



Committee on World Food Security

Regional Consultation on the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition

Latin America and the Caribbean
21-22 September 2021

CO- CHAIRS' SUMMARY

1. Introduction

The Regional Consultation for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) was the first of six consultations organized by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in September-November 2021¹. The objective of the virtual CFS regional consultations is to align the future *CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition* with national and regional priorities and needs. The consultation was moderated by Ms Francoise Trine, Senior Food Security Officer of the CFS Secretariat. She opened the consultation, presented the objectives and agenda of the consultation and introduced the speakers. She informed participants that an electronic consultation was underway via FAO Global Food Security and Nutrition Forum and invited participants to register and share their comments². The consultation was interpreted in English, French and Spanish.

The agenda included two plenary discussions where participants were invited to provide comments and suggestions to develop the Guidelines, referring to the Zero Draft of the Guidelines which was the main background document of the consultation. She noted that each plenary discussion had specific objectives. The first plenary discussion on Day 1 aimed at receiving general comments and suggestions to develop the Guidelines. Indicative questions were provided to guide the discussion. The discussion was facilitated by Ms Elena Ganán, WFP Regional Gender Advisor, Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, with the support of Ms Catalina Ivanovic, FAO Gender Specialist, Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean.

The second plenary discussion on Day 2 intended to discuss Part 3 of the Zero Draft, in particular policy areas and recommendations under each of the themes/sections. The discussion started with the themes/sections of the Zero Draft identified by participants as priority at the time of registration: Sections 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4.

The discussion was facilitated by Ms Claudia Brito, Policy Officer, FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, with the support of Ms Catalina Ivanovic.

The Moderator then introduced the keynote speakers: H.E Beatriz Argimón, Vice President of Uruguay; Mr Julio Berdegué, Regional Representative of FAO for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Ms Maria Noel Vaeza, Regional Director of Latin America and the Caribbean, UN Women. Their addresses are summarized in the next section.

The Zero Draft of the Guidelines was presented by Ms Tanja Grén (Finland) and Mr Tomas Duncan

¹ More information is available at: <http://www.fao.org/cfs/workingspace/workstreams/gender/regional-consultations>

² <http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/consultations/CFS-voluntary-guidelines-GEWE>

Jurado (Panama), Co-Chairs appointed by the CFS Bureau to facilitate the policy convergence process. Ms Grén presented the purpose of the Zero Draft and the process for developing them. Mr Duncan Jurado gave a brief overview of the Zero Draft, providing a summary of its four sections.

Ms Alyson Brody, CFS Senior Gender Expert, summarized the main points raised in the plenary discussions on Day 1 and Day 2.

The Consultation was attended by almost 100 participants, of which 62 government representatives, and was webcast to allow for more participation. All constituent groups contributed to the plenary discussions: representatives from governments, UN System, civil society, research institutions, private sector and others, sharing precious information on challenges and potential solutions.

2. Keynote Addresses

Ms Argimón talked about how she has promoted women's rights in her country. The process includes a panel of strategic partners that comprises national and international organizations and representatives of UN Women. The panel has worked on food security and on the integration of gender dimensions into food systems. The consultative process in Uruguay linked their national gender plan to agricultural planning. Government representatives went out to meet women in the field to consult them about their needs and ask them what support they needed. The result has been a more gender inclusive and responsive agricultural policy. They also focus on gender in their final submission to the UN and their preparations include factoring in development targets and engaging in a consultative process. They consulted with 900 people in their policy preparation, of whom 721 were women and they were careful to consult with those working in agriculture. 83 commitments have been made by the authorities on food security, including financing and time frames. Ms Argimón also noted her government's clear accountability process with institutions, including attention to measuring impact.

Mr Julio Berdegué, Regional Representative of FAO for LAC made a Joint Statement on behalf of FAO, IFAD and WFP. He noted the support of Rome-based agencies for the CFS Guidelines and said it was a vital road to gender equality through links to food security. He said that 6 in 10 people living below the poverty line in the LAC region are women. However, there is a 10 year lag in women's participation in the labour market due to structural issues as well as cultural, economic and social reasons. He noted the growing problem of obesity in the region, with women 10% more susceptible than men to be obese as they have less access to healthy food. This problem has been exacerbated by the pandemic. Mr Berdegué said that there is a virtuous cycle between gender equality and food security. Zero hunger will not be possible without gender equality. He stressed that the Guidelines should be useful, practical and efficient in order to guide states and enable the development of effective institutions and processes.

Maria Noel Vaeza noted that FAO has put rural women on the agenda and that women have transformative potential. She mentioned socio-economic disasters that are happening in the region and noted that food security and living conditions are being negatively impacted, especially for women, particularly young women, indigenous and Afro-descendants. She said that gender inequalities and lack of access to equal opportunities prevail in the region. She noted that the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need for a society of care – with the need to establish care systems that enable women to undertake paid economic opportunities. She highlighted the vital role of rural women and the need to promote their productive capacity. Ms Vaeza also mentioned the need to give women access to credit and show that women can transform economies. Rural women should be at the heart of these processes as they produce more than half of the food and are also involved in ecological conservation. Gender equality and women's empowerment are key to realizing human rights, reducing poverty, mitigating climate change and protecting the environment.

However, women are under-represented in all decision-making at all levels. They need more role models and more engagement in leadership. She stressed that support for women's participation is needed and that the productivity of rural women should be increased by enabling them to engage in opportunities.

She ended by saying that the CFS Guidelines provide an unprecedented opportunity for gender transformation.

3. First Plenary Discussion – General comments on the Zero Draft of the CFS Guidelines

CFS stakeholders were invited to share their comments on the Zero Draft of the Voluntary Guidelines, with reference to the four questions below:

- 1) Does the Zero Draft appropriately capture the main challenges and barriers that hinder progress in achieving gender equality and the full realization of women's and girls' rights in the context of food security and nutrition in the region? If not, what do you think is missing or should be adjusted?
- 2) Does Part 2 of the Zero Draft satisfactorily reflect the core principles which should underpin the Guidelines? If not, how do you propose to improve these principles?
- 3) Do the nine sections of Part 3 of the Zero Draft comprehensively cover the policy areas to be addressed to achieve gender equality and the full realization of women's and girls' rights in the context of food security and nutrition? If not, what do you think is missing?
- 4) Does Part 4 of the Zero Draft provide all the elements necessary for effective implementation and monitoring of the use and application of the Guidelines? If not, what do you propose to add or change?

1) Question 1

There was general consensus that the Zero Draft is comprehensive and clear, but some additional key challenges identified by the stakeholders were:

Several participants called for more emphasis on the need to *transform current food systems* so that they are responsive to local needs, generate culturally appropriate, healthy, affordable food and do not perpetuate gender inequalities. It was noted that there is a food crisis and increasing inequalities for women in the region. There were calls to promote principles such as food sovereignty.

There was a comment that the challenge of *migration* – a pressing issue for the LAC region - is currently missing from the draft and needs to be included in the document. The participant noted the link between migration and unpaid care work as there is often a burden on the women who remain behind.

Many of the participants stressed the need to refer more to *small-scale female farmers* in the document as they play a key role in food security but they often face challenges such as limited access to natural resources such as land.

The need to reference the challenges of *climate change and environmental degradation* was raised by many participants. This was a topic of high interest to the Caribbean islands. The point was made that the Voluntary Guidelines should contribute to mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, while also promoting environmental diversity. Participants noted that the critical role of rural women in mitigating and adapting to climate change as well as supporting environmental diversity should be highlighted.

2) Question 2

Inclusiveness and participation in decision-making

There was a focus on the critical importance of listening to women at all levels, through inclusion in decision-making and promotion of women's leadership. Participants noted that women need to be supported to speak out so they can convey the needs of communities and the challenges they face. We should make sure they are part of discussions on food security, as they are often excluded from these. The Director of an organization to promote food and rural production in Peru stressed the need to strengthen women's organizations and also have gender quotas in mixed gender organizations. The importance of promoting and strengthening coordination and communication between generations

within organizations was also noted. It was noted that female smallholders should receive information on food security and nutrition policies so they can hold governments to account.

Inclusivity and diversity – intersectionality and multidimensional approach

The point was raised that it is essential to ensure that the language of the Zero Draft is inclusive. There were calls for a more intersectional approach and for the mainstreaming of all forms of discrimination into the Guidelines. Some participants noted the need to promote ethnic diversity as many ethnic groups experience inequality, and to also focus on ensuring the inclusion of indigenous women and minorities such as Afro-descendant women. Another raised the need to take a broad view of the sexual diversity of women – for example transwomen.

The critical value of local and indigenous knowledge and food systems was highlighted, as well as the linkage between rural women's work and biodiversity. An important point was that inclusive spaces lead to more innovative knowledge and are enriching – they can make policies better and increase opportunities to find solutions. For example, indigenous women often have technologies and nature-based solutions to mitigate and adapt to climate change. This contributes to a shared vision. It was suggested that the Guidelines adopt an intersectional approach, recognizing inequalities related to gender and ethnicity.

Human Rights

Many participants stressed that human rights are essential to women's rights and the right to food – they are all connected. The right and access to land was also mentioned by many as fundamental to food security and equality. The point that the right to food is linked to all other rights was made by several participants.

3) Question 3

3.3 Access to education, capacity building, training, knowledge and information services

The importance of *capacity building* for women was raised by many participants. Several talked about the need to focus more on supporting women's technical and financial training. Regarding financial training, several participants indicated the need to include household finance and to start training at an early age. A commentator from Mexico noted that women farmers need capacity building in the financial and technical side of livestock and agriculture, including technical training in harvesting, storage and market analyses – this will enable access to markets as well as helping with stock management and production and it will enable women to produce more and better food.

3.5 Access to and control over natural and productive resources

Several participants mentioned the need to promote women's **access to land and other resources** as part of gender transformative food security strategies

3.7 Recognition, reduction and redistribution of unpaid care and domestic work

Several participants pointed out the need to place more emphasis on the key links between *unpaid care and food security*. They noted that women often play vital roles in supporting their families' nutrition – a comment in the chat box was: 'care work is the engine of economic development.' However, it was also pointed out that unpaid care work can be an additional burden for women, preventing them from benefitting from economic empowerment opportunities and undermining wellbeing. A commentator from Brazil mentioned the need to highlight women's access to maternity leave in the draft. There were also reminders to recognize, reduce and redistribute women's care work. The need to develop analyses on the economic aspect of care work was raised, because this is an invisible contribution. A commentator from Chile noted the need to measure, track and understand unpaid care at the domestic level and to create data on care, nutrition and food security so that the important role of women can be factored into economic analyses in a systematic way.

4) Question 4

The point was made that we need to put the emphasis on the implementation of the Guidelines, specially monitoring progress and budget. Those responsible for implementing them are not always gender

sensitive interlocutors. We need more elaboration of the indicators to ensure effective implementation – need to make sure the vision is made concrete at different levels.

4. Second Plenary Discussion – Part 3 of the Zero Draft, policy areas and recommendations under each of the themes/sections

Women’s participation, voice and leadership in policy and decision-making at all levels (3.1)

Issues and gaps

A key point highlighted was the low representation of women in decision-making, both at the highest levels of government and also down to the community level. The point was made that women in diverse fields - from research to fishing – struggle to have leadership roles.

The point was made that indigenous women are key pillars in food sovereignty but often face political violence and exclusion from decision-making, as are other groups such as Afro-descendants and peasants.

Dimensions of policies that enable challenges on women on gender equality to be addressed

Many of the participants mentioned effective **policy instruments and mechanisms** that are enabling more gender transformative food security approaches. There were mentions of effective gender equality policies and national plans. Several governmental participants mentioned efforts to mainstream gender equality into all sectors – for example, Argentina has done this successfully. These cross-sectoral processes contribute to making the state apparatus more gender aware. There was a call to make sure these processes are accompanied by training for all civil servants, including men, in order to boost capacity and raise awareness.

Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) was highlighted as a key strategy to ensure the gender mainstreaming process is effectively resourced. There were also calls for gender-disaggregated statistics to underpin gender policies and programmes.

Participants noted the value of quotas for enhancing women’s political participation as well as for employers in the private and public sectors. It was stressed that quotas should be inclusive, taking into account intersectional forms of discrimination and including those whose voices are often not heard – eg, indigenous women and small-scale farmers.

Participants also provided examples of **successful programmes** that promote gender equality in the context of food security and nutrition in their countries. In Brazil conditional cash transfers and the Bolsa familial programme are enablers of food security for women and families. They also promote decision-making power and are empowering for women as 93% of card-holders are female. This ensures that the majority of the benefit goes to buying food for families.

The Development Bank for Women in Venezuela provides advice and microcredit for women. Also in Venezuela measures have been taken to promote land ownership for female farmers.

In Panama a network of rural women has been established to enhance their opportunities and improve family incomes. So far 10,800 women have benefitted. Also in Panama there are programmes to support agro-entrepreneurs with technical training and access to credit and resources such as seeds, as well as supporting women’s access to markets.

Entry points

Capacity building was identified as a very important entry point for supporting women’s leadership by many participants. Examples of capacity building strategies included leadership courses and training –

including those for young women. The need to motivate and build the capacity of female entrepreneurs was also raised, through the provision of financial education and digital literacy. One point was that financial training for women and girls will enable them to more easily access credit for businesses. The point was also made that we should encourage more girls to take up science, technology, engineering and mathematics at school and tertiary levels.

The importance of working with the private sector was raised. For example in El Salvador initiatives have been introduced motivating private banks to have equality certifications spurring them on to make credit available to poor and vulnerable women.

Consultation processes were cited as a key entry point, helping governments and other stakeholders to clearly understand the issues faced by women and girls and to identify the gaps and potential solutions. One example was of a two-way communication system with rural women set up by the government of Colombia. However, the point was strongly made by many participants that indigenous women in the region remain excluded from decision-making. One suggestion was for diagnostic studies to inform the inclusion of indigenous women and to reflect their needs and rights.

Elimination of violence and discrimination against women for improved food security and nutrition (3.2)

Issues and gaps

Participants noted that the **COVID-19 pandemic has contributed to an increase in GBV in Latin America and the Caribbean**, including alarming femicide figures. A participant from Brazil noted that exclusion from access to land is an endemic form of violence and called for approaches based on food sovereignty principles. Participants from Brazil and Nicaragua underlined the importance of security in the countryside, through concrete strategies including education.

A participant reminded us about **socio-political violence against women, affecting female leaders** advocating about natural resources and the right to food, who are being threatened and murdered – the Global Witness Report talks about this. She called for justice and representative mechanisms as well as safety measures.

A commentator talked about the **triple burden of malnutrition, including obesity and overweight** due to poor quality food as well as lack of access to food. This leads to disease and poor health and is a form of violence that needs addressing through policies such as those restricting junk food and promoting healthy, affordable food.

We were reminded of the need to **address the tacit and overt tolerance of violence in many societies** by addressing gender stereotypes and better understanding how they contribute to gender exclusions and discrimination.

We were encouraged to look at the links between racism, poverty and violence and to see these as exacerbators and causes of violence. The critical importance of an **intersectional, inclusive approach** was raised. We were also reminded that **violence is not only physical but also economic**.

Entry points and policies

Participants highlighted the importance of engaging men and boys in the struggle against GBV. This is important for changing behaviors and challenging assumptions that GBV is a normal part of relationships and society. It was stressed that approaches will not be successful unless they target both men and women.

The need to work with women so they feel confident to speak out and have spaces to do so was pointed out, as was the importance of addressing gender power relations as a critical part of addressing GBV.

A participant mentioned the establishment of a **multi-disciplinary group on violence and a hotline for anonymous reporting of violence in Cuba**, which have been successful strategies.

Participants stressed the need for more research on the impact of GBV in order to understand and eradicate it.

Time was insufficient to discuss **Section 3.4**.

5. Next Steps

The comments and suggestions received will inform the preparation of the First Draft and the successive versions of the Guidelines. The preparation of the First draft will start when the six regional consultations and the electronic consultation will be over mid-November. The First Draft will be presented to the CFS Open Ended Working Group on Gender for discussion early 2022. The draft Guidelines will be presented to CFS Plenary for adoption after negotiations in October 2022

Annex 1: Timetable



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY (CFS)
**VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S AND GIRLS'
EMPOWERMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**
REGIONAL CONSULTATION

Latin America and the Caribbean, 21-22 September 2021

(Santiago time)

Timetable

Day 1

09.30 – 10.00	Greeting Room: Security verification and admission of registered participants.
Opening Session	
10.00 – 10.10	Welcome and introduction – Moderator, Ms Françoise Trine, Senior Food Security Officer, CFS Secretariat
10.10 – 10.30	Keynote addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- H.E Beatriz Argimón - Vice President of Uruguay- Mr Julio Berdegué - Regional Representative of FAO for Latin America and the Caribbean - Joint Statement on behalf of FAO, IFAD and WFP- Ms Maria Noel Vaeza - Regional Director of Latin America and the Caribbean, UN Women
Presentation of the Zero Draft of the CFS Guidelines – Plenary discussion	
10.30 – 11.00	Presentation of the Zero Draft of the <i>Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition</i> –Co-Chairs of the CFS Gender Open-ended Working Group (OEWG): <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ms Tanja Grén, Permanent Representative Designate of Finland to FAO, WFP and IFAD- Mr Tomas Duncan Jurado, Permanent Representative of Panama to FAO, IFAD and WFP
11.00 – 12.45	General comments on the Zero Draft – Plenary discussion – Facilitator, Ms Elena Ganan, WFP Regional Gender Advisor, Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribe
12.45 – 13.00	Wrap up – Dr Alyson Brody, CFS Senior Gender Expert
13.00	End of day 1

Day 2

09.30 – 10.00 Greeting Room: Security verification and admission of registered participants.

Plenary discussion on selected themes

10.00 – 10.10 Welcome – Moderator, Ms Françoise Trine, Senior Food Security Officer, CFS Secretariat Co-Chairs of the CFS Gender OEWG

10.10 – 12.40 Discussion on selected themes - Plenary discussion – Facilitator: Ms Claudia Brito, Policy Officer, FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

12.40 – 12.55 Wrap up – Dr Alyson Brody, CFS Senior Gender Expert

12.55 – 13.00 Closing remarks – Co-Chairs of the CFS Gender OEWG

13.00 End of the Consultation

Annex 2: List of participants to the CFS GEWE Regional Consultation for Latin America and the Caribbean (21-22 September 2021)

1. Government organizations

Title	First Name	Last Name	Name of organization	Job Title	Country
Mr.	Orlando	Achu Cocarico	Ministry of Rural Development and Land	Director	Bolivia
Mr.	Omar	Aguilar	Ministry of Agriculture	General Director of Agricultural Policies	Nicaragua
Ms.	María	Alvarado	Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women - ISDEMU-	Technical Specialist	El Salvador
Ms.	Cylena	Andrews	Fisheries Division	Fisheries Officer	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Ms.	Mercedes	Antía	General Directorate of Rural Development of MGPA	Deputy Director	Uruguay
H.E.	Beatriz	Argimón	Parliament of Uruguay	President of the General Assembly	Uruguay
Ms.	Teresa	Barroso	Ministry of Citizenship	Coordinator-General	Brasil
Ms.	Hamwanttie	Bisesar	Ministry of human services and social security	Deputy director	Guyana
Ms.	Iorrana Lisboa	Camboim	Ministry of Citizenship	Social Policy Analyst	Brasil
Ms.	Soledad	Capone	Directorate for Women and Gender Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship	Director	Argentina
Ms.	Bettina	Carbone	Permanent Representative of Panama to FAO	Alternate Permanent Representative	Panama
Mr.	Carlos	Castellanos	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food	Director of Monitoring and Logistics - VISAN	Guatemala
Dr.	Amarilis	Céspedes	SETESSAN	Nutrition Analyst	Dominican Republic
Mr.	Jose	Champsaur	STGS	Plans and Projects	Panama

				Coordinator	
Ms.	Maria	Curutchet	National Institute of Food Ministry of Social Development	Food Policy Director	Uruguay
Ms.	Yamil	Davila	Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy	Professional Analyst of Special Sectoral Programs	Bolivia
Ms.	Gabriela	Dotel	Ministry of the Presidency of the Dominican Republic	Project Analyst	Dominican Republic
Mr.	Tomas	Duncan Jurado	Permanent Representation of Panama to the UN Organizations in Rome	Permanent Representative - CFS OEWG Co-Chair	Panama
Mrs.	Donna	Duncan Williams	Ministry of Agriculture	Agricultural Instructor	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Ms.	Makeba	Felix	Government of Saint Lucia	Fisheries Biologist	Saint Lucia
Mrs.	Victoria	Fullerton	Senate of the Republic of Chile	Parliamentary advisor	Chile
Mrs.	Daniela Patricia	García de Cubas	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Ad honorem Gender Unit Coordinator	El Salvador
Mrs.	Paola	Gatto	Msp - Ministry of Public Health	Director of Gender and Violence (GBV)	Uruguay
Ms.	Diahann	Gomes	Veterinary and Livestock Division, Ministry of Agriculture	AHA	Antigua & Barbuda
Mr.	Jose Bernardo	Gonzalez	Ministry of Agricultural Development	National Director	Panama
Mrs.	Daniela Alessandra	Granados Cotto	ISDEMU	Economic Advisor	El Salvador
Ms.	Tanja	Grèn	Embassy of Finland	Minister Counsellor - CFS OEWG CO-Chair	Finland
Mrs.	María Gabriela	Hernández	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Consultant	Colombia
Ms.	Violeta	Hernández Andrés	National Institute of Indigenous Peoples	Director	Mexico
Ms.	María	Hernández España	Secretary of Food and Nutrition Security of the Presidency -	Head of Gender Unit	Guatemala

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Ms.	Roslyn	Jackson-Richards	Rural Agricultural Development Authority	Dir. Strategic Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation	Jamaica
Mrs.	María Virginia	Jiménez Tuy	Presidential Secretariat for Women	Consultant	Guatemala
Mr.	Luiz	Keppe	Brazil Embassy to Italy	Third Secretary	Brazil
Ms.	Margarita	Ledezma	CENTA	Gender Coordinator	El Salvador
Ms.	Ana Judith	López	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food	Gender Specialist / Gender Unit	Guatemala
Ms.	Laverne	Mapp	Ministry of Agriculture	Planning Officer	Grenada
Ms.	Génesis	Marcano	Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality	Director of Integration and International Affairs	Bolivia
Mrs.	Georgia	Marks-Doman	Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries	Senior Performance M&E Analyst/Gender Focal Point	Jamaica
Mrs.	Rosa	Martinez	Honorable House of Senators	Directorate	Paraguay
Ms.	Rocío	Miranda Perez	National Institute of Indigenous Peoples INPI	Head of department / International Affairs Directorate	Mexico
Mr.	Emilio	Montero	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Enterprise	Coordinator-National Food and Nutrition Security Commission	Belize
Mrs.	Nancy	Moreno	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Specialized Professional	Colombia
Ms.	Rocío	Muñoz Flores	Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations	Director, General Directorate for Gender Mainstreaming	Peru
Mrs.	Glenda	Oviedo	Ministry of Agriculture	Director of Planning	Nicaragua
Ms.	Elizabeth	Peña Turrueñas	Ministry of Agriculture	Director of the National Program for Urban, Suburban and Family Agriculture	Cuba

Mrs.	Onelia	Peralta	Ministry of Social Development	Director of Investment for Social Capital	Panama
Ms.	Lusmialit	Perdomo	Ministry of Popular Power for Women and Gender Equality	Vice Minister of Productive Development for Women	Bolivia
H.E.	Carlos	Poffo	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship	National Director of Multilateral Economic Negotiations	Argentina
Ms.	Tilsa	Ponce	Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion	Director of Multisectoral Policy Modeling and Promotion	Peru
Mrs.	Alicia	Reece	Ministry of Human Services and Social Security	Technical Assistant to the Minister	Guyana
Mrs.	Maria	Reyes Garcia	National Institute of Health	Nutritionist coordinator of the quality team	Peru
Ms.	Shekila	Roberts	Ministry of Agriculture	Agriculture Instructor	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Mrs.	Mirta	Ruiz Diaz	Ministry of Women Paraguay	Director General	Paraguay
Ms.	Elisangela	Sanches Januario	Ministry of Citizenship	Coordinator	Brazil
Ms.	Karen	Shaw	Tobago House of Assembly Agriculture Division	Agro-Investment Specialist	Tobago
Mrs.	Michelle	Sherwood	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	Deputy Research Director	Jamaica
Mrs.	Luvina	St.Brice-Simeon	Department of Fisheries	Clerk (Ag.)	Saint Lucia
Mr.	Brent	Symes	Division of Agriculture	Team Leader/Agriculture Officer II	Dominica
Mrs.	Beverly	Thomas Francis	Veterinary and Livestock Division, Ministry of Agriculture	Livestock Officer	Antigua and Barbuda
Ms.	Aleida	Tovar	Parliamentary Front Against Hunger	Parliamentary advisor	Mexico
Mrs.	Rebeca Giovanna	Vasquez Luque	Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation	Director of Women Agricultural Producers' Directorate	Peru
Mrs.	Luciana	Zegarra	Ministry of Rural	Planning	Bolivia

			Development and Land		
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2. Inter-government organizations

Title	First Name	Last Name	Name of organization	Job Title	Country of organization
Ms.	Dali	Angel	Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean FILAC	Coordinator of the Youth Unit	Latin America and Caribbean
Ms.	Monica	Cuba	Practical Action in Bolivia	Communication and gender focal point	Bolivia
Ms.	Hortencia	Hidalgo	Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean FILAC	In charge of the indigenous women area	Chile

3. International Organizations

Title	First Name	Last Name	Name of organization	Job Title	Country of organization
Mr.	Julio	Berdegú	FAO	Assistant Director General and Regional Representative of FAO for Latin America and the Caribbean	Chile
Dr.	Claudia	Brito	FAO	Policy Officer, Gender Expert	Chile
Mrs.	Catalina	Ivanovic	FAO	Gender specialist	Chile
Ms.	Viviana	Enriquez	FAO		Colombia
Mr.	Raisa	Spencer	FAO	JPO	Guyana
Mr.	Rosa	Campos	IFAD	Specialist in Project Management and Partnerships for Development	El Salvador
Mr.	Leo	Nederveen	PAHO/WHO	Advisor	United States
Mr.	Maria Noel	Vaeza	UN Women	Regional Director for the Americas and the Caribbean	Panama
Ms.	Engell	Jaime	UN Women	Regional Programme Management Specialist	Panama

Ms.	Monica	Voss	UN Women	Technical Assistant of the Regional Directorate	Panama
Mrs.	Piedad	Martin	UNEP	Deputy regional director	Panama
Mr.	Adrian	Cardona	UNEP	UN Interagency Coordination Support	Latin America and Caribbean
Ms.	Elena	Ganan	WFP	Regional Gender Advisor	Panama
Mrs.	Carla	Mejia	WFP	Regional Nutrition Advisor LAC	Panama

4. CFS Advisory Group

4.1. Civil Society

Title	First Name	Last Name	Name of organization	Job Title	Country
Mrs.	Fernanda	Savicki de Almeida	Brazilian Association of Agroecology /GT Women Civil Society Mechanism	Researcher in Public Health - Oswaldo Cruz Foundation	Brasil
Mrs.	Isabel Cristina	Lourenço da Silva	World March of Women - Civil Society Mechanism		Brazil
Dr.	Mirienci	González	MAELA	Technical secretary	Colombia
Mrs.	Paola	Romero	FIAN Colombia	General Coordinator	Colombia
Ms.	Tamisha	Lee	Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers	President	Jamaica
Mrs.	Luz Marina	López	Indigenous Youth Network Latin America and the Caribbean	Volunteer	Latin America and Caribbean
Ms.	Taina	Hedman	International Indian Treaty Council	Member	Panama
Mrs.	Florina	Lopez	Network of Indigenous Women on Biodiversity of Latin America and the Caribbean	Coordinator	Panama
Dr.	Saúl Elías	López	Venezuelan Society of Agricultural Engineers and related	President	Venezuela

4.2. Private Sector

Title	First Name	Last Name	Name of organization	Job Title	Country of organization
Ms.	Tatiana	Campos	CitrusBR	Institutional Relations Manager	Brazil
Mrs.	Marcela	Rodriguez	ALAIAB	LATAM Regional	Costa Rica

				Coordinator	
Mrs.	Khadijah	Williams	Village Academy	Director/Principal	Jamaica

4.3 Academia

Title	First Name	Last Name	Name of organization	Job Title	Country of organization
Dr.	Jennifer	Bernal	CES University	Researcher	Colombia
Ms.	Paula	Hernández	Network of researchers in food, gender and culture	Volunteer	Chile
Ms.	Yury Marcela	Ocampo Buitrago	Group of SAN FAO-CLACSO/University of Antioquia	Coordinator / Teacher	Colombia
Ms.	Alejandra	Ortega	CIAPEC-INTA, University of Chile	Unit Coordinator Research and Project Management Assistant	Chile

5. CFS Secretariat

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Mr.	Martin	Schunk	Communications
Ms.	Sylvia	Orebi	Admin assistant
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