Summary Report

First Meeting of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Latin America and the Caribbean

Buenos Aires – Argentina
23 to 25 April 2003

UNEP
United Nations Environment Programme
Regional Office for Latin American and the Caribbean

SAyDS
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Argentina

UNDESA
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
This document was prepared by:

Adriana Zacarías Farah, Sustainable Consumption Project Officer UNEP-DTIE and Diego Masera Regional Coordinator Industry Programme UNEP-ROLAC.

Note:
Opinions in this report are strictly those of the authors and not reflective of those of the United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP
United Nations Environment Programme
Regional Office for Latin American and the Caribbean

Boulevard de los Virreyes # 155, Colonia Lomas
Virreyes 11000
México D.F., México
http://www.rolac.unep.mx
e-mail: industria@rolac.unep.mx
First Meeting of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Introduction

Government experts on sustainable consumption and production from Latin America and the Caribbean gathered in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 23-25 April 2003. The main objectives of the meeting were to:

- Create a regional strategy to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns based on Chapter III of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development (ILAC)
- Identify the main policy instruments for a national and regional strategy on sustainable consumption and production
- Identify the regional and sub-regional priorities on sustainable consumption and production and the needs of capacity building, technical assistance and financial assistance
- Create a Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production
- Elaborate a Regional Platform on Sustainable Consumption and Production

The meeting was attended by government experts from 12 countries, by the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD) and by representatives of the United Nations Environment Programme's Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNEP ROLAC) and UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). The meeting was organized by the Government of Argentina in collaboration with UNEP and UNDESA.

2. Opening of the Meeting

Carlos Merenson, Argentinean Secretary of Environment, Ricardo Sánchez, Director of UNEP-ROLAC, and Tarcisio Alvarez, Economic Affairs Officer of UN DESA, opened the meeting. They emphasized the regional priorities of economic growth and poverty alleviation and showed a strong willingness to promote sustainable consumption and production.

Carlos Merenson, Secretary of Environment of Argentina, said that the Argentina crisis is the result of an unsustainable economic model and urged for action to implement the principles of sustainable development in all countries. The Secretary called the private sector to join the government on the path towards sustainability. “It is very important to promote and adopt sustainable consumption and production patterns, without them I think it will be very difficult to reach sustainable development.”

Ricardo Sánchez, Director of UNEP ROLAC, mentioned some of the obstacles facing the region, such as the high pressure of international debt, lack of fair trade rules, and the high agriculture subsidies in countries from the ‘North’. The Regional Director emphasized the need to analyze where foreign investments in our countries are going, because, “we have become a very dependent region on the exports of natural resources. In the future we have to ensure that
foreign investments are creating new jobs, avoiding emigration, and improving products and their added value."

Tarcisio Álvarez reminded participants that in order to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, it is necessary to identify the national and regional priorities and to develop a regional strategy based on Chapter III of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development (ILAC).

Both during the opening session and following discussions the differences in consumption and production patterns between the North and South were highlighted. The North consumes and pollutes much more than the South. All the speakers stressed the need to follow the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities”, further pointing out that the environmental priorities of the North might not be the same as the South.

A key issue addressed at the meeting was the challenge of poverty and inequality in the region. Participants agreed that solutions must aim to both help satisfy basic needs for the poorest in the region as well as to modify unsustainable consumption patterns amongst the wealthy sectors of the population.

3. Presentation of background paper: ‘Towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns in Latin America and the Caribbean’

Diego Masera, Regional Coordinator of UNEP-DTIE, presented the background paper “Towards Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns in Latin America and the Caribbean”, which described consumption and production patterns in the region and gave some guidelines for sustainable consumption and production policies based on the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the ILAC. Diego Masera highlighted that, “the goal of sustainable consumption and production is to improve the quality of life of everyone and to consume considerably less resources. Nevertheless, one of the main obstacles is the current economic system that does not take into account the social, cultural and environmental factors of consumption and production.”

He emphasized that, “all the actors play an important role (governments, business and industry, non-governmental organizations, consumers, mass media, etc.). The government should correct market failures and design and develop an institutional framework, economic and regulatory, that enables the action and interaction of the different actors and facilitates the construction and adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns.”

4. Presentation: ‘The need of integrated approaches, the function based-approach’

Bas de Leeuw, Task force leader Sustainable Consumption and Production and Coordinator Sustainable Consumption, UNEP-DTIE, made a presentation on “the need of integrated approaches, the function based-approach”. He focused on the importance of promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns and developing a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production at the national and regional levels, as called for in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. He emphasized the importance of each country and region developing its own programmes according to relevant conditions and priorities.

“The world has become more transparent. Today we know more and we have more access to information on product standards and production patterns,” said Bas de Leeuw. At the same
time, consumers are becoming more aware and demanding more environmentally friendly products. “This increasing awareness is a sign of hope. Business and governments must build on that.”

Bas de Leeuw introduced a new methodology to analyze sustainable consumption and production. The ‘function based-approach’ is an effort to re-think sustainable consumption and production from a human needs perspective. Starting with functions, such as shelter, clothing, leisure, the approach integrates a life cycle analyses of each function and incorporates the social, environmental and economic aspects of consumption and production patterns.

5. Contribution to a Regional Platform on Sustainable Consumption and Production

The government experts worked on developing a Regional Platform that aims to put into action Chapter III of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development (ILAC).

The Platform was developed in a very participative environment where the government experts interacted in working groups on a number of issues during two breakout sessions. In the first session, the working groups analyzed, discussed and identified the main policy instruments for a national and regional strategy on sustainable consumption and production. In the second session the task was to identify the regional and sub-regional priorities on sustainable consumption and production based on the ILAC and to identify needs for capacity building, technical assistance and financial assistance. The results of the working groups were discussed in the plenary and brought together in a document entitled “Contribution of the First Meeting of Government Experts for the Construction of a Regional Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Consumption and Production”.¹

There was a strong consensus on the need to internalize environmental costs and remove perverse subsidies in the economy. The experts highlighted the importance of using economic instruments, improving the regulatory framework, promoting investment in infrastructure and transfer of technology, as well as providing better environmental education and consumer/citizen information to promote more sustainable consumption and production patterns in the region. The importance of cultural values in promoting and adopting sustainable consumption patterns was also emphasized.

The government experts developed a long list of regulatory, economic and social instruments as well as evaluation and monitoring instruments that could be used to promote and encourage sustainable consumption and production patterns. They suggested, among others: a) develop a clear legal and regulatory framework for national and foreign investors, b) simplify and harmonize the legal framework (labor, environmental, etc.) and c) decentralize policy instruments.

In the context of discussions on economic instruments, they recommended, for example: a) the use of tradable permits on emission reduction and b) pollution fees and economic incentives for the development of sustainable practices. The participants also suggested social instruments such as: a) develop awareness raising campaigns that strengthen cultural values and identities

¹ The “Contribution of the First Meeting of Government Experts for the Construction of a Regional Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Consumption and Production” is included as an Appendix to this report.
and focus on sustainable consumption and production practices, b) identify and promote local sustainable cultural practices and c) introduce an environmental dimension into formal and informal education.

Experts identified the main actors that should co-operate in a national and regional strategy on sustainable consumption and production: civil society, including consumer organizations; government institutions (such as Health, Transport, Economy, Agriculture, Education Ministries as well as those that are linked transversally in the definition of the elements of sustainable consumption and production and sustainable development); trade and industry associations; the mass media; universities and research centers.

The participants of the meeting agreed on regional priorities (based on the ILAC):

i) **Economic aspects**: competitiveness, trade, consumption and production patterns, where energy, cleaner production and the use of economic instruments are very important.

ii) **Vulnerability and sustainable cities**: highlighting the importance of land-use planning, water pollution and solid waste.

iii) **Institutional arrangements**: where environmental education and training and capacity building of human resources require special attention.

6. Creation of the Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production

One of the key outcomes of the meeting was the creation of the Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production. The Council's main objective is to identify efficient mechanisms for the implementation of integrated policies, strategies and programmes that promote the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns in the region.

The Council will be composed of one governmental expert from each of the countries of the region. The Council will have a 3 member Steering Committee and will be chaired by the country that organized the previous meeting. It will also have a Secretariat coordinated by UNEP ROLAC. The Council will meet at least once a year and its rules and regulations will be the same as those of the Regional Forum of Environment Ministers, which will be applied *mutatis mutandis*.

7. Close of the Meeting

The meeting was an important step in putting into practice the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development (ILAC). The meeting offered the time and space for experts from throughout the region to come together to prepare a regional strategy on sustainable consumption and production. The outcomes of this effort were presented at the 11th Session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development held New York, 28 April – 9 May 2003, and will be presented at the “International expert meeting on a 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production” to be held in Marrakech, Morocco, 16-19 June 2003.
Contribution of the First Meeting of Government Experts for the Construction of a Regional Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Consumption and Production

Buenos Aires, Argentina
25 April 2003

In the framework of the agreements established in Chapter III of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and in the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development.

In view of the international meeting of experts on a 10 year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production to be held in Marrakech, Morocco in 2003 and the 11th session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development to be held in New York, United States of America in 2003.

The experts on sustainable consumption and production of the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean, meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina from the 23rd to 25th of April 2003.

RECOMMEND

1. The central policy elements for a national and regional strategy on sustainable consumption and production should be:

   I. Internalization of environmental costs (polluter pays principle)
      - Improvement of the regulatory and legal institutional framework
      - Creation of a system that recognizes the value of environmental resources
      - Internalization of environmental costs in production processes

   II. Elimination of subsidies that have a negative impact on the environment
      - Adoption of a regional policy for negotiation with developed countries with regards to the subsidies that cause unfair trade
      - Development of an analysis of the existence of subsidies that have a negative impact on the environment in each country of the region and determine their viability

   III. Promote the supply and demand of “green” (environmental friendly) products and services
      - Development of National Strategies for green products and eco-labeling that includes amongst others:
        ▪ Organization of small and medium producers
        ▪ Use of local technologies
        ▪ Fair trade

   IV. Environmental information and education to motivate consumers to adopt sustainable consumption patterns
      - Development of National strategies for the diffusion of the concepts of sustainable consumption and production that include amongst others:
        ▪ Work in cooperation with mass media
        ▪ Reform of the education curricula (formal and informal)
- Promotion of regional fairs and events

V. Harmonization and strengthening of the national regulatory frameworks on consumption and production
  - Preparation of a regional compendium of the regulatory framework on consumption and production, prepared on the basis of national compendiums.
  - Promotion of studies and actions to promote the harmonization of the regulatory frameworks on consumption and production.

VI. Adoption of the Corporate Social Responsibility Codes
  - Analyze the existing norms of Social Responsibility, including SA 8000 and the Codes for Social Responsibility of the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)

VII. Promotion of investment in infrastructure and transfer of technologies that facilitate sustainable consumption and production patterns
  7.1. Promote research
  - Develop diagnostics on consumption patterns, their drivers and their economic, social and environmental impacts
  7.2. Promote the development of local capacities for sustainable development
  7.3. Cleaner Production Strategies
  - Adoption of National Cleaner Production Strategies as a means to improve business productivity
  - Support the creation and development of Cleaner Production Centers integrated regionally
  - South-south exchange of knowledge and technologies

VIII. Articulation and Cooperation between government and private sector and civil society
  - Creation de national councils of sustainable consumption and production

IX. Development of an analysis of the benefits of creating a National System for Strategic Environmental Evaluation
  - National development policies

X. Adoption of a program of sustainable consumption (green procurement) in the public sector

2. The main actors that must cooperate in a national and regional strategy on sustainable consumption and production are:
  - Organized civil society, including consumer organizations
  - Government institutions: ministries, such as those of Health, Transport, Economy, Agriculture, Education and those that are linked transversally in the definition of the elements of sustainable consumption and production and sustainable development
  - Trade and industry associations and groups
  - Mass media
  - Universities and research centers
3. The following policy instruments could be used to promote sustainable changes in the consumption and production patterns:

**Regulatory Instruments**
- Clear legal and regulatory frameworks for national and foreign investors (environmental quality and emission norms)
- Clear institutional competencies in relation to the supervision and control of norms
- Revise rules and procedures to avoid conflicts in competencies in the control of norms
- Simplify and harmonize the legal framework (labor, environmental, etc)
- Decentralize and de-concentrate policy instruments
- Institutionalize environmental audits
- Simplify the processes for the consumer ("single-window", transparency, public information)
- Stabilize the regulatory framework
- Create institutional instruments (inter-institutional coordination, inter-institutional strategic plans)
- Generate coordination units for the sustainability of development
- Implement environmental accounting tools
- Improve information instruments available for consumers that incorporate the environmental aspects (eco-labeling)

**Economic Instruments**
- Promotion of the establishment of Registries of Emissions and Transfer of Contaminants
- Exoneration of taxes (for those that exceed established norms)
- Tradable permits on emission reduction
- Pollution fees
- Economic incentives for information campaigns on sustainable consumption and production, via tax deductible
- Economic incentives for the development of sustainable practices

**Social Instruments**
- Awareness campaigns to revalue cultural identities focused on sustainable consumption and production practices
- Identify and promote cultural practices that contribute to sustainability
- Introduce the environmental dimension in formal and informal education at all levels (reform processes, student must be immersed in his/her reality, NGOs, productive sector)
- Strengthen the capacity building and technical training assistance of small and medium size enterprises
- Use regional forums to discuss the coordination to confront development strategies

**Monitoring and Evaluation Instruments**
- Develop consensual environmental indicators, measurable and comparable a the regional level
4. The means of implementation to reach sustainable consumption and production are as follows, amongst others:

- National programmes
- National budgets
- International assistance programmes
- International financing (support for capacity building)
- Partnerships between public and private sectors
- Voluntary initiatives of the private sector
- Voluntary initiatives of civil society

5. The Regional Priorities for Sustainable Consumption and Production:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ILAC Priorities</th>
<th>Priorities on Production &amp; consumption (From 1 to 3)</th>
<th>Capacity Building Needs</th>
<th>Technical Assistance Needs</th>
<th>Financial Assistance Needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic issues: Competitiveness, trade, consumption and production patterns.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes Intra-regional International</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Energy *</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cleaner Production *</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Economic Instruments*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes Intra-regional</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increase of the forest area *</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Territory included in protected areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Genetic resources *</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Marine biodiversity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Resources</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes Intra-regional</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Freshwater supply *</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Watershed management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Management of marine coasts and their resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Better quality of inland waters *</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ILAC Priorities on Production & Consumption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerability and Sustainable Cities</th>
<th>Capacity Building Needs</th>
<th>Technical Assistance Needs</th>
<th>Financial Assistance Needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| - Land-use planning * 
- Areas affected by degradation processes 
- Air pollution 
- Water pollution * 
- Solid waste * 
- Vulnerability to anthropogenic disasters and those caused by natural phenomena. 
- Vulnerability and risk management | 1 | Yes | Yes Intra-regional |

|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Health and environment * 
- Environment & job creation 
- Poverty and inequity * | 1.5 | Yes | Yes Intra-regional |

|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Environmental education* 
- Training and capacity building of human resources * 
- Evaluation and indicators 
- Participation of society | 1 | Yes | Yes Intra-regional |

Note: the asterisk indicates the sub-themes agreed as priorities. The score used is as follows, 1 maximum, 2 medium and 3 minimum.

6. Form a Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production

7. Request UNEP and UN DESA to undertake the necessary arrangements to hold a meeting in Nicaragua in October 2003 and support this process in whatever way necessary

8. Request that the results of the meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina be presented to the 14th Forum of Environment Ministers of the region for its consideration given that this instance forms part of the process of the development of a regional platform in the area of sustainable consumption and production

9. We thank the Government of Argentina for its support and leadership in the area of sustainable consumption and production
Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production

Objectives:
The main objective of the Regional Council of Government Experts on Sustainable Consumption and Production is to identify and propose efficient mechanisms for the implementation of integrated policies, strategies and programmes that promote and facilitate the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns in our societies.

In more specific terms the Council should, among others:

- Help as specialized consultancy unit on the issues of sustainable consumption and production to the Regional Forum of Environment Ministers and to the regional governments for the implementation of the goals of the Latin American and the Caribbean Initiative for Sustainable Development (ILAC) and the Chapter III of the Johannesburg Implementation Plan of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.
- Facilitate the exchange of information and experiences on sustainable consumption and production (local, national, regional and international).
- Evaluate the challenges and obstacles that face the region on this issue.
- Open a space for the analysis and the elaboration of regional proposals for sustainable consumption and production.
- Identify international financial sources and inter-regional cooperation mechanism.

Structure:
The Council will be comprised of one governmental expert from each of the countries of the region. The Council will have a three member Steering Committee and will be chaired by the country that organized the previous meeting. It will also have a Secretariat coordinated by UNEP ROLAC. The Council will meet at least once a year and its statutes will be the same ruling the Regional Forum of Environment Ministers, which will be applied mutatis mutandis. The Council considers it important to have the support of the agencies of the Inter-agency Technical Committee of the Regional Forum of Environment Ministers among others.

Functions:

1. Elaborate and propose mechanisms, procedures and instruments for the regional and inter-regional coordination in developing this theme
2. Exchange of information on sustainable consumption and production
3. Inform about local and national experiences on projects, initiatives and/or programmes on sustainable consumption and production
4. Support in the elaboration of regional proposals on sustainable consumption and production
5. Advise the countries and contribute in the design and implementation of national and regional strategies and projects for sustainable consumption and production
6. Build capacities in the countries on the issue of sustainable consumption and production
7. Develop research and studies on consumption and production patterns and their economic, social, environmental impacts
8. Prepare proposals on sustainable consumption and production for the revision and adoption at the Regional Forum of Environment Ministers
9. Facilitate the exchange of information among other regional and global programmes and initiatives on sustainable consumption and production
Activities:

- Elaborate an annual plan of activities for the Council
- Co-ordinate the creation and management of a section dedicated to the Council in the website of UNEP ROLAC
## List of Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Name/post</th>
<th>Ministry/Institute</th>
<th>E-mail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Andrea Brusco, Directora de Promoción Ambiental y Desarrollo Sustentable</td>
<td>Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable</td>
<td><a href="mailto:abrusco@medioambiente.gov.ar">abrusco@medioambiente.gov.ar</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Ariel Gustavo Carbajal, Director de Ordenamiento Ambiental</td>
<td>Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable</td>
<td><a href="mailto:acarbajal@medioambiente.gov.ar">acarbajal@medioambiente.gov.ar</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Juan Antonio González, Director</td>
<td>Dirección de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lirios@cgcet.org.ar">lirios@cgcet.org.ar</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Patricia Jalil</td>
<td>Dirección del Medio Ambiente</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dma@tucuman.gov.ar">dma@tucuman.gov.ar</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Alvaro Sapag, Jefe de Departamento Jurídico</td>
<td>Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:asapag@conama.cl">asapag@conama.cl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Pedro A. Chavarron, Asesor Despacho Viceministro</td>
<td>Ministerio del Ambiente</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pachavar@minambiente.gov.co">pachavar@minambiente.gov.co</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Alexandra González Arguedas, Asesora Legal</td>
<td>Ministerio del Ambiente y Energía</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alexago@costarricense.cr">alexago@costarricense.cr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Freddy Miranda Castro</td>
<td>Comisión Centroamericana de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fncastro@racsa.co.cr">fncastro@racsa.co.cr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Jorge Mario García Fernández, Director del Centro de Información, Gestión,</td>
<td>Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jmario@ama.cu">jmario@ama.cu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Educação Ambiental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Maríacruz Hernández, Secretaria Técnica de Productos Químicos</td>
<td>Ministerio del Ambiente</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mhermand@ambiente.gov.ec">mhermand@ambiente.gov.ec</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>México</td>
<td>Osvaldo Belmont Reyes,</td>
<td>Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:osvaldo.belmont@semarnat.gob.mx">osvaldo.belmont@semarnat.gob.mx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>Marlon Pérez Miranda, Asesor del Ministro</td>
<td>Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ecomarlon@hotmail.com">ecomarlon@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panamá</td>
<td>Luciano Ramírez, Director del Proyecto Producción Limpia</td>
<td>Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fomin@anam.gob.pa">fomin@anam.gob.pa</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>Oscar Cuevas, Director General Gestión Ambiental</td>
<td>Secretaría del Ambiente</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Ocuevas65@hotmail.com">Ocuevas65@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perú</td>
<td>Dora Cortijo Herrera, Gerente de Producción Limpia</td>
<td>Consejo Nacional del Ambiente</td>
<td>d <a href="mailto:cortijo@conam.gob.pe">cortijo@conam.gob.pe</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Aramis Latchinian, Director Nacional del Medio Ambiente</td>
<td>Ministerio de Vivienda, Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sdinama@adinet.com.uy">sdinama@adinet.com.uy</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations</td>
<td>PNUMA-ORALC</td>
<td>Ricardo Sánchez Sosa, Director</td>
<td>PNUMA Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, México.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Name/post</td>
<td>Ministry/Institute</td>
<td>E-mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNUMA-ORLAC</td>
<td>Diego Masera, Coordinador Regional del Programa de Industria Tecnología y Economía</td>
<td>PNUMA Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, México.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dmasera@rolac.unep.mx">dmasera@rolac.unep.mx</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNUMA-DTIE</td>
<td>Bas de Leeuw, Coordinador del Programa de Consumo Sustentable</td>
<td>PNUMA. División de Tecnología, Industria y Economía, París.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Bas.deleeuw@uneptie.org">Bas.deleeuw@uneptie.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNUMA-DTIE</td>
<td>Adriana Zacarías, Oficial del Programa de Consumo Sustentable</td>
<td>PNUMA. División de Tecnología, Industria y Economía, París.</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Adriana.zacarias@mail.rolac.une">Adriana.zacarias@mail.rolac.une</a> p.mx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDESA</td>
<td>Tarcisio Alvarez-Rivero, Oficial de Relaciones Económicas</td>
<td>División de Desarrollo Sustentable, Departamento Relaciones Económicas y Sociales. Nueva York</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alvarez-rivero@un.org">alvarez-rivero@un.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Stefan Larenas, Coordinador Programa de Medio Ambiente</td>
<td>Consumers Internacional</td>
<td><a href="mailto:stefani@consint.cl">stefani@consint.cl</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>