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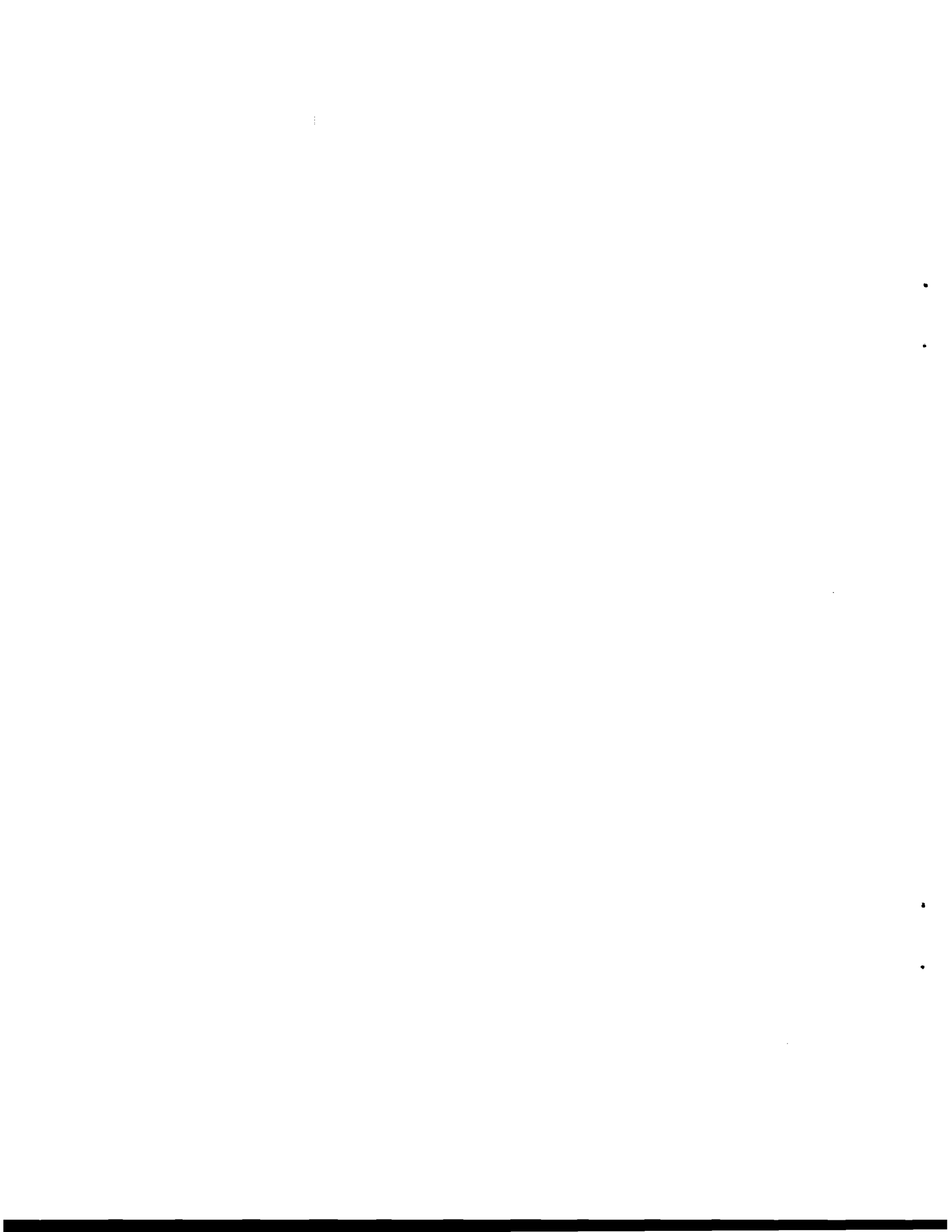
**ACTIVITIES OF THE ECLAC SECRETARIAT RELATING TO
THE MAINSTREAMING OF A GENDER PERSPECTIVE
IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

(1 July 2001 to 31 March 2003)



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I. INTRODUCTION

The activities carried out by the Women and Development Unit from 1 July 2001 to 31 March 2003 correspond to subprogramme 6 of the ECLAC system for the biennium 2000-2001 and subprogramme 5 for the biennium 2002-2003, both entitled "Mainstreaming the gender perspective into the regional development process". The focus of the Unit's work was on the follow-up to the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001 and the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women, with special emphasis on the new measures and initiatives recommended in the Lima Consensus and at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" (New York, 5-9 June 2000).

In this context, the Women and Development Unit carried out a series of activities and achieved some significant successes during the period under review.

The process of gender mainstreaming has taken place at various levels. At the level of the policy-making organs of ECLAC, at the twenty-ninth session of the Commission (Brasilia, 6-10 May 2002) the consequences of globalization for gender equity were extensively discussed and the importance was recognized of incorporating this perspective into ECLAC documents. This was reflected in the document *Globalization and development*, the second edition of which will include comments from the countries on that topic, in the editions of the *Social Panorama of Latin America*, which provide more information disaggregated by sex and a more extensive analysis from that perspective, and especially in documents relating to the subjects of migration and ageing.

This progress has been achieved thanks to the greater level of participation of national women's offices in activities on statistics, migration and social development, but especially owing to the growing concern for gender equity of the substantive divisions. As an example, the Economic Development Division, the International Trade and Integration Division and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic and Social Planning Institute (ILPES) made a significant contribution to the first regional course on the linkages between economics and gender held at ECLAC; the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division carried out innovative research on the situation of women miners; and the national offices and subregional headquarters of ECLAC brought new knowledge to gender studies and carried out relevant activities that are described in detail in sections II.C and II.D.

Activities were also carried out that were oriented to the design of useful tools for public policy-making, mainly in the framework of the project "Use of gender indicators in public policy-making". These activities are intended not only to systematize the statistical information available, but also to advise the governments on the improvement of the process of collection, analysis and dissemination of data with a view to the construction of a system of gender indicators. This work is carried out jointly with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the Population Division of ECLAC (CELADE). In addition, the Unit has continued to carry out its technical cooperation activities through the projects "Institutionalization of gender policies within ECLAC and sectoral ministries", "Gender impact of pension system reforms in Latin America" and a project on "Capacity-building of national machineries for governance with the gender perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean" which are described below in section II.B. It should be noted that during this period the four projects financed with extrabudgetary resources were the main tools for the Unit in applying its strategy of providing cooperation for development, through the strengthening of national mechanisms for the advancement of

women and other governmental institutions in the formulation of public policy with gender equity, as well as the regional capacities for research and production of new knowledge.

In short, the Women and Development Unit has made significant progress in achieving greater priority for this topic on the agenda of ECLAC, while it has extended links with the countries, and introduced economic and social topics from a human rights perspective. Its activities have also increased significantly in relation to the previous biennium. In addition, the Unit has received significant support from the member countries of ECLAC and from organizations of the United Nations system. This was particularly evident at the thirty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 5 and 6 September 2002), at which the methodology and modality for technical cooperation currently being employed in the region by the Unit was welcomed.

II. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

A. FOLLOW-UP TO THE PLATFORM FOR ACTION AND THE REGIONAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, 1995-2001

1. Meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

During the period under review, the Presiding Officers held two meetings, which were well attended by representatives of bodies and agencies within the United Nations system and by intergovernmental organizations. It is recalled that at the eighth Regional Conference (Lima, Peru, 8-10 February 2000), Member States decided that one of the two annual meetings of the Presiding Officers would be open to participation by all member countries of the Conference who so desired, and that the meeting would concentrate on the analysis of an important substantive subject for the advancement of women and gender equity. The first such meeting was the thirty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers, held on 9-11 October 2001 in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, which was devoted to gender mainstreaming in public policies. The participating countries urged the countries of the region to apply the system of gender indicators developed by ECLAC, in order to improve the statistical information available in the countries and to facilitate comparisons at the regional and subregional level, and requested ECLAC to provide technical assistance in the field of macroeconomics and gender in order to enhance the capacity of their national machineries for the advancement of women to work with economic decision-makers and to contribute to economic policy-making.¹

The thirty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers, which took place on 5 and 6 September in Santiago, Chile, focused on the analysis of the linkages between democratic governance and gender equity. In the course of the discussions, the participants expressed their satisfaction with the work carried out by the Women and Development Unit with regard to conceptual analysis, the technical assistance provided for gender mainstreaming and the coordination work carried out with the other international organizations seeking support for gender mainstreaming and thus facilitating the process in each country. In addition, they urged ECLAC to continue its analysis of poverty from the gender perspective, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of resolution 595(XXIX) of ECLAC on globalization and development, which calls upon the Secretariat to pursue its examination of the development strategies of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean within the context of the globalization process, based on an integrated approach to economic, social and environmental issues which also incorporates gender analysis, and to identify measures for adoption at the national, regional and international levels.²

¹ See Report of the thirty-third Meeting of Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 9-11 October 2001) (LC/L.1654(MDM.33/4)).

² See Report of the thirty-fourth Meeting of Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 5 and 6 September, 2002) (LC/L.1857(MDM.34/3)).

2. Expert meetings

As part of its regular work programme for the biennium 2000-2001, for the follow-up to the Regional Programme of Action and the programme of work of the first meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (Santiago, Chile, 9-11 May 2001), ECLAC organized the international meeting on gender statistics and indicators to measure the incidence of and trends in violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean (La Paz, Bolivia, November 2001), at which there was discussion of a proposal on the minimum indicators that should be considered by the countries of the region for the identification and follow-up of one of the major hidden forms of crime that affect our societies, as well as for the production of knowledge on a subject that is seen as a product of the patriarchal agreements that sustain discrimination against women. The participants agreed that the indicators proposed by ECLAC provided a suitable methodological basis for undertaking systematic measurement effort in the region and for promoting data-gathering strategies in the countries. In particular, it was stressed that even though the data-gathering effort needed to be extended beyond the issue of spousal abuse, the fact that the ECLAC proposal used that type of violence as a starting point for the measurement efforts made it possible to identify the main obstacles encountered in data-gathering at the national level and to give an indication of the complexity of the problem with a minimum set of valid indicators which could be estimated on a regular basis and took into account the actual capacity of national agencies responsible for producing statistics.

Various meetings, the results of which are described in section B.1, were held in the framework of projects financed from extrabudgetary resources, implemented by the Women and Development Unit. In short, in the context of the project "Institutionalization of gender policies within ECLAC and in sectoral ministries", a meeting of specialists was held on globalization, technological change and gender equity (São Paulo, Brazil, 5 and 6 November 2001), and in the context of the project "Gender impact of pension system reforms in Latin America" four expert meetings were held on pension reform and gender equity: Chile (Santiago, 17 and 18 June 2002); Argentina (Buenos Aires, 22 and 23 August 2002); Colombia (Bogotá, 31 October and 1 November 2002); and Bolivia (La Paz, 22 and 23 January 2003). The results of these meetings were presented at the regional meeting on the same topic that took place on 10 and 11 March 2003 in Santiago, Chile.

In addition, in the framework of the project "Capacity-building of national machineries for governance with the gender perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean", a regional meeting of experts was held, whose purpose was to gather the specialist opinions of a group of experts, political actors and academics on the project, in the light of their experience and knowledge accumulated in the coordination processes (Santiago, 5 November 2002).

3. Meetings of bodies within the United Nations system

During the period under review, representatives of ECLAC participated in the United Nations inter-agency coordination meeting organized by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) (New York, 17 and 18 January 2002), at which the inter-agency project "Use of gender indicators in public policy-making" was presented to possible donors and partners. As a result of these presentations, UNIFEM decided to continue providing support for the project coordinated by ECLAC, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) decided to increase its technical and financial support. The activities carried out were supported by the Office of the Regional Commissions in New York.

ECLAC also took part in the first and second session of the Inter-agency Network on Women and Gender Equity (IANWGE) (New York, 26 February to 1 March 2002; and 23 February to 1 March 2003) and in the forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women (New York, 4-6 March 2002; and 3-7 March 2003).

The first of those meetings was devoted to evaluating the results of the activities of the various working groups created by the former inter-agency mechanism, the Inter-Agency Meeting On Women And Gender Equality, with a view to achieving gender equality in the United Nations system. In compliance with the mandate received as the agency responsible for coordination of the working group on gender indicators on behalf of the five regional commissions, ECLAC presented the inventory of activities of United Nations agencies relating to gender indicators and the inter-agency project "Gender indicators for follow-up of the Beijing Platform for Action", which was to be implemented over a five-year period. At the second meeting, progress in project implementation in each of the five regional commissions was considered. In the context of the first session of IANWGE, ECLAC also organized a parallel panel on mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional statistics, with a view to demonstrating the key role of the regional commissions in the process of collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender indicators (New York, 5 March 2002).

As for the sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, the first was devoted to the follow-up to eradicating poverty, including through the empowerment of women throughout their life cycle in a globalizing world, and the incorporation of a gender perspective in environmental management and the mitigation of natural disasters. At the second session, the participation and access of women to the media, and information and communication technologies was examined, as well as women's human rights and the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls.

4. Inter-agency meetings

In the framework of the activities for follow-up of the Regional Programme of Action, ECLAC organized the tenth and eleventh meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on the advancement of women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 8 October 2001, and in Santiago, Chile, on 4 September 2002 respectively.

At the first of these meetings, the participants agreed to set up a regional working group on gender indicators which would be responsible for coordinating activities that facilitate the compilation, processing, analysis and dissemination of gender indicators,³ and requested ECLAC to coordinate the relevant activities. To that end, ECLAC should request the agencies to furnish specialized information on gender indicators which they had compiled in accordance with their respective mandates. At the second meeting, the participants expressed satisfaction that they had managed to supplement in the previous few months the efforts to improve gender statistics with the use of indicators for the formulation of policies and programmes, as can be noted from the ECLAC web page. In addition to continuing to coordinate

³ The participants in the tenth meeting of specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system on the advancement of women in Latin America and the Caribbean were the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU); the following inter-governmental organizations also participated: the Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA) and the Organization of American States (OAS).

cooperation activities in the framework of the inter-agency project on gender indicators, each of the agencies present agreed to draft a document on equity gaps in its area of competence, with a view to the ninth meeting of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and the ten-year review of implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (Beijing +10).

In addition, as part of the activities oriented to the use and development of gender indicators, an inter-agency meeting was held on gender statistics with a view to coordinating conceptual and methodological aspects of the assistance provided to countries in the region (Santiago, Chile, 7-10 October 2002). The details of this activity are considered below in the section devoted to the relevant inter-agency project.

B. PROJECTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1. Projects

In the period under review, project implementation constituted a large part of the work programme of the Women and Development Unit. Firstly, implementation was concluded of the projects "Institutionalization of gender policies within ECLAC and sectoral ministries" and "Gender impact of pension system reforms in Latin America". Work continued on the inter-agency project "Use of gender indicators in public policy-making", and implementation began of the project "Capacity-building of national machineries for governance with the gender perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean", whose financing through the United Nations Development Account has been approved.

Institutionalization of gender policies within ECLAC and sectoral ministries

In mid-2002, the first phase of activities was concluded for the project "Institutionalization of gender policies within ECLAC and sectoral ministries", which was implemented with the support and cooperation of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), and whose main objective was to strengthen the formulation of public policies with gender equity through a technical and political process, with the participation of national women's offices, sectoral ministries, government entities, academic institutions and civil society organizations (including business, trades unions, women's organizations and academic centres). The project activities were based on labour policies as in this area the link between the economic and social aspects of development is more obvious and because the countries in the region are facing significant challenges in their efforts to apply policies to ensure equitable and high-quality employment for all.

At the country level, subsequent to a review of gender mainstreaming in economic policies in Latin America, the project activities focused on a gender analysis of employment status and on strengthening equitable labour policies concentrated in a single economic sector identified as important for the country's development: the health sector in Argentina, tourism in Ecuador, and the export manufacturing industry (maquila) in El Salvador. From the beginning, the project aimed to promote inter-agency and intersectoral collaboration. In this area the national women's offices played a leadership role in convening and coordinating the activities, the results of which are reflected in the conclusion of collaboration agreements and in the design of a strategy for gender mainstreaming in sectoral policies in a context of dialogue and negotiation that was previously unknown in the countries. These experiences were shared at the regional seminar on gender mainstreaming in economic and labour policies in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 12-13 June 2001), which was attended by a group of

sectoral ministers and ministers for women's affairs and directors of women's offices, as well as representatives of the countries participating in the project and ECLAC officials, with the aim of conducting a dialogue on mechanisms and strategies that lead to the formulation of public policies with gender equity.

The project activities included, in collaboration with the International Trade and Integration Division and the Núcleo de Estudios de la Mujer y Relaciones Sociales de Género of the University of São Paulo, a meeting of experts on globalization, technological change and gender equity, the main objective of which was to analyse the opportunities and restrictions on equity between women and men that were imposed by the processes of globalization and technological change, with a view to proposing an agenda for research and policies that incorporate the principle of gender equity (São Paulo, 5 and 6 November 2001). Two documents were published: the report of the meeting of experts on globalization, technological change and gender equity⁴ and the study "The new information technologies and women: necessary reflections", *Mujer y desarrollo* series No.39.⁵

With the collaboration of UNIFEM and ILPES, the first regional course on the linkages between economics and gender for public policy-making took place, for economists from all countries of the region, and at which the impact in terms of gender of the trade liberalization process and of current monetary flows was analysed (Santiago, Chile, 26-30 August 2002). The programme emphasized the lack of neutrality of economic policy and the biased design of taxes and public and fiscal spending. The programme included modules on gender and economics, macroeconomic policies and equity, fiscal policy, financing for development, trade liberalization and the differential gender impact, institutional aspects, and strategic planning and anti-cyclical policies. In addition, a select bibliography was published in English and Spanish of documents on economics and gender, which is a very important tool for governments, cooperation agencies and researchers, and the main purpose of which is to improve the exchange of information on gender and economics.⁶

In the second phase of the project, implementation of which began during the first half of 2003, the activities are oriented to guaranteeing the sustainability of the process initiated in the three countries mentioned above and extending it to other countries of the region, as well as to other economic sectors. As a result of the progress achieved in the first phase, requests were received from the national women's offices in Brazil, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic and an agreement was signed with the Ministry of Agricultural Development of Brazil. In addition to the analysis -from a gender perspective- of the sectoral labour markets, which will serve as an input for policy-making, and the intersectoral and inter-agency collaboration activities that are a characteristic of the project, there are plans to organize national and regional seminars, publish a training manual and prepare an expanded and updated version of the bibliography previously mentioned.

Gender impact of pension system reforms in Latin America

As for the economic and social rights of women, implementation is being concluded of the project "Gender impact of pension system reforms in Latin America" financed by the Government of the Netherlands. Its aim was to document the impact of the current reforms of social security and pension systems on the quality of life and work of women, and to formulate recommendations for public policies that would contribute to correcting gender inequalities in six selected countries: Argentina, Bolivia,

⁴ LC/L.1707, February 2002.

⁵ LC/L.1742-P, June 2002.

⁶ LC/L.1610, October 2001.

Brazil, Colombia, Chile and El Salvador. Over a period of 18 months, the project also sought to contribute to fulfillment of the recommendations adopted at the world conferences on the subject of social welfare and to reestablish the principles of universality, solidarity, integrity and efficiency in the pension systems, in a context where the majority of the countries of Latin America have completed the reform of their pension system or are in the process of doing so.

Since the inception of the project it has provided information on a subject about which little had previously been known: gender equity in pension systems. Prior to the studies and activities carried out in the context of the project, pension systems had been analyzed from a predominantly economic point of view. The cross-cutting focus of the project is on issue of rights: the rights of citizens to social security, the right of older adults to a good quality of life, and their right to economic security. It does not constitute a one-sided analysis but studies the gender dimension as it affects other dimensions. The project also examines the relationship of legal and institutional aspects with demographic changes and the labour market. An attempt is thus made to take account of the various factors that come together to determine the existing gender differences in the pension system. This approach establishes a methodological input that includes special diagnostic criteria for each country.

In this context, two documents containing legal background information were drafted: the review document *Instrumentos internacionales que consagran el derecho a la previsión social*⁷ and the study *Factores jurídicos, demográficos y laborales que determinan diferencias de género en el sistema de pensiones. Los casos de Argentina y Chile*.⁸ Two regional studies were also published: *Legislación previsional y equidad de género en América Latina*, Mujer y desarrollo series, No. 42⁹ and *Género, previsión y ciudadanía social en América Latina*,¹⁰ and four national studies: *La reforma de pensiones en Colombia y la equidad de género*, Mujer y desarrollo series, No. 41,¹¹ *A cinco años de la reforma de pensiones en El Salvador y su impacto en la equidad de género*, Mujer y desarrollo series, No. 43,¹² *Género y sistemas de pensiones en Bolivia*, Mujer y desarrollo series, No. 44¹³ and the preliminary draft of *O impacto de gênero na reforma da previdência social no Brasil*. In these documents the regulatory and institutional aspects of pension systems are examined, with special attention to underlying gender assumptions and stereotypes, as well as the demographic and labour indicators that impact on situations of inequity in the pension system.

At the same time, in order to complement the national studies, expert meetings were held on the gender impact of pension plan reform in Chile (17 and 18 June 2002),¹⁴ Argentina (22 and 23 August 2002),¹⁵ Colombia (31 October and 1 November 2002)¹⁶ and Bolivia (22 and 23 January 2003),¹⁷ with the

⁷ See http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/pensiones/publicaciones/word_doc/instrumentos.pdf.

⁸ Document presented at the thirty-fourth meeting of the Presiding officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 5 and 6 September 2002).

⁹ LC/L.1803-P, November 2002.

¹⁰ This document is in the process of being edited and published.

¹¹ LC/L.1787-P, October 2002.

¹² LC/L.1808, December 2002.

¹³ LC/L.1841-P, February 2003.

¹⁴ See the report of the meeting of experts on the gender impact of the pension system in Chile (LC/L.1759), 2002.

¹⁵ See the report of the expert meeting "El impacto de la reforma del régimen previsional argentino sobre la equidad de género" (LC/L.1817), 2003.

¹⁶ See the report of the expert meeting "El impacto de la reforma de pensiones en Colombia sobre la equidad de género" (LC/L.1816), 2003.

aim of collecting proposals for policies oriented to achieving equality in pension matters and identify information gaps in order to establish a research agenda. This process of study and analysis of the impact of pension reform on equity between men and women culminated in March 2003 with the regional meeting on the gender impact of pension system reforms in Latin America, at which the results of the studies carried out as part of the project were presented and continuity was provided in relation to the national-level meetings. Although the conclusions and proposals of the studies and meetings varied between the countries, common elements can be identified, such as the recommendation for the use of unisex mortality tables for the calculation of benefits, the need for greater control and transparency in pension institutions and the need for more statistical information. It was also unanimously concluded that inequities in the labour market are transferred into the pension system, and it is thus extremely important to formulate a comprehensive social policy.

Use of gender indicators in public policy-making

Since October 2000, ECLAC has been implementing, with the financial support of the Government of Italy, UNIFEM and UNFPA, the inter-agency project "Use of gender indicators in public-policy making". In this context, activities have been carried out for the construction of an integrated and flexible system of gender indicators that will not only bring visibility to the different circumstances in which the lives of men and women unfold, but also help to disentangle the relationship between the two and the new areas in which inequities are arising, as well as strengthening the capacity of countries in the region to use gender indicators in the design of public policies.

The project, implemented by the Women and Development Unit in close collaboration with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the Publication Division of ECLAC, has the support of the five regional commissions, specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system. To date they have signed agreements on the provision of technical assistance and training in the construction, analysis and use of gender indicators, as well as the development of conceptual tools and innovative methodologies for applying policies and programmes for mainstreaming the gender perspective, with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO). Soon other agreements will be signed with the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Labour Organization.

As mentioned in the previous report,¹⁷ one achievement of the project was the inclusion of specific activities for promoting the use of gender indicators in the programme of work of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, which held its first meeting in May 2001 (Santiago, Chile, 9-11 May 2001). In that context two technical meetings on gender statistics and indicators were planned. At the first of these meetings, which was on statistics and gender indicators to measure the incidence and trends in violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean (La Paz, Bolivia, 21-23 November 2001), financed with the help of UNIFEM and UNFPA, the proposal of ECLAC for measuring the incidence and trends in violence against women by an intimate partner was approved and a series of political and technical recommendations addressed to national statistical institutes, national women's offices, services

¹⁷ See the report of the expert meeting "*El impacto de la reforma de pensiones en Bolivia sobre la equidad de género*" (LC/L.1881), 2003.

¹⁸ See Activities of the ECLAC Secretariat relating to the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean (1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001) (LC/L.1591(MDM.33/3)), September 2001.

for women victims of violence, women's organizations and international cooperation agencies was adopted.¹⁹ At the second technical meeting, planned for the second half of 2003, it is hoped that progress will be made in including the gender perspective in poverty measurement methodologies.

In view of the need for governments in the region and civil society to have access to a system of gender indicators to formulate and monitor public policies, importance has been attached to technical assistance activities to improve data quality as well as training in the use and demand for indicators. At the national level, technical assistance has already been provided for the construction of a system of gender indicators at the women's offices and statistical institutes of Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay, and other requests are being processed from Argentina, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela. Similarly, assistance was provided for the design of indicators in other areas. This was the case for the National Council of Women, the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses and the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Employment of Ecuador, which requested technical assistance for identifying a set of economic indicators that can be used to diagnose and formulate labour and employment policies with a gender perspective.

In response to the growing demand for technical assistance from countries in the region, attention was drawn to the need to define a basic set of gender indicators for following up on the status of women in Latin America and the Caribbean and to harmonize the methodology for technical assistance on gender indicators used by the different organizations within the United Nations system. The Inter-Agency Meeting on Gender Statistics was therefore organized (Santiago, Chile, 7-10 October 2002) to review the preliminary version of the *Guía de asistencia técnica para la producción y el uso de indicadores de género*, prepared by ECLAC for integrating the lessons learned by experts who participated in the meeting and the knowledge acquired in building indicators on the issues of population, family and households, education, health, labour and economics, poverty, political participation and violence against women. The participants agreed that efforts should be directed towards consolidating an integrated system of indicators for the follow-up to the conferences held in Cairo, Beijing, Johannesburg and to the Millennium Summit and that the system should be shared by the organizations that provide technical assistance.

As part of the activities conducted to expand the scope of technical assistance from ECLAC on gender indicators, the Women and Development Unit and the Population Division of ECLAC (CELADE) sought to harmonize the goals relating to population and development emerging from the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994) with the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995) through a joint system of indicators for the follow-up to both instruments and regional activities for dissemination and training. The fruit of this joint effort was a special edition of the Demographic Bulletin of CELADE providing sociodemographic indicators from a gender perspective.²⁰ For the 2002-2003 biennium, this activity, financed by the United Nations Population Fund, has also contemplated training in technical and conceptual management of the joint technical and substantive staff indicator system of the national statistical institutes and national women's bureaux in 20 countries of the region. Workshops have been held on systems of indicators for the follow-up of international conferences. The first was held in Santiago, Chile from 27 November to 5 December 2002, with participants from the Andean and Southern Cone countries. The second workshop, scheduled for the first half of 2003 in Panama, will be attended by representatives of the Central American and non-English-speaking Caribbean countries.

¹⁹ See Report of the international meeting on gender statistics and indicators for measuring the incidence of and trends in violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1734), June 2002.

²⁰ See Demographic Bulletin, No. 70 (LC/G.2172-P), July 2002.

The project also involves the periodic dissemination of gender indicators compiled through a web page that will display 22 country profiles for countries in the region, on the basis of a minimum set of indicators and a series of comparative socioeconomic indicators at the regional level on the following issues: population, fertility, household and family, education, work and income, poverty, health and political participation.²¹ This information is updated to the period 1999-2000 for all countries that have provided the relevant data. The site also provides a system of figures that facilitate the analysis of the data compared in the section "Regional indicators", as well as an inventory of the gender indicators available in all the organizations within the United Nations system and establishes the relevant links in each thematic area of follow-up.

Democratic governance and gender equality in Latin America and the Caribbean

Within the framework of the United Nations Development Account, ECLAC recently started to execute the project "Democratic governance and gender equality in Latin America and the Caribbean" in collaboration with the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations. In the first year of execution, three substantive regional documents were prepared: *Gobernabilidad democrática e igualdad de género: una articulación posible*, *Decentralización y desarrollo local en América Latina: nuevas alternativas para la equidad de género?* and *Remoción de obstáculos electorales para una participación equitativa de las mujeres en la representación política de América Latina*.²² The first of these documents was based on country responses to a questionnaire designed to compile specific information on gender mainstreaming in the design, execution and evaluation of State reform and modernization policies. This questionnaire was sent to all the national offices for the advancement of women in the countries of the region. To date, responses have been received from Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay, and the relevant data have been systematized and analysed in the document *Gobernabilidad democrática e igualdad de género: una articulación posible*.

At the thirty-fourth meeting of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 5 and 6 September 2002), the ECLAC secretariat presented the project to representatives of member countries of the Conference, who approved the criteria for selection of the countries that would participate in the implementation of national activities under the project. Following the meeting of the Regional Conference, a meeting was held to sound out the views of a group of experts, political stakeholders and academics in the light of their accumulated experience and knowledge on concerted action (Santiago, Chile, 5 November 2002). The eleven Latin American experts attending the meeting considered the three above-mentioned regional documents, which are part of the conceptual framework of the project. Recommendations and suggestions were also noted for the execution of the national component of the project in the countries selected.

On the basis of the criteria for the selection of countries, approved at the thirty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers, the first national activities were launched in Brazil, Honduras, Mexico and Paraguay, the aim being to work out an approach and specific methodology for undertaking the relevant country studies. Initial contacts were also made with Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and the Dominican Republic.

²¹ Web page (<http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/indicadores/Default.htm>).

²² Documents presented at the thirty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 5 and 6 September 2002) under document numbers DDR/2, DDR/3 and DDR/4.

A technical cooperation agreement relating to the project was signed between ECLAC and the State Secretariat for the Rights of Women (SEDIM), currently the Special Secretariat on Policies on Women. This Agreement seeks to strengthen the Special Secretariat's capacity to formulate government policies as well as the functioning of women's networks and movements which contribute to democratic governance from a gender perspective. The ECLAC assistance to the Special Secretariat on Policies on Women was divided into two phases.

During the first phase, which was started in December 2002, three working documents were prepared: *Movimento de mulheres e políticas de gênero no Brasil*,²³ *A gestão federal e a questão de gênero: perspectivas de institucionalização*²⁴ and *Las políticas públicas de género: un modelo para armar. El caso de Brasil*.²⁵ ECLAC also collaborated with SEDIM on the organization of a meeting with representatives of civil society and political networks of the country with a view to reaching a consensus on the future agenda of SEDIM, making allowances for the period of transition of the government of the time. This meeting took place on 10 and 11 December 2002 and was attended by women parliamentarians, representatives of government bodies, women's networks and organizations of women's movements, the National Council for the Rights of Women and State Councils for the Rights of Women, as well as women from the corporate world and from the legal sphere and representatives of communications media. The purpose of the meeting was to report on and review the progress achieved in the area of governance and gender equality in Latin America as well as the possibilities and political and democratic mechanisms within the reach of women under the administration of President Luiz Inácio da Silva.

In terms of the second phase of the project on February 2003, an initial work mission was carried out under the direction of the Chief of the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC. The purpose of this mission was to identify, jointly with the new Government authorities, a policy area which would serve as the basis for designing an intervention strategy for governance, in accordance with the project methodology. This first activity of the second phase of the project yielded the following results:

- (i) Analysis of the new structure of the Special Secretariat for Policies for Women, its government objectives and in particular those relating to the project "*Capacity-building of national machineries for governance with gender perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean*"
- (ii) Analysis of the goals of the government agenda, goals and priorities of the secretariat and the agenda of the women's movement with a view to defining the area for intervention of the project. As a result, it was agreed that the "Zero Hunger" Programme offered the best opportunities for strengthening the Special Secretariat's institutional capacity with respect to gender mainstreaming in public policy-making.
- (iii) It was agreed that consultancy services would be sought to support the work of the Secretariat in achieving its objective through analysis and diagnosis of social and economic indicators to support the "Zero Hunger" programme, the generation of supplementary indicators, the systematization of data from public and private consultations and the review of studies and guidelines arising from that programme.

²³ See <http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/gobernabilidad/documentos/jpitanguy.pdf>.

²⁴ See <http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/gobernabilidad/documentos/tlobo.pdf>.

²⁵ See <http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/gobernabilidad/documentos/smon.pdf>.

In October 2002, the first coordination mission was conducted for the installation of the project in Honduras. The purpose of this mission was to define, jointly with the National Women's Institute and in consultation with other national authorities and representatives of civil society, the subject area of the national study bearing in mind both the specific project objectives and the most pressing national needs in the area of gender mainstreaming in public policy-making. In this framework, the Women and Development Unit held various working meetings with the National Institute for Women, the National Council for State Modernization, the Office of the Deputy Minister for Governance, deputies and different representatives of women's organizations and the electoral court. Priority was given to the preparation of a strategy for strengthening the political empowerment and leadership of women at the local level, which will be presented and discussed at a national seminar in order to progress towards their political validation, generate recommendations for their improvement and serve as a basis for a wider process of dissemination and application.

In addition, the activities of the project were launched in Mexico in December 2002 with the holding of the Conference "*Sistemas y resultados electorales, una visión regional desde las mujeres*" and the Seminar "*Hablemos del proceso de empoderamiento de las mujeres*". On the basis of some interviews conducted, attention was drawn to the urgent need to create mechanisms for strengthening electoral systems so as to foster the internal organization of the political parties and ensure the participation of women on an equal basis with men. It was also proposed that a system of indicators should be constructed for the follow-up of the political empowerment of women and electoral behaviour by sex, ethnic group and religion, among others, as well as the new electoral laws and their relevant case law. While the National Institute of Women (INMUJERES) is the agency that is executing the project in Mexico, it was noted that different agencies represented by the persons interviewed were interested in its development, namely, the Electoral Federal Institute (IFE), the Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB), the Centre for Sociological Studies of El Colegio de México and the Inter-disciplinary Group on Women, Labour and Poverty (GIMTRAP). In addition, a training course was carried out on the preparation of gender indicators on the empowerment of women.

Given the importance of the issue of democratic governance for the Government of Mexico, it was concluded that it was necessary to work to build awareness, and to follow up and compile reliable quantitative information on political parties, bearing in mind their organization and internal structure and all the aspects relating to the participation of women (candidacies, militants and decision-making, elective and municipal offices). Another recommendation was that attention should be given to the electoral context in which the project activities would be promoted especially as far as work with political parties was concerned. This work can be initiated from each party's women's secretariat. It was also stressed that it would be appropriate to sign inter-agency and inter-sectoral agreements in which INMUJERES would be the link. Considering that progress had already been made for the political empowerment of women—or example in IFE and SEGOB—it was suggested that an inter-sectoral group should be formed with representatives from government entities, academia, non-governmental entities and civil society organizations (INMUJERES, SEGOB, IFE, INAFED, SESEM, GIMTRAP, COLMEX, PUEG, PIEM) with a view to discussing the political empowerment of women and the exercise of the right to citizenship. It was agreed that INMUJERES would act as the liaison mechanism between these bodies. Given the importance of the information for the formulation of public policies, it was suggested that the instruments for measuring in political parties should mainstream the gender perspective. Lastly, it was concluded that achieving political empowerment of women at the local and municipal level required political will and commitment. Building awareness and the design of basic indicators and monitoring systems were also necessary.

The first coordination mission for setting up the project in Paraguay was conducted in March 2003. Its purpose was to identify jointly with the Women's Secretariat and in consultation with other national authorities and representatives of civil society, a policy area which would serve as a basis for the design of the intervention strategy for governance. Workshops were organized which were attended by representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Reform, the Technical Secretariat for Planning and the Ministry of the Civil Service as well as by representatives of different women's organizations. Some participants feared that the electoral situation arising at the end of the administration of President Luis Ángel González Macchi might cause discontinuity and setbacks in the process of gender mainstreaming with possible implications for decisions relating to State reform and ministerial reorganization. If, as was possible, the Women's Secretariat were to be absorbed by a new ministry for social welfare, this would imply a loss in terms of hierarchy and autonomy. Lastly, it was decided that the project should support the process of consolidation of gender mainstreaming in the country.

2. Technical assistance

During the period under review, in addition to the technical cooperation missions carried out within the framework of the projects financed by extrabudgetary resources, the Women and Development Unit also executed or supervised the following activities:

- (i) Support for coordination of the National Human Development Report 2001 of Guatemala, in collaboration with the UNDP Unit for Socio-economic Analysis (April 2001 to February 2002).
- (ii) Provision of technical assistance to the Centre for Gender Studies and Culture for Latin America and the Faculty of Philosophy and the Humanities of the University of Chile for the development of the research project, "Producción y transferencia de un modelo educativo conversacional en sexualidad y salud reproductiva dirigido a jóvenes" (Santiago, Chile, two-year agreement starting in July 2001).
- (iii) With funding from the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), provision of technical assistance to the Presidential Secretariat for Women of Guatemala within the framework of its positioning strategy in the State structure (Guatemala City, Guatemala, November 2001).
- (iv) With the financing of the Government of Italy, provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Honduras for gender mainstreaming in the State budget (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, November 2001).
- (v) With the financing of the National Women's Institute in Honduras, providing technical assistance to high-level officials and technical staff and middle-ranking Government officials for State decision-making from a gender perspective (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, August 2002).
- (vi) Participation in the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council (RAWOO) on emerging issues and political responses to the equitable growth and governance ("Pro-poor Growth and Governance") Amsterdam, Netherlands, November 2002).

C. GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE WORK OF ECLAC

The different ECLAC offices and substantive divisions have supported the execution of the projects described in this report. In addition, several of them have made efforts to mainstream the gender perspective in some of their programme and project activities.

1. Office of the Executive Secretary

The Office of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC receives substantive support from the Women and Development Unit in mainstreaming the gender perspective in the follow-up activities of the regional summits organized by them. In this respect, in the period under consideration, reference should be made in particular to the Hemispheric Conference on International Migration: Human Rights and the Trafficking in Persons in the Americas (Santiago, Chile, 20-22 November 2002) and to the first and second meetings of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 25 and 26 March 2002; and Panama City, 11 and 12 December 2002). The Women and Development Unit also presented a report to the twenty-ninth session of the Commission (Brasilia, 6-10 May 2002) and on that occasion, Member States discussed fully the impact of globalization on gender equity and recognized the importance of incorporating this perspective in the institution's documents. It should be pointed out, in this respect, that the second edition of the document *Globalization and Development* will integrate the comments of the countries on this issue.

2. Population Division of ECLAC – Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)

As in the previous two biennia, the Population Division of ECLAC has systematically incorporated the gender perspective in its work. This concern is reflected both in the data bases that the Division maintains and in the studies and dissemination activities, technical assistance and training courses that it conducts. The following is a summary of the areas in which it has attached special importance to the gender perspective during the period under consideration.

Starting with the inclusion of the module "Gender equity, equal opportunities and the empowerment of women" among the priority areas in the Regional System of Indicators for the Follow-up of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Latin America and the Caribbean, CELADE and the Women and Development Unit initiated the development of a joint regional system of indicators for the follow-up of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Beijing Platform for Action. These activities are being conducted with support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and include the preparation of joint system of indicators and regional dissemination and training activities.

Within this framework, the Division updated the information in its demographic databases on the basis of regional population estimates and projections and these are available through the ECLAC web page. Where basic information permits, special consideration is given to indicators disaggregated by sex. Demographic Bulletin No. 70²⁶ is devoted to the issue of sociodemographic indicators from a gender perspective and seeks to give a general and comparative vision of the gaps within and between countries

²⁶ LC/G.2172-P, July 2002.

of the region. In particular, the following issues were addressed: the overall demographic situation, sexual and reproductive health, mortality, education, the job situation, poverty, households and families.

During the period under review, important substantive activities were carried out in terms of social and socio-demographic vulnerability. The work conducted included the preparation of documents, three of which were presented at the twenty-ninth session of ECLAC, participation in seminars and high-level meetings and the planning of technical assistance missions to Bolivia, Nicaragua and Peru for the purpose of preparing studies on sociodemographic vulnerability which support the design of gender-sensitive policies and interventions in this field.²⁷ These studies reveal the different sociodemographic risks to which women of different social, economic and ethnic backgrounds are exposed and illustrates also the advances and setbacks recorded in recent years at the sociodemographic level in the exercise of rights, in particular sexual and reproductive rights.

In addition, within the framework of the preparatory activities of the Second World Assembly on Ageing (Madrid, 8-12 April 2002), various documents which refer explicitly to the gender perspective were prepared. Currently, a regional strategy is being designed specifically for the follow-up to the agreements adopted by the World Assembly on Ageing, which contemplate the application of the International Plan of Action and the Political Declaration of Madrid. The expected outcome is a Regional Plan of Action which will pay special attention to the gender perspective. Within the framework of the research conducted by CELADE on this issue, the gender perspective stands out as an essential component, not only for the methodological definition of quantitative studies on social support networks (Chile, Cuba and Mexico) or qualitative studies on community support networks for older persons (Chile and Mexico) but also for the policies and programmes of Bolivia, Chile, Nicaragua and Panama.

At a time when migratory flows have been intensifying, CELADE has continued to give attention to the gender issues underlying international migration in the region. One line of study seeks to estimate and process information and analyse migratory patterns and trends based on the data compiled in the 2000 round of censuses. These data reveal the specificity of women's participation in migration in four countries. This analysis is expected to be extended to the remaining countries once the database has been updated. These data form part of the Population Division's IMILA database (Investigation of International Migration in Latin America) whose tabulations for the most part provide sociodemographic and socioeconomic information of the migrants identified in the national population censuses.²⁸ The updating of the databases have enabled us to provide inputs for other information systems on migration—in which CELADE is participating—and other sources that supply them (for example, the project executed in Central America and the discussions on a migration observatory in South America). In all these cases, the migratory patterns and trends have been updated with attention to women's participation. In addition, documents have been published on specific issues (for example, migration in Central America) and presented in specialist seminars.

In addition, further progress has been made with the bibliographic exploration of the issue with a view to obtaining information on the theoretic perspectives of interpretation, the relevant dimensions considered and the results of the research conducted in the last few years. Based on an exploratory study

²⁷ See *Vulnerabilidad sociodemográfica en Nicaragua: un desafío para el crecimiento económico y la reducción de la pobreza* (LC/L.1774-P) and *Estado de la población peruana 2002* (www.inei.gob.pe/PeruCifras/HTML/banner/documents/EstadoPoblación2002.pdf).

²⁸ See http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getprod.asp?xml=/celade/noticias/paginas/5/5455/P5455.xml&xsl=/celade/tpl/p18f.xsl&base=/celade/tpl/top-bottom_mig.xsl.

conducted in 2001 on the participation of women and men in international migration of Latin Americans, empirical regularities were identified and new hypotheses were formulated which are based on bibliographical review and on the selection of references. CELADE has also been incorporating the human rights and gender perspectives in the analysis of migratory processes and has established links with sectors in the sphere of public policies and national legislation, international instruments (specific United Nations conventions) international organizations, civil society organizations devoted to these matters, academic media and inter-governmental migration forums in the Americas. In this context, the Division, in conjunction with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other ECLAC divisions, organized the Hemispheric Conference on International Migration: Human Rights and the Trafficking in Persons in the Americas; this Conference, held in November 2002, addressed explicitly the issue of gender and the human rights of migrants, trafficking in persons and best practices in this area (Santiago, Chile, 20-22 November 2002).

In terms of the spatial distribution of the population and internal migration, two studies were prepared on trends in this area: *Urbanización, redistribución espacial de la población y transformaciones socioeconómicas en América Latina*, Población y desarrollo series, No. 30²⁹ and *Distribución territorial de la población de América Latina y el Caribe: tendencias, interpretaciones y desafíos para las políticas públicas*, Población y desarrollo series, No. 32.³⁰ These documents include an analysis of specific gender issues relating to the growing presence of women in cities and the constant difficulties faced in some countries, by women in rural sectors in terms of access to basic services, in particular reproductive health services. With respect to domestic migration, both documents introduced the issue of gender selectivity in internal migration flows. This issue was examined in detail as were others linked to the characteristics of women migrants and their patterns of integration at their places of destination, in a study which should be concluded towards the end of 2003 and which was started towards the end of 2002.

The Population Division of ECLAC has also been executing the Regional biliteracy project on production, the environment, gender and reproductive health. All the technical documents, teaching materials and instruments for monitoring and evaluation are differentiated by gender.

3. Statistics and Economic Projections Division

As already mentioned in the report of the previous period, the Statistics and Economic Projections Division has increasingly assisted the Women and Development Unit in its efforts to strengthen the coordination activities within the United Nations system with respect to the formulation of gender indicators, and the publication of sex-disaggregated data.

Special mention should be made of the work being done in follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, in which a major effort is being made to mainstream the gender perspective in the follow-up indicators of all the goals and not only goal 3, which concerns ensuring equal opportunities for women and men. In addition, support is being given in mainstreaming the gender perspective in the activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, including its participation in the preparation and holding of the first international meeting on gender statistics and indicators for measuring the incidence of, and trends in, violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean (La Paz, Bolivia, 21-23 November 2001).

²⁹ LC/L.1782-P, September 2002.

³⁰ LC/L.1831-P, December 2002.

The Statistics and Economic Projections Division also played an active role at the Inter-Agency Meeting on Gender Statistics (Santiago, Chile, 7-10 October 2002) as well as at meetings organized by the Women and Development Unit with a view to developing a methodology for incorporating the gender perspective in measuring poverty.

4. Social Development Division

The Social Development Division has made an increasing effort to mainstream the gender perspective in the *Social Panorama of Latin America*. Thus, the 2000-2001 edition includes gender indicators on issues of poverty, education, employment and the family and a statistical annex with sex-disaggregated data for an important set of social indicators. The 2002 edition, on the other hand, will concentrate more on the issue of poverty. The gender perspective was also included in the study "*Las familias latinoamericanas: diagnóstico y políticas en los inicios del siglo XXI* Políticas sociales series No. 57³¹ and the document *Building equity from the beginning: the children and adolescents of Ibero-America*, prepared by ECLAC and UNICEF with the collaboration of the Secretariat for Ibero-American Cooperation (SECIB).³²

With respect to cooperation for development, officers of the Division also provided technical assistance to the eleventh Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government in preparing the document *Building equity from the beginning: the children and adolescents of Ibero-America*, which includes indicators and measurements from a gender perspective of the social situation of children and adolescents (Lima, Peru, 23 and 24 November 2001). At the request of UNDP and the Government of Costa Rica, assistance was provided to the sixteenth Rio Group Presidential Summit on poverty and the family with a gender perspective for preparation of the key document from Costa Rica. On this same occasion, a paper was presented on poverty and the family from the gender perspective at the Meeting of First Ladies of Central America (San José, Costa Rica, 11 and 12 April 2002). In Chile, support was provided to the Conference on family policies in the Inter-ministerial Committee of the National Women's Service (SERNAM) on the issue (Santiago, Chile, August 2001) and the meeting of the technical team on diagnostic analysis and public policy geared to families of the Family Foundation (Santiago, Chile, July 2001).

The Social Development Division has also made contributions to gender studies through its participation in conferences and analytical meetings. In particular, the Division presented commentaries or papers at the inter-agency coordination meeting on the family held with other organizations of the United Nations system (Santiago, Chile, 23 April 2002); the module "Family, community and territory: from strengthening capacities to generating opportunities" in the seminar "Perspectivas innovativas en la política social", organized by ECLAC and the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation (MIDEPLAN) of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 23 and 24 May 2002); the seminar on statistical sources relating to poverty from the gender perspective, organized by the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES) of Mexico, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information (INEGI) and the Secretariat of Social Development (SEDESOL) of the National Institute for Social Development (Mexico, D.F., 16 July 2002); the presentation of gender indicators on the issue of the family in the meeting of the Inter-agency Meeting on Gender Statistics (Santiago, Chile, 7 to 10 October 2002) and the Seminar-workshop "Capital social, una herramienta para los programas de superación de la pobreza urbana y rural" (Santiago, Chile, 8 and 9 January 2003).

³¹ LC/L.1652-P.

³² LC/G.2144, September 2001.

Lastly, within the framework of the preparatory activities for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, the Social Development Division will sponsor the sixth Ibero-American Conference on the Family, whose motto will be “Families and cultures” and which will be held in Montevideo, Uruguay from 15 to 18 September 2003.

5. Division of Production, Productivity and Management

The Division of Production, Productivity and Management also conducted activities in which the gender dimension was incorporated. The Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industrial and Technological Unit published the study *Education and the labour market in Latin America: why measurement is important and what it tells us about policies, reforms and performance*. Desarrollo productivo series, no. 114,³³ which analyses the wage differential between men and women by educational level based on data from household surveys; another study was published on education and the labour market in Latin America in the context of globalization.³⁴ In addition, a gender-sensitive research project has been started on the integration of new teachers into the national educational system, financed by the National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (FONDECYT) of Chile.

The Unit also collaborated closely with the Committee on Women in Statistics (CWS) of the International Statistical Institute (ISI). Their work included the construction of a web site of the CWS, the organization of the fifty-third session of the Institute, the preparation of the ISI final report “A Characterization of Statisticians by Gender and collaboration in conducting the survey *Women in Statistics in the Pharmaceutical and Biotechnology Industries*.”

Furthermore, the Agricultural Development Unit has been contributing to gender mainstreaming in its presentations in different forums. In the period under review, the Unit published the article “Evolución y distribución de los hogares agrícolas chilenos entre 1992 y 2000” presented to the Congress of Agricultural Economists of Chile (Chillán, Chile, 29 and 30 October 2002) and the document *Las prácticas de herencia de tierras agrícolas: Una razón más para el éxodo de la juventud?*, Desarrollo productivo series, No. 135.³⁵

The Unit also participated in a series of lectures and analytical meetings in which the gender perspective was incorporated. These included the lecture “El empleo rural no agrícola (y el empeo urbano agrícola): fenómeno(s) creciente(s)” which was concentrated on the issues on labour participation by age group and gender, requested by ILO for its periodic workshops on the labour market (Santiago, Chile, 21 November 2001); the lecture on “El envejecimiento de la población agrícola en América Latina” delivered at the Seminar “Relaciones Europa-América Latina: el desafío agrario” organized by the Latin American Centre for Relations with Europe (CELARE), the Organization for International Economic Relations (IER), Market Research Services (SIMER), the European Union (EU) and ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 7 and 8 November 2002); the paper “Desafíos en las estrategias de desarrollo agrícola y rural y sus implicancias para la implementación de acciones de combate de la pobreza rural”, presented at the Meeting of the Task Force for the implementation of a training programme in public management for development, organized by the Regional Training Programme on Rural Development (PROCASUR) (Lima, Peru, 29 and 30 October 2002); and the commentary on the book “*Conociendo a la joven rural*”,

³³ LC/L.1631-P, November 2002.

³⁴ See CEPAL Review No. 77, August 2002, pp. 123-141.

³⁵ LC/L.1837-P, December 2002.

presented at the workshop “Realidad de la joven rural” organized by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) (Santiago, Chile, 9 November 2001).

In addition, the Unit has carried out teaching activities which mainstreamed the gender perspective into the analysis of issues such as demography, age groups, labour integration and migration, conducted within the framework of the summer school “Agricultural restructuring and rural poverty”, organized annually by the Division of Production, Productivity and Management (Santiago, Chile, 2001 and 2002).

6. Economic Development Division

During the period under consideration, the Economic Development Division participated actively in the activities conducted by the Women and Development Unit, the foremost being the first Regional Course on Coordination between Economics and Gender for Public-policy Formulation” (Santiago, Chile, 26 to 30 August 2002), organized by ECLAC in collaboration with UNIFEM and ILPES, in which it presented a paper on “Institutional aspects of economic development models” and participated in the Round Table on the analysis of taxes from the gender perspective in government budgets; the international seminar “Enfoque de género en los presupuestos” (Santiago, Chile, 3 and 4 September 2002), organized by SERNAM, the Ministry of Finance of Chile, UNDP, UNIFEM, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and ECLAC, in which the paper was presented “Decisiones de política económica general: existe una dimensión de género?”; the meeting on labour and economics at the Inter-Agency Meeting on Gender Statistics (Santiago, Chile, 7-10 October 2002); and the regional meeting of experts on the gender impact of pension system reforms in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, March 2003) in which comments were made on this topic.

Officers from the Division also participated in the Panel “Economía, trabajo y pobreza” at the Encuentro Nacional del Area Autonomía Económica y Superación de la Pobreza (Santiago, Chile, November 2002), organized by SERNAM and in the workshop “Macroeconomía y género” (Bogotá, Colombia, February 2003) organized by the Fundación Agenda Colombia and the Women and peace project of Colombia with support from UNIFEM, at which the paper “Decisiones de política económica general: Existe una dimensión de género?” was presented. A study is also being prepared on labour integration of young people of both sexes in Latin America and is scheduled to be published in late 2003.

In addition, the Economic Development Division included an analysis of the advances made in evaluating the labour market policies from a perspective that incorporates criteria of effectiveness, efficiency, equity and gender equity in the module “Labour market policies and their evaluation of the project “Strategies for sustainable development policies in Latin America and the Caribbean: promoting socially sustainable economic policies”,. Moreover, for the period 2003-2004, the project “Integrating young people into the labour market”, which incorporates the gender perspective, was launched with financing from GTZ.

7. Division of International Trade and Integration

The Division of International Trade and Integration, together with the Women and Development Unit, organized a meeting of experts on globalization, technological change and gender equity (São Paulo, Brazil, 5 and 6 November 2001) with a view to understanding, analysing and proposing guidelines for research on the relationship between globalization, technological change and gender equity. Within this

framework, the literature on the gender dimension of globalization in Latin America and the Caribbean was reviewed.³⁶

The Division participated actively in the teaching activities of the First Regional Course on Coordination between Economics and Gender for Public Policy Formulation (Santiago, Chile, 26-30 August 2002) organized jointly by the Women and Development Unit, ILPES and UNIFEM, and which is described below in section III.B.

8. Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division

During the biennium 2001-2002, the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division collaborated on the update of the Handbook for Estimating the Socioeconomic and Environmental Effects of Disasters, originally published in 1991, with the publication and translation of texts on the impact of natural disasters from the gender perspective. Two other documents will also be prepared jointly with the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC.

The Division also participated in the workshop "Sistema de indicadores para el seguimiento de conferencias internacionales (Santiago, Chile, 27 November to 5 December 2002), organized by the Women and Development Unit and the Population Division of ECLAC (CELADE) with funding from UNFPA, with the presentation of the objectives of the five-year review process on the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the World Conference on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002) with a view to their integrated follow-up with the Millennium Development Goals. A discussion module was also organized entitled "Decentralization, equity and urban poverty reduction" at the Meeting of the Group of Experts on Urban Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 27 and 28 January 2003), which analysed the issue of the municipality and how to improve the efficiency of policies for reducing urban poverty and inequities, in the light of cultural, socioeconomic and ethnic differences and the gender dimension.

The Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division has also integrated the relationship between poverty and the differential effects on women and men in its research activities on urban poverty in the project "Pobreza urbana: estrategia orientada a la acción para los gobiernos e instituciones municipales en América Latina" which was launched in 2002 with financing through the United Nations Development Account). In this connection, the Division has been studying in particular the economic, social and cultural factors that heighten the form and intensity of urban female poverty and uses sex-disaggregated data when sufficient information is available.

9. Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division

In conjunction with the Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI), the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division prepared an interesting study on women in the Bolivian mining industry.

³⁶ See The Gender Dimension of Globalization: A Survey of the Literature with a Focus on Latin America and the Caribbean, Comercio internacional series, No. 17 (LC/L.1679-P), December 2001.

10. Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

Through their Office of Investment Projects and Programming, the Institute has been developing a line of work directed at incorporating the gender perspective in the preparation of project evaluation. The main purpose is to incorporate this variable into a new version of the Guide to the International Course on Preparation and Evaluation of Local Development Projects, which was to come out in 2002.

Moreover, the Institute collaborated with the Women and Development Unit on activities relating to the preparation of the public budget with a gender perspective. In particular, it provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance of Honduras; participated in a domestic meeting on the issue, in which it presented the experience of Bolivia; and prepared the first regional course on coordination between economics and gender for public policy formulation (Santiago, Chile, 26 to 30 August 2002), which is described in detail in section III.B.

Given the Institute's interest in gender issues, data on participants in its courses is now sex-disaggregated and female participation trends in the international, subregional and national courses are being studied with a view to orienting its selection process in a more equitable manner.

11. ECLAC Office in Bogotá

The ECLAC Office in Bogotá collaborated with the Women and Development Unit on the preparation of the Meeting of experts on the gender impact of the pension system in Colombia (31 October-1 November 2002) and participated jointly with representatives of the Economic Development Division in a meeting on the status of women faced with the Colombian economic situation, organized by UNIFEM (Bogotá, Colombia, 20 February 2003).

12. ECLAC Office in Brasilia

The ECLAC Office in Brasilia has mainstreamed the gender perspective in one of the areas of the project "Poverty and functional aspects of the labour market in Brazil" executed within the framework of the agreement signed with the Development Fund for International Development (DFID) of the Government of the United Kingdom.

13. ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires

The ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires collaborated actively with the Women and Development Unit on the organization of the Meeting of experts on the gender impact of pension systems in Argentina (Buenos Aires, 22 and 23 August 2002).

14. ECLAC Office in Montevideo

The ECLAC Office in Montevideo, with the technical assistance provided by the Women and Development Unit, has supported the Institute of the Family and Women in designing a project for the creation of a system of information with gender indicators as well as in the preparation of a national plan

for gender equity; it has also supported the Commission on Women of the Municipality of Montevideo in the design of a methodology for the evaluation of their Plan for Equal Opportunities and Rights.

D. ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF ECLAC IN MEXICO AND IN THE CARIBBEAN

1. ECLAC Subregional Headquarters in Mexico

During the period covered by this report, this subregional headquarters, which also has responsibility for the countries of Central America, continued to deepen the process of gender mainstreaming in its substantive activities and in those carried out in the countries of Central America. Moreover, it approved the creation of the post of Officer for Social Affairs and Gender Issues. In particular, the Social Development Unit published the final version of the document *Mujer rural, escolaridad y empleo en el Istmo centroamericano: hacia una identificación de áreas prioritarias de políticas públicas*³⁷ and the report of the meeting of experts in which it was presented for its discussion in January 2001.³⁸ Following this, a proposal was launched for a Plan for opportunities for rural women in the Central American Isthmus, which was to be submitted for consultation to women's machineries and, in particular, to the sectoral ministries relating to countries in the subregion in order to promote a strategy based on a new vision for rural women and economic support in the fight against poverty.

The International Trade Unit published the preliminary updated version of the Handbook for Estimating the Socioeconomic and Environmental Effects of Disasters, originally published in 1991, which mainstreams the gender perspective and includes a special chapter on the impact of disasters on women.³⁹ As part of the task of reviewing this handbook, a meeting of experts was organized to study the gender impact of disasters in relation to the population affected (Mexico, D.F., 31 August 2001).

As part of the inter-agency collaboration, the Subregional headquarters has continued to participate actively in the activities of the Inter-agency Group on Gender which brings together fourteen organizations in the United Nations system that are represented in Mexico. This Group is responsible for following up on gender mainstreaming in the substantive work of ECLAC in the organizations of the United Nations system represented in Mexico. Thus, it organized a workshop on gender issues for heads of organizations (Mexico, D.F., 14 June 2002) and participated in the press conference coordinated by UNIFEM in celebration of International Women's Day (Mexico, D.F., 7 March 2002) and in the process of definition of the project "Gender and poverty observatory of the Social Development Institute (INDESOL)", in which representatives of UNIFEM participated in the different government and non-governmental entities (Mexico, D.F., April and May 2002). In the same vein, the first Conference of Indigenous Women of the Americas was held (Oaxaca, Mexico, 30 November to 4 December 2002) and representatives participated in the presentation of a job proposal consisting in the launching of a campaign of information and collection of funds with a view to promoting health and the rights of women in collaboration with agencies of the United Nations system, private enterprise and the communications media (Mexico, D.F., 13 March 2003).

³⁷ LC/MEX/L.514.

³⁸ See Informe de la Reunión de expertas sobre mujer rural, escolaridad y empleo en el Istmo Centroamericano: hacia una identificación de áreas prioritarias de políticas públicas (LC/MEX/L.511(SEM.120/2)), 2002.

³⁹ LC/MEX/L.519, May 2002.

This subregional office also made contributions based on the gender perspective for its presentations in analytical meetings. In particular, it presented the following papers: “La visión de la CEPAL en el proceso de elaboración del Programa Nacional de Igualdad de Oportunidades y No Discriminación Contra la Mujeres (PROEQUIDAD)”, presented at the forum “Gender equity in economic development: economics, employment and productive development”, organized by the National Women’s Institute (Mexico, D.F., 8 August 2001); “La incorporación de la equidad de género en los ámbitos económico y laboral”, presented at the international forum “Mujer trabajadora Siglo XXI: retos y familia”, organized by the National Women’s Institute, the Mexican Social Security Institute and the Integral Family System (DIF) Mexico, D.F., 17 and 18 September 2001); “Institucionalización de la perspectiva de género en América Latina y el Caribe”, presented at the Seminar “Gender Mainstreaming” organized by the National Institute of Women and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Mexico (Mexico, D.F., 19 September 2001); “Perspectiva de género: eje transversal de la política internacional”, presented at the fourth Forum on international relations, organized by the Autonomous Technological Institute of Mexico (ITAM) (Mexico, D.F., 26 September 2001); “Los derechos humanos de la mujer rural” presented at the Forum “Human rights of women”, organized by the City Council of Lerma (Mexico, D.F., 15 October 2001) and in the second State Meeting of Rural Women, organized by the Department of Women’s Affairs in the Ministry of Social Development of the State of Hidalgo (25 October 2001); “Género, medio ambiente y desarrollo sustentable”, presented at the first committee meeting on gender and the environment, organized by the Department of Gender Equity in the Ministry of the Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries (SEMARNAP). and the National Women’s Institute and during which an agreement was signed between the two institutions in order to introduce the gender perspective as a cross-cutting approach (Mexico, D.F., 6 December 2001); “Mujer: perfil fundamental en la familia”, presented at the International Symposium “Prospects for women in the third millennium”, organized by the Human Rights Commission of the State of Mexico on the occasion of International Women’s Day (Toluca, Mexico, 13 March 2002); “El género en el Sistema de las Naciones Unidas”, presented at the Seminar on gender and poverty: challenges and prospects organized by the National Social Development Institute (INDESOL) (Mexico, D.F., 6 August 2002); “Reducción de la pobreza, crecimiento económico y equidad de género”, presented at the Central American and Caribbean conference “Poverty reduction democratic governance and gender equity”, organized by the Project on Promoting gender policies of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) (Managua, Nicaragua, 28 August 2002); “Equidad social y territorial: Acceso a los recursos naturales, los créditos y la financiación. Control y tenencia de la propiedad de la tierra, presented at the third World Congress on Rural Women, organized by the Institute for Women’s Studies of Spain, Madrid, Spain, 1-5 October 2002); “La participación de la mujer en el contexto de los Tratados Internacionales”, presented at the first Congress on Gender Studies in the State of Mexico, organized by the Mexican Women’s Institute and the Autonomous University of the State of Mexico (Toluca, Mexico, 25 November 2002); and “El tratamiento de la violencia en América Latina y el Caribe”, presented at a special meeting of the Legislative Assembly of the Federal District which was attended by legislators, government officials, academics and non-governmental organizations (Mexico, D.F., 26 November 2002).

As regards the projects executed by the subregional office, following the first phase of the project “Reproductive education and responsible fatherhood in the Central American Isthmus, the following documents were published: *Diagnóstico sobre paternidad responsable y propuestas para un programa nacional en El Salvador*,⁴⁰ *Diagnóstico sobre educación reproductiva y paternidad responsable en Honduras*,⁴¹ *Educación reproductiva y paternidad responsable en Nicaragua*,⁴² *La paternidad*

⁴⁰ LC/MEX/L.477, 6 July 2001.

⁴¹ LC/MEX/L.478, 6 July 2001.

⁴² LC/MEX/L.479, 6 July 2001.

responsable en Costa Rica: una tarea pendiente,⁴³ *Diagnóstico sobre educación reproductiva y paternidad responsable en Panamá*,⁴⁴ *Educación reproductiva y paternidad responsable en Guatemala*⁴⁵ and *Paternidad responsable en el Istmo Centroamericano*.⁴⁶ This last document was presented as a discussion paper at the regional seminar on responsible parenting in the Central American Isthmus (San José, Costa Rica, 13 July 2001)⁴⁷ together with the regional strategy entitled *Iniciativa para la paternidad responsable en el Istmo Centroamericano*.⁴⁸ The outcomes of the project and the regional strategy were then presented at a series of meetings geared for building institutional capacities. These meetings were attended by representatives of government sectors, civil society and cooperation agencies and were held in Panama (26 to 29 September 2001), Costa Rica (28 to 30 October 2001), Mexico 31 October 2001; and 16 to 23 January 2002), Guatemala (22 and 23 November 2001), El Salvador and Honduras (16 to 20 December 2001).

In addition, other follow-up activities were carried out. These include a video-conference on the Responsible Fatherhood Act, transmitted from the State University for Distance Learning of Costa Rica and in which organizations of that country participated as well as representatives of the Legislative Assembly and civil society organizations in El Salvador and Guatemala (18 March 2002); and the preparation of the training manual for incorporating the initiative on responsible fatherhood⁴⁹ the preliminary version of which was used for the first time at the training workshop of the El Salvador Training School for the Judiciary (San Salvador, 21 and 22 March 2002). Following this, the *Propuesta de indicadores de paternidad responsable*,⁵⁰ which seeks to make the different aspects relating to the exercise of responsible fatherhood measurable, accountable and assessable. In addition, a joint UNFPA/ECLAC study was started on sociocultural factors associated with the behaviour of men with respect to fatherhood in Central America, whose purpose is to deepen some of the results of the execution of the project in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. Other training workshops were held to strengthen the institutional capacity of countries: Costa Rica (July 2002), Panama (August 2002) and El Salvador (September 2002). In addition, a project evaluation meeting was organized and attended by some of the national consultants in order to examine the impact of the project on different sectors and the possibilities of following up with the countries' own resources (Mexico, D.F., 12 and 13 September 2002) and a book was published entitled: "Educación reproductiva y paternidad responsable en el Istmo Centroamericano".

In addition, within the framework of its internal training programme, the subregional office organized the seminar "Macroeconomía y género (Mexico, D.F., 5 September 2002) for the follow-up of the seminar "El género en el análisis económico y social" (Mexico, D.F., eight sessions between February and March 2001) in order to bring to the technical areas of ECLAC tools in the form of economic and social indicators from the gender perspective.

⁴³ LC/MEX/L.480, 9 July 2001.

⁴⁴ LC/MEX/L.481, 10 July 2001.

⁴⁵ LC/MEX/L.494, 19 September 2001.

⁴⁶ LC/MEX/L.475, 6 July 2001.

⁴⁷ See the Informe del Seminario Regional sobre paternidad responsable en el Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/L.495(SEM.126/2)), 21 September 2001.

⁴⁸ LC/MEX/L.496, October 2002.

⁴⁹ LC/MEX/L.518, October 2002.

⁵⁰ LC/MEX/L.542, October 2002.

2. ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

During the period covered by this report, the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean organized two experts meetings, one on Strategies to End Violence against Women: Data Collection Systems for Domestic Violence in the Caribbean (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 8-9 November 2001)⁵¹ and the other on Gender Socialisation and Violence: Exploring a Research Agenda (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago 9-10 December 2002), focus was to develop a research agenda to examine the linkages between gender socialisation and violence in the Caribbean. The experts reviewed the existing research on gender socialisation in the Caribbean and identified research needs and areas of possible inter-agency collaboration.⁵²

The Subregional Headquarters also provided substantive servicing to the following meetings: "Policy Roundtable on an National Action Plan for Gender-based Violence" organized by the Ministry of Health, Human Services, Family Affairs and Gender Relations of St. Lucia (24 July 2001); the CARICOM Secretariat Ministerial Roundtable on Gender and Development (Georgetown, Guyana, 2 October 2001); the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Annual Caribbean Gender Equality Fund Coordinators Meeting (Grenada, 11 June 2002); the Meeting of Experts of the Caribbean Regional Analysis of Violence Against Women convened by the Inter-American Commission on Women (CIM) of the Organisation of American States (OAS) (Georgetown, Guyana, 20-21 June 2002); and a Workshop on the Collection of Domestic Violence Data organized by the Ministry of Community Development and Gender Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago (Port of Spain, 17 December 2002).

The Subregional Headquarters also participated in the organization of a workshop on "Rethinking Economics: Does Gender Matter?" in collaboration with the Centre for Gender and Development Studies Workshop of the University of West Indies (St. Augustine Campus, Trinidad, 5 December 2001) as well as the Regional Conference on Gender-based Violence and the Administration of Justice in collaboration with the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) and CIDA Gender Equality Programme: (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 3-5 February 2003). The objectives of this meeting were twofold, namely, to review the justice system responses to gender-based violence with specific focus on police training and supporting social services; and to develop an integrated plan of action to gender-based violence with particular attention to the justice system.

With regard to technical cooperation activities, the Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean provided assistance to the Women's Bureau of Dominica for the development of a training programme for interviewers for the Domestic Violence Sample Survey and training of interviewers and to the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis on a social survey of sugar workers. Ongoing activities of technical assistance include the development of a national gender policy and action plan with the Division of Gender Affairs of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the Division of Gender Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago. The ECLAC/CDCC secretariat has also undertaken the coordination of the research components

⁵¹ See Report of the ECLAC/CDCC Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Strategies to End Violence against Women: Data Collection Systems for Domestic Violence in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.674) and Data Collection protocol for Domestic Violence (LC/CAR/G.691).

⁵² See Report of the ECLAC/CDCC Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting Report Of The Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting On Gender Socialization and Domestic Violence: Developing A Research Agenda, January 2003 (LC/CAR/721).

of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (ECSC) project on the “Family Law and Domestic Violence Legislative Reform Project and continues to be a member of the Advisory Team to the project.

It is worth underlining that in the provision of its technical assistance with the national machineries for women, the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat has identified a need for the updating of socio-economic and demographic data on women and men in the Caribbean. The dated information available has hampered gender planning in so far as it does not permit an analysis of the changing patterns of gender relations in the Caribbean. Meeting this need for critical analysis is a priority of the secretariat and in this regard the project entitled “Social Statistical Databases and a Methodological Approach for a Social Vulnerability Index for Small Island Developing States” currently being implemented places great emphasis on the gender disaggregation of all statistical data.

In addition, the Social Development Unit of this subregional headquarters has published the following documents: *An Evaluative Study of the Implementation of Domestic Violence: Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines*,⁵³ *Developing Social Policy for Youth with Special Reference to Young Men*,⁵⁴ *Advancing Gender Equality in the Caribbean: Legislative Approaches to Sex Discrimination*,⁵⁵ *St. Kitts and Nevis: Social Audit of the Sugar Industry. Part 1: Social Survey of Sugar Workers*⁵⁶ and four issues of its newsletter *Gender Dialogue*, devoted to topical issues of gender mainstreaming in public policies in Caribbean countries

As for extra-budgetary financed projects, the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat is in the process of implementing a project on Gender and Macroeconomic Policies in the Caribbean. Partially supported by CIDA Gender Equality Programme, the project has the following goals: to undertake a needs assessment of economic planners/planning units in gender analysis and planning in selected Caribbean countries and to build the capacity of national and regional economic planners in gender analysis and gender planning through two subregional training workshops. Overall, the project activities should result in an increased awareness by policy makers of gender differentials and the necessity to take account of these differences to maximise the beneficial impact of governmental policy in meeting gender and social development goals.

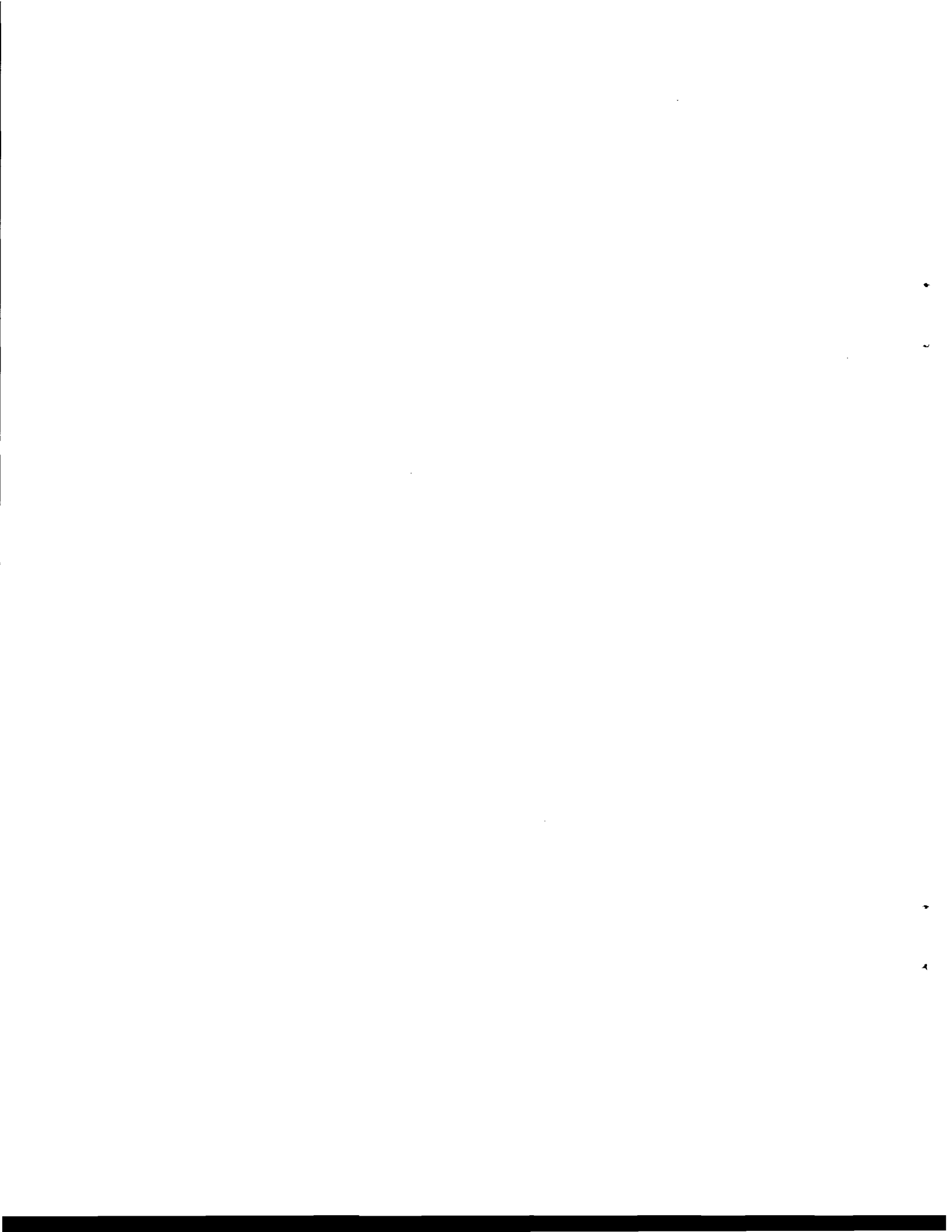
In collaboration with the UNIFEM Caribbean Office, the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat is also undertaking an assessment of ‘End Violence against Women’ initiatives in the Caribbean. The specific objectives of the Caribbean EVAW Assessment are: to provide an overview of the range of EVAW actions in the regional context, between 1992 to present; to examine the institutional changes across key institutions, concentrating on the administration of justice; to identify strategies, focuses and alliances that have contributed to progress in the area of violence against women which could guide the future work of UNIFEM and other key actors that work on this issue and possible alliances that were never consolidated and why; and to analyse specific situations of violence against women so as to increase understanding of other dimensions of violence and to identify emerging contextual issues. The research is expected to be completed in May 2003.

⁵³ LC/CAR/G.659.

⁵⁴ LC/CAR/G.667.

⁵⁵ LC/CAR/G.670.

⁵⁶ November 2002 (LC/CAR/R.66) (Restricted).



III. OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. MEETINGS

1. Meetings organized by ECLAC

(i) Conference "Social Capital and Poverty Reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean: Toward a New Paradigm", organized jointly with the University of Michigan (Santiago, Chile, 25 September 2001); the Women and Development Unit acted as moderator and participated in the panel "Condicionantes de género y capital social";

(ii) Seminar-workshop on employment and gender policies, organized by the National Women's Council (CONAMU) together with the Technical Advisory Committee of the Inter-Ministerial Commission on Employment, with the support of ECLAC and UNIFEM (Quito, Ecuador, 12 and 13 March 2002);

(iii) Hemispheric Conference on International Migration: Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons in the Americas, organized jointly with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (Santiago, Chile, 20 to 22 November 2002); presentation of the document "Trata de mujeres: conexiones y desconexiones con migración y derechos humanos";

(iv) First workshop on a system of indicators for follow-up to international conferences, organized by the Women and Development Unit and the Population Division of ECLAC (CELADE) (Santiago, Chile, 27 November to 5 December 2002);

(v) Moderation of Session I "Investigaciones cualitativas sobre redes comunitarias de apoyo social" at the meeting of experts on social support networks for older persons (Santiago, Chile, 9-12 December 2002);

(vi) Address by Judith Astelarra on gender policies and social change (Santiago, Chile, 13 December 2002);

(vii) Seminar-workshop "Capital social, herramienta para los programas de superación de la pobreza urbana y rural", organized by the Social Development Division of ECLAC together with Michigan State University (Santiago, Chile, 8 and 9 January 2003);

(viii) Meeting of experts on urban poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division (Santiago, Chile, 27 and 28 January 2003); presentation of the paper "Reducción de la pobreza urbana. Un desafío para la equidad de género" in module F "Descentralización, equidad y reducción de la pobreza urbana".

2. Meetings co-sponsored by ECLAC

(i) Seminar "Cuerpo y sexualidad", organized by the University of Art and Social Sciences (ARCIS) and sponsored by ECLAC, UNFPA and the Chilean Institute of Reproductive Medicine (ICMER) (Santiago, Chile, 5 October 2001);

(ii) International workshop on national health accounts and gender, organized by WHO/PAHO and the National Health Fund (FONASA) of Chile and sponsored by ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 18 and 19 October 2001);

(iii) Seminar "Participación, representatividad: condiciones para el desarrollo humano", organized by the National Women's Service (SERNAM) and sponsored by ECLAC and UNDP (Santiago, Chile, 22 January 2002); presentation of the paper "Mujeres de actoras de la democracia a protagonistas de la gobernabilidad";

(iv) International workshop "Género y salud sexual y reproductiva en las reformas de salud de América Latina y el Caribe", organized by PAHO/WHO, SERNAM, the Ministry of Health and ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 29 and 30 April 2002); presentation of the paper "Salud y derechos sexuales y reproductivos en América Latina. Necesidades de información";

(v) International seminar on gender policies in budgets, organized by the Ministry of Finance and the National Women's Service (SERNAM) of Chile, jointly with UNDP, UNIFEM, GTZ and ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 3 and 4 September 2002).

3. Other inter-agency meetings

(i) Meeting of agencies of the United Nations system in Chile with the National Women's Service (SERNAM) (Santiago, Chile, 10 August 2001);

(ii) Press conference for the United Nations system in Chile on "Las mujeres de Afganistán: realidades y oportunidades" on the occasion of International Women's Day 2002 (Santiago, Chile, 7 March 2002);

(iii) Delivery and presentation of the UNDP 2002 Human Development Report for Bolivia "Capacidades Políticas y Desarrollo Humano" (La Paz, Bolivia, 14 March 2002); participation in the discussion panel;

(iv) Signing of a letter of understanding between ECLAC and FLACSO on collaboration on activities for developing useful shared tools for the construction, analysis and use of gender indicators for follow-up and evaluation of the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001, and the Beijing Platform for Action (Santiago, Chile, 29 April 2002);

(v) Seminar "América Latina y el Caribe: desafíos frente a los objetivos de desarrollo del milenio", organized by the Inter-American development Bank (IDB) (Washington D.C., 10 and 11 June 2002); presentation of a paper on "Análisis de las metas sobre equidad de género";

(vi) Joint UNFPA/ECLAC meeting on population and poverty, with the objective of achieving a greater understanding of the connections between population and poverty and thus helping to identify more effective strategies for poverty reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 14 and 15 October 2002);

(vii) Thirty-first Assembly of Delegates of the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW) of the OAS (Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, 29-31 October 2002);

(viii) Inter-American Inter-Institutional Forum on Gender Equality, organized by the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW) of the OAS (Washington D.C., 20 February 2003); the ECLAC Office in Washington D.C. made a presentation on the Commission's experience with gender statistics;

(ix) Presentation "Cumplimiento de las metas del milenio y equidad de género en América Latina y el Caribe", organized by the United Nations system in Chile, on the occasion of International Women's Day (Santiago, Chile, 5 March 2003).

4. Participation in other meetings

(i) Seminar-workshop "Mujer, pobreza y derechos humanos: con voz propia", organized by the National Institute of Women (INAMU) (San José, Costa Rica, 22-24 August 2001);

(ii) Plenary session of the Supreme Council on Labour of El Salvador, held at the request of the Salvadoran Women's Development Institute (ISDEMU) (San Salvador, 24 August 2001); presentation of the results of the study "La situación económico-laboral de la maquila en El Salvador: un análisis de género", prepared in the context of the joint ECLAC/GTZ project "Institutionalization of gender policies within ECLAC and sectorial ministries";

(iii) Second meeting of the subregional network of countries of Central America and the Caribbean, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Investment and Economic Cooperation (Havana, Cuba, 8-11 January 2002);

(iv) Seminar on "Estadísticas y políticas públicas en pro de la equidad entre mujeres y hombres", organized by the Nicaraguan Women's Institute (INIM) and the National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC) (Managua, Nicaragua, 7 and 8 March 2002); presentation of the paper "Iniciativas del sistema de Naciones Unidas en torno a la producción y uso de estadísticas de género en políticas públicas";

(v) Forum-workshop on gender statistics, organized by the Information System for Monitoring the Status of Women in Nicaragua (SISESIM) (Managua, Nicaragua, 7-8 March 2002);

(vi) Inauguration of the seminar-workshop "Sistema de equidad de género en el Programa de Mejoramiento de la Gestión", organized by the National Women's Service (SERNAM) (Santiago, Chile, 21 and 22 March 2002);

(vii) Seminar "La dimensión de género y su incorporación en las políticas de vivienda y desarrollo urbano", organized by SERNAM and the Ministry of Housing and National Assets (Santiago, Chile, 4 and 5 April 2002); presentation of the paper "Desarrollo urbano con equidad: prácticas y desafíos";

(viii) International workshop "Encuesta sobre el uso del tiempo", organized by the National Statistical Office of Cuba, UNDP and UNIFEM (Havana, Cuba, 10-12 April 2002);

(ix) International seminar "Globalización, desigualdad y desarrollo. Algunos aspectos de la agenda internacional", organized by the Casa de América (Madrid, Spain, 17 April 2002); presentation of the lecture "Institucionalización de la perspectiva de género en las políticas públicas: la experiencia en América Latina";

(x) Seminar “Feminismos latinoamericanos. Retos y perspectivas” of the University Programme of Gender Studies of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (22-26 April 2002); participation in the panel “Género y políticas públicas”;

(xi) Workshop “El papel de los diálogos en la política social: implicaciones para la estrategia de desarrollo social del BID”, organized by the IDB, ECLAC and the Corporation for Justice and Democracy (Santiago, Chile, 30 and 31 May 2002);

(xii) International conference “Decentralización, desarrollo económico local y participación”, organized by the conference service of San Agustín National University (UNSA) (Arequipa, Peru, 17-20 June 2002); presentation of the paper “Descentralización y desarrollo local: una aproximación desde América Latina”;

(xiii) Seminar “Las mujeres golpeadas no son pasivas: una respuesta a la indefensión aprendida desde lo teórico-empírico”, organized by FLACSO and SERNAM (Santiago, Chile, 1 July 2002); presentation of the paper “Revisitando la generación de conocimientos para la formulación de políticas y modelos de intervención sobre violencia doméstica”;

(xiv) Formal presentation of the results of PROIGUALDAD to the Government of Panama, organized by the National Women's Department (DINAMU) (Panama City, 11 July 2002); presentation of the paper “Las políticas públicas con perspectiva de género en América Latina”;

(xv) Working meeting for the publication of a book on gender and water, held at the Mexican Institute of Water Technology (IMTA) with representatives of California State University and the Global Water Partnership (GWP), (Cuernavaca, Mexico, 10-15 August 2002);

(xvi) Seminar “El nuevo contrato social para las mujeres en Chile: balance y perspectiva”, organized by the Grupo Iniciativa Mujeres (Santiago, Chile, 10 September 2002); participation in the third panel on “El nuevo contrato social, la democracia y las mujeres”;

(xvii) Second international women's congress “Un2 mujeres y hombres abriendo espacios”, organized by the Council for the Integral Development of Women of the Social Development Department of the State Government of Tamaulipas (Mexico City, 19 and 20 September 2002); a lecture was given on leadership and development;

(xviii) “Tercer Encuentro Internacional de Estadísticas con Enfoque de Género”, organized by the National Institute of Women (INMUJERES) and UNIFEM (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 5-8 November 2002); presentation of the paper “Compromisos asumidos en los instrumentos internacionales en materia de estadística: el trabajo realizado en la CEPAL”;

(xix) Launching and postmarking of the commemorative postal issue for the International Day Against Violence Against Women, organized by the Fundación Instituto de la Mujer and the Empresa de Correos de Chile (Santiago, Chile, 22 November 2002);

(xx) Working meeting “Políticas públicas y masculinidad”, organized by the University Programme of Gender Studies of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (University City of Mexico, 25-27 November 2002); presentation of the paper “Políticas públicas para impulsar representaciones equitativas de lo masculino en el imaginario social”.

B. TRAINING ACTIVITIES

During the period under review, the Women and Development Unit organized, in collaboration with UNIFEM and ILPES, the first regional course on the linkages between economics and gender for public policy-making, for 30 economists from 25 countries of the region, in which the gender impact of the trade liberalization process and of current monetary flows was analyzed (Santiago, Chile, 26-30 August 2002). The programme, to which the Economic Development Division and the International Trade and Integration Division of ECLAC made a significant contribution, emphasized the lack of neutrality of economic policy and the biased design of taxes and public and fiscal spending. Within this framework, there were modules on gender and economics; macroeconomic policies and equity; fiscal policy; financing for development; trade liberalization and the differential gender impact; institutional aspects; and strategic planning and anti-cyclical policies.

The following teaching and training activities were provided in response to the requests received by professionals from the Unit:

(i) Classes on gender violence in the domestic sphere from the perspective of the United Nations and the processes of change in the male view of family responsibilities, given as part of the Primer Curso de Capacitación Internacional en Asuntos de la Familia y Menores, at the Police Protection Department of "Carabineros de Chile" (Santiago, Chile, 5 and 12 July 2001);

(ii) Classes on public policy-making with a gender perspective, given at the Centre for Higher University Studies (CESU) of the Universidad Mayor de San Simón (Cochabamba, Bolivia, 15-17 November 2001);

(iii) Twelve teaching hours in the module on public policy-making with a gender perspective in the fourth master's programme in gender and development of the Complutense Institute of International Studies (ICEI) (Madrid, 15-17 April 2002);

(iv) Classes on gender equity in development policies, as part of the master's programme in development anthropology at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 1 and 2 June 2002);

(v) Participation in the eighteenth Plenary Meeting of the Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council (RAWOO) (Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 3-7 June 2002);

(vi) Classes on "América Latina desde la perspectiva de los estudios de género", given at the integrated workshop "América Latina, realidad y leyenda", organized by the Law School of the Andrés Bello University (Santiago, Chile, 15 October 2002);

(vii) Class on "La perspectiva de género en las políticas de desarrollo", given as part of the master's programme in applied social psychology of the University of Santiago, Chile (USACH) (Santiago, Chile, 4 December 2002).

C. ACTIVITIES ON THE ELECTRONIC NETWORK

During the period under review, one of the most dynamic aspects of the work of the Women and Development Unit has continued to be the electronic dissemination of its activities on the Internet. In addition to providing information on the Unit's publications, meetings and projects, the portal allows Internet users to have access to the complete version of regional and international instruments for promoting gender equity and all information relating to the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and its Presiding Officers.

The Web site also provides access to a page devoted to the topic “La situación de las mujeres en América Latina y el Caribe”, which is regularly updated with information from the project “Use of gender indicators in public policy-making”. At present users have access to 22 profiles of countries in the region, based on a minimum set of indicators, and to a series of regional comparative socio-economic indicators relating to: population and health, education, households and family, employment, income and political participation. This information is being updated to the period 1999-2000 for all the countries with the corresponding data. The updated series will be published together with a comparative thematic review at regional level.

In addition to the information on each country, the site provides a direct link to the relevant national file in the *Directorio de organismos nacionales a cargo de las políticas y programas para las mujeres de América Latina y el Caribe*, which may also be accessed independently. The same procedure gives access to information in the *Directorio de especialistas en enfoque de género en las áreas de economía, pobreza, trabajo, seguridad social y estadística*, developed in the context of the project “Institutionalization of gender policies within ECLAC and sectoral ministries”. This Directory includes more than 200 experts in the region as well as in Europe and the United States, and had been visited more than 3000 times by December 2002.

The facilities offered by the technologies used in the electronic network give greater visibility to the efforts of the Women and Development Unit to mainstream the gender perspective in the substantive work of ECLAC. Thus, thanks to the timely introduction of hyperlinks in the Unit's own web site, the information offered to users in certain topical areas can be supplemented by links to sites of the other substantive divisions, which demonstrate the possibilities for gender analysis in their respective fields of work.

Lastly, the Unit took part in a series of virtual seminars organized by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), on the role and responsibility of men in the eradication of gender violence. These seminars took place during the months of June and October in 2001,⁵¹ and culminated in the publication of the book *Partners in Change: Working with Men to End Gender-Based Violence*.⁵²

⁵¹ See <http://www.un-instraw.org/en/research/mensroles/>.

⁵² INSTRAW/Ser.B/57, 2002.

Annex

STUDIES AND PUBLICATIONS

2001

Activities of the ECLAC Secretariat relating to the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean (1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001) (LC/L.1591(MDM.33/3)).

Flavia Marco, "Economics and gender. Selected bibliography", *Mujer y desarrollo* series, No. 37 (LC/L.1610-P)

Informe de la reunión de expertas sobre racismo y género (Santiago, Chile, 4 and 5 June, 2001) (LC/L.1612)

Loreto Bravo and María Nieves Rico (eds.), *Hacia la institucionalización del enfoque de género en las políticas económico-laborales en América Latina. Informe del seminario regional*, *Seminarios y conferencias* series, No. 20 (LC/L.1667-P)

2002

Report of the thirty-third Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women In Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1654(MDM.33/4))

Report of the tenth meeting of specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations System on the advancement of women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 8 October 2001) (LC/L.1689)

Virginia Guzmán, *Las relaciones de género en un mundo global*, *Mujer y desarrollo* series, No. 38 (LC/L.1729-P)

Informe de la Reunión de expertos sobre globalización, cambio tecnológico y equidad de género (LC/ L.1707)

Gloria Bonder, *Las nuevas tecnologías de información y las mujeres: reflexiones necesarias*, *Mujer y desarrollo* series, No. 39 (LC/L.1742-P)

Flavia Marco, Factores jurídicos, demográficos y laborales que determinan diferencias de género en el sistema de pensiones. Los casos de Argentina y Chile (DDR/6)

Report of the International Meeting on Gender Statistics and Indicators for Measuring the Incidence of and Trends in Violence Against Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1734)

Diane Alméras, Rosa Bravo, Vivian Milosavljevic, Sonia Montaña and María Nieves Rico, *Violencia contra la mujer en relación de pareja: América Latina y el Caribe. Una propuesta para medir su magnitud y evolución*, *Mujer y desarrollo* series, No. 40 (LC/L.1744-P)

Population Division of ECLAC - Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE), *Boletín demográfico*, No. 70 (LC/G.2172-P)

Virginia Guzman, *Gobernabilidad democrática y género: una articulación posible. Marco conceptual* (DDR/2)

Patricia Cortez, *Descentralización y desarrollo local en América Latina: ¿nuevas alternativas para la equidad de género?* (DDR/3)

Line Bareiro, *Remoción de obstáculos electorales para una participación equitativa de mujeres en la representación política de América Latina* (DDR/4)

Informe de la Reunión de expertos sobre el impacto de género del sistema de pensiones de Chile (LC/L.1759)

Consuelo Uribe, *La reforma de pensiones en Colombia y la equidad de género*, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 41 (LC/L.1787-P)

Laura Pautassi, *Legislación previsional y equidad de género en América Latina*, *Mujer y desarrollo*, No. 42 (LC/L.1803-P)

2003

Ligia Alvarenga, *A cinco años de la reforma de pensiones en El Salvador y su impacto en la equidad de género*, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 43 (LC/L.1808)

Informe de la Reunión de expertos "El impacto de la reforma de pensiones en Colombia sobre la equidad de género" (LC/L.1816)

Informe de la Reunión de expertos "El impacto de la reforma del régimen previsional argentino sobre la equidad de género" (LC/L.1817)

Alberto Bonadona, *Género y sistemas de pensiones en Bolivia*, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 44 (LC/L.1841-P)

Report of the thirty-fourth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 5 and 6 September 2002) (LC/L.1857(MDM.34/3))

Report of the eleventh meeting of specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations System on the advancement of women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 4 September 2002) (LC/L.1856)

Informe de la Reunión de expertos "El impacto de la reforma de pensiones en Bolivia sobre la equidad de género" (La Paz, Bolivia, 22 and 23 January, 2003) (LC/L.1881)

Report of the Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting on Gender Statistics (Santiago, Chile, 7-10 October 2002) (LC/L.1865)