Género, email: rojasyamelis@gmail.com;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Caridad Alexandra Gabriela Martin Acosta, Coordinadora de Integración y Participación, Ministerio del Poder Popular para la Mujer y la Igualdad de Género, email: internacionalesmujer@gmail.com;

**B. Miembros asociados/
Associate members**

BERMUDAS (LAS)/BERMUDAS (THE) (virtual)

Representante/Representative:

- Kim R. Wilkerson, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, email: krwilkerson@gov.bm;

**C. Sistema de las Naciones Unidas/
United Nations system**

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)

- Bibiana Aido, Directora Regional para las Américas y el Caribe, email: regionaldirector.lac@unwomen.org;
- Cecilia Alemany, Directora Regional Adjunta para las Américas y el Caribe, email: cecilia.alemany@unwomen.org; (virtual)
- Bárbara Ortiz, Asesora Regional, email: barbara.ortizvicente@unwomen.org;
- Moni Pisani Orsini, Representante, email: moni.pizani@unwomen.org;
- Leah Tandeter, Especialista Regional para la Eliminación de la Violencia contra Mujeres, email: leah.tandeter@unwomen.org;
- Gabriela Rosero, Jefa de Oficina en Chile, email: gabriela.rosero@unwomen.org;
- Miriam Bandes Zablah, Representante, email: miriam.bandes@unwomen.org; (virtual)
- Ivanna Paola Fernandez Martinet, Especialista Coordinadora del Área de Gobernanza y Participación en la Vida Pública, email: ivanna.fernandez@unwomen.org; (virtual)
- Mildred García, Jefa de Oficina, email: mildred.garcia@unwomen.org; (virtual)
- Tim Laurence, Asistente Especial de la Directora Regional para las Américas y el Caribe, email: tim.laurence@unwomen.org;
- Nathali Martínez, Analista de Coordinación y Alianzas, email: nathali.rativa@unwomen.org; (virtual)
- Nidya Antonieta Pesantez Calle, Representante Residente en Bolivia, email: patricia.duran@unwomen.org; (virtual)
- Mónica Salinero, Especialista Violencia, email: monica.salinero@unwomen.org;
- Kindra Stephany Velasco Caicedo, Technical Assistant, email: kindra.velasco@unwomen.org; (virtual)
- Alma Pérez, Policy Advisor Peace and Security, email: alma.perez@unwomen.org;
- Nicole Andrea Garrido, Asistente de Programa, email: nicol.garrido@unwomen.org;
- María Camila Pacheco Blel, Consultora Agenda Intergubernamental, email: camila.pacheco@unwomen.org;
- María Jesús Barrera, Coordinadora Género y Cambio Climático, Chile, email: onumujeres@cepal.org;
- Mariela Infante Erazo, Coordinadora;
- Monica Voss, Technical Assistant Event Coordination and Partnerships, email: monica.voss@unwomen.org; (virtual)
- Alejandra Scampini, Specialist Consultant, Oficina Regional para las Américas y el Caribe , email: maria.scampini@unwomen.org; (virtual)

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

- Maddalen Yarza, Especialista en Programas de Género, email: myarza@unicef.org;
- Denise Stuckenbruck, Asesora Regional de Genero para América Latina y el Caribe, email: dstuckenbruck@unicef.org; **(virtual)**

Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (virtual)

- Rocío Muñoz Flores, Asesora Regional de Género, email: munozflores@unfpa.org;

Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola (FIDA)/International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (virtual)

- Adrijana Netorovic, Gender and Social Inclusion Regional Officer, email: a.nestorovicstrezov@ifad.org;

Instituto de Investigación de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Social (UNRISD)/United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) (virtual)

- María Noel Estrada, Programme Management Officer, email: maria.estrada@un.org;

Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres (UNDRR)/United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) (virtual)

- Aline Marsicano Figueiredo, Punto Focal de Género para la Oficina Regional de UNDRR para las Américas y el Caribe, email: aline.marsicanofigueiredo@un.org;

Oficina de las Naciones Unidas de Servicios para Proyectos (UNOPS)/United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) (virtual)

- Israel Aguado, Oficial Superior de Igualdad de Género, email: israela@unops.org; (virtual)
- Zoe Brent, Senior Research Specialist, email: zoebrent@gmail.com; (virtual)

Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

- Rebeca Cenalmor-Rejas, Jefa de la Oficina en Chile, email: cenalmor@unhcr.org;
- Delfina Lawson, Oficial de Protección en Chile, email: lawson@unhcr.org;
- Angélica Uribe, Oficial de Protección de base comunitaria, email: uribe@unhcr.org; (virtual)

Oficina del Alto Comisionado para los Derechos Humanos (ACNUDH)/Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

- Rhoda Reddock, Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, email: tb-cedaw-rhoda.reddock@un.org;
- Patsilí Toledo, independent expert, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, email: tb-cedaw-patsili.toledovasquez@un.org;

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

- Catalina Ivanovic, Especialista en empoderamiento de las mujeres rurales, email: catalina.ivanovic@fao.org; (virtual)
- Constanza Soudy, Coordinadora de estrategias comunicacionales de inclusión social, email: constanza.soudysoto@fao.org

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

- Sofía Quesada, Social Science Specialist, email: s.quesada@unesco.org;

Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)/International Labour Organization (ILO)

- Paz Arancibia, Especialista en Igualdad de Género y No Discriminación, email: arancibiap@ilo.org;
- María Jesús Silva Guiraldes, Consultora, email: oit@cepal.org

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)/International Organization for Migration (IOM) (virtual)

- Ana Eugenia Durán-Salvatierra, Directora Regional Adjunta para Operaciones, América Latina y el Caribe, email: aeduran@iom.int;

Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/ Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

- Gerry Eijkemans, Director, Social and Environmental Determinants for Health Equity Department (DHE), email: eijkemansg@paho.org;

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

- Georgiana Braga-Orillard, Representante Residente en Chile, email: georgiana.braga@undp.org;
- Elizabeth Guerrero, Asesora en Género Oficina País, email: elizabeth.guerrero@undp.org;
- Guillermina Martín, Gender Team Leader, email: guillermina.martin@undp.org; (virtual)
- Daniela de los Santos, Project Analyst on Inclusive Growth and Social Protection, Equipo Regional de Género, email: daniela.de.los.santos@undp.org; (virtual)

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

- Gloria Ordoñez Valenzuela, Regional Specialist, email: gloria.ordonez@un.org;

Programa Conjunto de las Naciones Unidas sobre el VIH/Sida (ONUSIDA)/Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

- Magdalena Provis, Gender consultant, email: provisramirezm@unaids.org; (virtual)

**D. Organizaciones intergubernamentales
Intergovernmental organizations**

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE)/Central American Bank for Economic Integration (virtual)

- Stefany Servellón, Analista en Gestión de Sostenibilidad Interna, email: servellons@bcie.org;
- Verónica Ruiz, Jefa del Departamento de Formulación de Proyectos, email: vruiz@bcie.org;
- Norma Palma, Coordinator of the Sustainability Office, email: npalma@bcie.org;

Fundación EU-LAC/EU-LAC Foundation

- Ana Barrera Vivero, Director of Programmes, email: abarrera@eulacfoundation.org;

Organización de Cooperación y Desarrollo Económicos (OCDE)/Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

- Sofía Blamey Andrusco, Policy Analyst, Global Partnership, Inclusion and Justice Division, email: sofia.blameyandrusco@oecd.org;

Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (OEI)/ Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI)

- Daniela Navarro, especialista en cooperación de la oficina en Chile, email: daniela.navarro@oei.int;

Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)/Organization of American States (OAS)

- Beatriz Piñeres, Specialist, email: bpineres@oas.org;
- Luz Patricia Mejía, Secretaria Técnica, Mecanismo de Seguimiento de la Convención de Belém do Pará (MESECVI), email: lmejia@oas.org; (virtual)
- Roberta Clarke, Comisionada, Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (CIDH), email: rclarke@oas.org; (virtual)

Parlamento Centroamericano (PARLACEN)/Central American Parliament (PARLACEN) (virtual)

- Heidi Mira, Secretaria de la Junta Directiva por el Estado de El Salvador, email: parlacensalvador@outlook.com;
- Socorro Monegro, Secretaria de la Junta Directiva por el Estado de la República Dominicana, email: parlamentord@gmail.com;
- Roberto Obdulio Montenegro Girón, Presidente, Comisión de la Mujer, Niñez, Juventud y Familia;
- Aleyda de la Cruz Trujillo Ruiz, Vicepresidenta, Comisión de la Mujer, Niñez, Juventud y Familia;
- Ana Ingrid Bernat, integrante, Comisión de la Mujer, Niñez, Juventud y Familia;

Parlamento Europeo/European Parliament

- Leire Pajín, Eurodiputada, email: leire.pajiniraola@europarl.europa.eu; (virtual)

Unión Europea/European Union

- Claudia Gintersdorfer, Embajadora en Chile, email: daniela.richter@eeas.europa.eu;
- Francisco García, Jefe de Cooperación de la Unión Europea en Chile, email: francisco.garcia@eeas.europa.eu;

**E. Agencias de cooperación/
Cooperation agencies**

Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)/Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) (virtual)

- Elia Morillas, Jefa de Servicio, email: elia.morillas@aecid.es;
- Carmen De Diego, Coordinadora General en funciones de la Oficina de la Cooperación Española Cono Sur, email: carmen.diego@aecid.es;
- Matilde Pacheco, Técnica, email: matilde.pacheco@aecid.es; (virtual)
- Salomé Insua, Fellowship Programme, email: salomeinsua@gmail.com; (virtual)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

- Bárbara Scholz, Coordinadora de Clúster, email: barbara.scholz@giz.de;

F. Panelistas/ Panellists

- Bibiana Aido Almagro, Directora Regional para las Américas y el Caribe de la Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres (ONU-Mujeres), email: bibiana.aido.almagro@unwomen.org;
- Citlalli Hernández Mora, Secretaria de las Mujeres de México, email: presidencia@mujeres.gob.mx; (virtual)
- Rhoda Reddock, Vicepresidenta del Comité para la Eliminación de la Discriminación contra la Mujer en representación del Grupo de América Latina y el Caribe (GRULAC), email: tb-cedaw-rhoda.reddock@un.org;
- Patsilí Toledo, experta del Comité para la Eliminación de la Discriminación contra la Mujer, email: tb-cedaw-patsili.toledovasquez@un.org;
- Tamara Ospina, Viceministra de las Mujeres del Ministerio de Igualdad y Equidad de Colombia, email: tospina@minigualdad.gov.co; (virtual)
- Claudia Gintersdorfer, Embajadora de la Unión Europea en Chile, email: claudia.gintersdorfer@eeas.europa.eu;
- Anna Barrera, en representación de la Fundación EU-LAC, email: abarrera@eulacfoundation.org; (virtual)
- Leire Pajín, Eurodiputada, Vicepresidenta de la Asamblea Parlamentaria Euro-Latinoamericana, email: leire.pajiniraola@europarl.europa.eu; (virtual)
- Lucy Garrido, Coordinadora de Comunicación y Campañas de la Articulación Feminista Marcosur (AFM), email: lgarrido@cotidianomujer.org.uy; (virtual)
- Maritza Chan Valverde, Embajadora y Representante Permanente de Costa Rica ante las Naciones Unidas y Presidenta de la Mesa del 70º período de sesiones de la Comisión de la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer designada por el Grupo de América Latina y el Caribe, email: mchan@rree.go.cr; (por video)
- Antonia Orellana, Ministra de la Mujer y la Equidad de Género de Chile, email: antonia.orellana@minmujeryeg.gob.cl;
- Luz Patricia Mejía, Secretaria Técnica del Mecanismo de Seguimiento de la Convención de Belém do Pará (MESECVI), email: lmejia@oas.org; (virtual)
- Julissa Mantilla Falcón, Profesora de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, email: jmantil@pucp.edu.pe;
- Paola Yáñez, Coordinadora General de la Red de Mujeres Afrolatinoamericanas, Afrocaribeñas y de la Diáspora (RMAAD), email: coordinaciongeneralrmaad@gmail.com;
- Carolina Alvarado, Directora de Derechos Integrales de la Mujer, del Ministerio de la Mujer de la República Dominicana, email: maria.alvarado@mujer.gob.do; (virtual)
- Mónica Xavier, Directora del Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres del Ministerio de Desarrollo Social del Uruguay, email: monica.xavier@mides.gub.uy;
- Gloria Ann Thomas, Senadora y Ministra de Desarrollo Social y Comunitario, Vivienda y Asuntos de Género de Granada, email: minsec@sdga.gov.gd; (virtual)
- Roberta Clarke, Comisionada de la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (CIDH), email: rclarke@oas.org; (virtual)
- Norma Don Juan Pérez, representante de la Coordinadora Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas (CONAMI) de México, en representación del Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas de las Américas (ECMIA), email: yoloyotl@gmail.com;

- Mónica Soto, Magistrada del Tribunal Electoral del Poder Judicial de la Federación de México y Presidenta del Observatorio de Igualdad de Género de la Red Mundial de Justicia Electoral, email: monica.soto@te.gob.mx; (virtual)
- Gabriela Rivadeneira, Directora General de Cooperación Técnica de la Secretaría de las Mujeres, de México, email: grivadeneira@mujeres.gob.mx;
- Mariana Iacono, Responsable de Comunicación de la Comunidad Internacional de Mujeres Viviendo con VIH/Sida (ICW), en representación de organizaciones y redes de mujeres y feministas que integran el Fondo Regional, email: independencia008@gmail.com;
- Jennifer Feller Enríquez, Directora General de Derechos Humanos y Democracia de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores de México, email: jfeller@sre.gob.mx;

G. Organizaciones no gubernamentales/ Non-governmental organizations

Alianza Global por los Cuidados (virtual)

- Jacqueline Leduc Estrada, Oficial de Programas, Alianza Global por los Cuidados, email: jacqueline@globalallianceforcare.org;
- Ana Moreno, Secretaria Técnica, email: ana@globalallianceforcare.org;

Asociación Ciudadana por los Derechos Humanos (virtual)

- María José Lubertino Beltrán, Presidenta, email: mariajoselubertinob@gmail.com;

Asociación Civil “Sonando” (virtual)

- Gabriela Bruno, Asesora en Accesibilidad y Discapacidad, email: gabibru@yahoo.com.ar;

Asociación Civil de Madres Víctimas de Trata

- Marcela Cano, Coordinadora del Área de Legales, email: dra.cano.igualdadyjusticia@gmail.com;

CEDAW Committee of Trinidad and Tobago

- Terry Dale Ince, Founder CEDAW Committee of Trinidad and Tobago, email: trinidad@gmail.com

Centro de Estudios y Apoyo al Desarrollo Local (CEADL) (virtual)

- Carolina Troche, email: carolina_troche@ceadl.org.bo;

Centro de Investigación en Salud Poblacional

- Andrea Rodríguez, email: andrea.rodriguez@insp.edu.mx;

Ciudades Feministas (CISCSA) (virtual)

- Mariana Pérez, Coordinadora de Programas, email: soledad@ciscsa.org.ar;

Comité de Latinoamérica y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer (CLADEM) (virtual)

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