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**REPORT OF THE SUBREGIONAL MEETING FOR MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA
PREPARATORY TO THE NINTH SESSION OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON
WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

(Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 5 and 6 February 2004)



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A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the meeting

1. The subregional meeting for Mexico and Central America preparatory to the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean was held on 5 and 6 February 2004 in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, pursuant to agreements 15 and 16 adopted by the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean at their thirty-fifth meeting, held in Havana, Cuba, on 28 and 29 April 2003.¹

Attendance

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following States members of ECLAC located in the subregion: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama. Representatives of Cuba and Puerto Rico attended as observers.

3. The meeting was also attended by representatives and experts of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO).²

Chairperson and rapporteur

4. The country representatives elected the following officers:

Chairperson: Honduras
Rapporteur: Panama

Organization of work

5. The work was organized as follows:

1. Opening session
2. Statements by civil society organizations
3. Topic 1: Poverty, economic autonomy and gender equity
4. Topic 2: Empowerment, institution-building and political participation

¹ ECLAC (2003), Report of the thirty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1944(MDM.35/4)).

² See the list of participants in annex 1.

5. Work in groups: Towards the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean
6. Recommendations and conclusions

Documents

6. A preliminary version of the document *Roads and short cuts towards gender equity in Latin America and the Caribbean* was distributed, along with other publications related to the topics under consideration. These documents are posted on the web site of the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC.³

B. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Opening session

7. At the opening session, statements were made by Ms. Marcela del Mar Suazo, Minister of the National Women's Institute (INAM) of Honduras; Ms. Sonia Montaña, Chief of the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC; and Mr. Jorge Ramón Hernández Alcerro, Minister of the Interior and Justice of Honduras and Chairman of the Board of Directors of INAM. The ceremony was attended by Ms. Aguas Ocaña de Maduro, First Lady of the Republic of Honduras, and Mr. Aníbal Quiñónez Abarca, Under-Secretary of State in the Office of Foreign Affairs of Honduras.

8. The Minister of INAM emphasized that the full recognition of women's rights was a prerequisite for the full exercise of democracy. The current situation of inequality in Honduras was particularly serious in the case of women; thus, machineries and institutions for gender equality were of crucial importance. She hoped that a joint regional proposal that represented the needs of women would help to establish a new situation of respect and justice and ensure that all of society made solid progress towards a more equitable future.

9. The Chief of the Women and Development Unit encouraged the authorities attending the meeting to explore further the two priority topics selected by the Governments: poverty and empowerment from a gender perspective. The countries of the region were interested in influencing economic policies, which were the true origin of inequality. The objective of the current meeting and of the other two subregional meetings for South America and the Caribbean was to bring together visions of the future in order to present a consolidated regional perspective on those topics at the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

10. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of INAM transmitted to all the participants a message from the President of the Republic of Honduras. He trusted that the meeting would make a real contribution to identifying the needs of women in Latin America and the Caribbean, evaluating the progress made by the countries with regard to international agreements and defining joint proposals for the ninth session of the Regional Conference. He welcomed the consolidation of the Regional Conference as an authoritative regional forum and as a body for monitoring progress in implementing the Regional

³ See the list of documents in annex 2. The web site of the Women and Development Unit is <http://www.eclac.cl/mujer>.

Programme of Action. The two topics selected were important because of their direct relationship to the region's development, and he hoped that the progress which the countries had made to date would be consolidated as a reflection of the improvement of women's socio-economic status. He then outlined the measures taken by the Government of Honduras in that connection, including the National Equal Opportunity Plan, which had been adopted as a State policy. Lastly, he reiterated his support for the excellent work carried out to date by INAM, and wished the country representatives success in their deliberations.

Statements by civil society organizations

11. Ms. Blanca Dole, representing the Central American Initiative for Follow-up to the World Platform for Action for Women, introduced a document entitled *Una mirada sobre la pobreza, el empoderamiento de las mujeres y la institucionalidad de género en el Estado desde el movimiento de mujeres/feminista de Centroamérica*. In her presentation she emphasized the most important areas for evaluation and highlighted the aim of mainstreaming the gender perspective in all State institutions as a priority objective for the current decade. Non-governmental organizations had already expressed their interest in being included in the delegations that would attend the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean; the member countries had supported that idea in agreement 24 adopted by the Presiding Officers at their thirty-fifth meeting.⁴ Lastly, she reported on the status of preparations for the parallel forum to be coordinated by civil-society organizations.

12. In reply to questions from the member countries as to whether national machineries for women could survive in a government that resisted women's advancement, the representative of the Central American Initiative said that an active dialogue between national machineries and women's movements could in itself put considerable political pressure on a government of that type. Accordingly, such a dialogue should be established and strengthened in the countries as a means of solidifying the position of gender institutions within governments.

Topic 1: Poverty, economic autonomy and gender equity

13. The Chief of the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC introduced the first part of the document *Roads and short cuts towards gender equity in Latin America and the Caribbean*, which contained a review of the current situation with regard to poverty, economic autonomy and gender equity. In the past four years the topic of gender equity had been included on international agendas and among the priorities of all the countries. Satisfactory results, however, had not yet been achieved, especially in the economic and financial spheres, and so further debate in that area should be encouraged.

14. There were still preconceived ideas in that respect which were slowing down development: the identification of economic development and universal education with the improvement of women's status, and the capacity of legislative reforms and cultural changes to combat gender inequality. Although those approaches did have some validity, the experiences of the countries showed that they were insufficient.

⁴ ECLAC (2003), Report of the thirty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, LC/L.1944(MDM.35/4).

15. Priority areas for future action included work and employment, the expansion of studies and measurements of time use and domestic labour and support for the theoretical debate between economic policy makers and authorities of gender equity mechanisms. It was also necessary to explore further the relationship between violence, economic autonomy and poverty, freedom of choice in reproductive processes, the growing incidence of poverty among women and the prevalence of occupational segmentation, despite women's rapid incorporation into the labour market.

16. In terms of strategies, Governments focused their efforts on two main areas: programmes targeting women, which brought partial improvements in their situation, and initiatives which, although not designed strictly for women, had come to benefit women more than men because women were considered to be more efficient than men in redistributing State assistance. In view of the scarcity of specific government policies, the bridge between official rhetoric and implementation was suggested as an issue for debate.

17. The delegations welcomed the Commission's assessment of the situation in the region. They also agreed with the statements made by the representative of the women's movement, in the sense that full mainstreaming of the gender perspective in the region's Governments was a process that was far from complete. Women's appropriation of their constitutional and legal rights and the enhancement of respect for legal frameworks were preconditions for lending greater legitimacy to national machineries for women.

18. Several delegations emphasized the need for a more detailed analysis of national economic policies from a gender perspective. The secretariat representative acknowledged that work in that area was incomplete owing to gaps in terms of information and analysis, and reaffirmed that further studies would be conducted as soon as that gap was filled. In that connection, she suggested that data on the "domestic activity rate" should be cross-tabulated with those on time availability and unmet basic needs. Such an exercise could shed light on the weaknesses that prevented national machineries for women from influencing the countries' economic policies.

19. There was also a need for specific analyses of the situation of women of indigenous and African descent, as national assessments often masked very serious problems of illiteracy, exclusion and lack of participation among those population groups, which resulted from those groups' generally higher rates of poverty. That problem, in turn, was worsened by the inadequacy or lack of specific initiatives in that respect in most of the countries.

20. The participants also discussed the fact that the problems faced by women differed according to their age and work status. Greater attention should be paid to age differences, and especially to the difficulties of specific groups such as teenage mothers, disabled women and older women.

21. There was a consensus concerning the need to break from the traditional view of women as subjects of assistance-oriented policies and to move towards the recognition of women as subjects of public policies in a broader sense. It was thus essential to achieve general acceptance of national machineries for women, both within Governments and in society as a whole. Accordingly, it was crucial to define the concept of family accurately, to go beyond the traditional model and to design policies based on the diversity of real family structures observed in the region. Emphasis should be placed on ensuring that the target of such measures was really the family, and not only women, as had previously been the case.

22. All the delegations requested the secretariat to conduct an in-depth study of migration processes in the region, remittance flows, their link to poverty and their impact on the situation of women, both in the migrants' countries of origin and in the host countries. There was a general lack of information in that area and a need for Governments to recognize the problem with programmes designed to reduce the structural causes of migratory movements. The secretariat drew attention to a recent ECLAC document that could serve as a basis for studies in that area.⁵

23. The representatives of United Nations bodies said that they welcomed the conceptual and diagnostic contribution made by the document presented by the secretariat. They also expressed their support for processes of gender-based statistical analysis, the discussion of macroeconomic issues from a gender perspective, time-use studies and the quantification of women's contribution to national economies, in order to move beyond traditional approaches in that area. It was important that the analyses should include the relationship between the variables of ethnicity, fertility, health, education and poverty, as those factors continued to influence the number of children per woman and the age of first pregnancy, which were key factors in the intergenerational transmission of poverty. In that connection, the secretariat representative asked the United Nations bodies to cooperate by supplying specific data on illiteracy for use in ECLAC analyses.

Topic 2: Empowerment, institution-building and political participation

24. In her introduction of the second part of the document *Roads and short cuts towards gender equity in Latin America and the Caribbean*, the secretariat representative indicated that the main conclusion was that institutional circumstances were diverse, so that in some cases there was resistance to change in relation to gender equity and even, sometimes, action against such progress. The document pointed out that progress coexisted with situations of inequity in most of the countries.

25. The main factors identified in the document as limiting the consolidation of the national machineries for women included the failure to consider gender inequity in debates on broader processes of State reform and the fact that globalization had a stronger impact on women, who were turning out to be "losers" in that process from the point of view of rights and competitiveness, among other aspects.

26. In their previous reports, most of the member countries had emphasized the external vulnerability of those machineries, which stemmed not only from the permanent risk of being abolished because of budget cuts and changes in political relations, but also from an observed trend towards downgrading their institutional status and freezing processes for their institutional consolidation. As for their internal capacity, the demands being placed on them by other areas of government were increasing, yet they suffered from a constant shortage of technical resources, both human and material, for implementing the proposed plans and programmes.

27. On the positive side, the countries had seen a growing trend towards the participation of national machineries for women in constitutional reform processes, initiatives designed to influence health-care reforms, a steady increase in parliamentary representation and legislative developments relating to domestic violence.

⁵ ECLAC (2004), *En búsqueda de trabajo. Migración internacional de las mujeres latinoamericanas y caribeñas. Bibliografía seleccionada*, LC/L.2028-P, Santiago, Chile.

28. The national machineries for women had implemented two basic types of policies: (i) equal opportunity policies, which emphasized forms of direct discrimination in areas such as education or justice, and (ii) affirmative-action policies, which were gender policies in the strict sense. To date, the most frequently used strategy for implementing such policies had been mainstreaming of the gender perspective, especially in the social, labour, health and production spheres. Thus, strategies were also needed for guaranteeing the continuity of those institutions' work.

29. Examples of successful actions included the proliferation of poverty reduction programmes in which women acted as intermediaries; those initiatives had yielded externalities in terms of empowerment and active political participation. Very encouraging results had also been achieved in the electoral field, where some national machineries had progressed from proposing quota laws to playing an active role in initiatives for the review and modernization of election systems.

30. There was a consensus concerning the difficulty of participating in economic policy decision-making in general, particularly within broader processes of State reform. Priority should be given to including gender equity in the national debate on the free trade agreements and treaties that many countries in the region had signed or were currently negotiating. A number of representatives said that the national machineries for women in their countries were unable to have an impact on such issues, both because of resistance on the part of the areas of government responsible for them and because of a shortage of information and of experts who were both knowledgeable on those issues and sufficiently familiar with the gender perspective.

31. There was a discussion of the advisability of decentralizing and ensuring autonomy for institutions responsible for gender, since they were not implementing agencies. Some representatives considered such solutions an essential means of guaranteeing the continuity and efficiency of national machineries for women. To that end, it was also important to establish women's advisory councils to keep the issue of gender equity permanently on the government agenda. If a truly independent position was to be reached, the machineries should not be confined to only one branch of government, but should be present in all three and be supported by State oversight and monitoring mechanisms.

32. Several delegations described the progress made in their countries in defining and establishing a set of gender indicators for all spheres of government, since that task was essential for the development of their institutions. To ensure that those indicators were recognized and adopted, it was essential that statistical institutes should participate in the process and should be included in mechanisms for evaluating and monitoring government activity at the national level.

33. Some representatives stressed that national machineries for women should form diversified networks of strategic partnerships, both with government institutions and with civil society and the academic world, as a means of legitimizing their activity and guaranteeing their continuity regardless of changes of government. The shortage of human resources should be tackled through efforts to encourage training by the national machineries themselves, and reference was made to some satisfactory experiences in that regard.

34. The exchange of experiences among countries should continue, since it was a necessary and highly enriching component of the process of institution-building. A major step forward in that respect had been the virtual meeting held via Internet, at the initiative of ECLAC, among representatives of national machineries for women. Much of the material in the document under discussion had emerged from that meeting, which the participants had considered to be highly satisfactory. Further use should be

made of that new technology, since it had yielded excellent results and speeded up the exchange of information.

**Work in groups: Towards the ninth session of the Regional Conference on
Women in Latin America and the Caribbean**

35. In relation to institutional frameworks, emphasis was placed on the importance of maintaining the ministerial rank of heads of gender institutions and of always acting at that level in proposing State policies. It was equally important to establish a dynamic relationship with the legislative branch in order to strengthen the institution and guarantee its continuity through appropriate regulations.

36. The work of national machineries for women should be oriented towards policy-making rather than implementation. Their achievements and progress should be made visible and be widely publicized, not only within the government system but also in society as a whole, in order to eliminate distorted expectations as to their assistance functions. That would mean forming strategic partnerships with public authorities, civil society and the mass media and taking further steps to ensure that the focus on efforts and achievements resulted in a general change of mentality. The widespread use of information and communication technologies to achieve those objectives would also be strategically important.

37. The participants felt that the links between national machineries for women and non-governmental organizations should be reconsidered and redefined from a more practical and dynamic perspective. One issue that should be analysed was the possibility of putting more energy into the management of resources from international agencies and other actors through those organizations. It would also be advisable to consolidate alliances with the real sector of the economy and with society in order to guarantee the institutional framework of national machineries for women.

38. Further studies should be conducted on topics such as time-use measurement in the system of national accounts and the redefinition of the concept of family. Public policies developed by the national machineries should deal with the priority issues chosen by the respective Governments and relate them to specific gender issues.

39. The delegations reiterated the importance of making use of international forums to disseminate and share information on best practices, strategies for inter-agency alliances and progress with regard to State policies in all the countries of the region.

C. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

40. The representatives of the member States adopted the following text setting forth the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting:

The delegations participating in the subregional meeting for Mexico and Central America preparatory to the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on 5 and 6 February 2004 in compliance with agreements 15 and 16 as adopted by the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean at their thirty-fifth meeting, held in Havana, Cuba, in April 2003,

Bearing in mind that the objectives of this meeting have been to analyse the position paper prepared by ECLAC for presentation at the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and to decide on the organization of the work for that session of the Conference,

Agree:

1. To welcome the preliminary version of the document prepared by the ECLAC secretariat entitled *Roads and short cuts towards gender equity in Latin America and the Caribbean*;
2. To reiterate the relevance of the two thematic areas of poverty, economics and gender equity and of empowerment, institution-building and gender equity, on the basis of which the document was prepared and the work of the ninth session of the Regional Conference will be organized;
3. To draw attention to the procedure used in preparing the above-mentioned document, whereby the Governments of the member States represented by the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women were able to analyse the preliminary version thereof, enrich it and add elements that reflect a subregional perspective;
4. To entrust the ECLAC secretariat with the task of supplementing and enriching the above-mentioned document for presentation at the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, based on the main points of agreement which emerged during this subregional meeting, particularly with regard to the following issues: macroeconomic policies, migratory phenomena, family and indigenous and Afro-descendent groups;
5. To transmit the official information and national studies necessary for the implementation of agreement No. 4 above to the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC in the course of the month of March;
6. To draw attention to the participation in this meeting of the representative of the civil society organization Central American Initiative for Follow-up to the World Platform for Action for Women;
7. To reassert the commitment to provide an opportunity at the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean for a representative of civil society to present the regional consensus reached by non-governmental organizations;
8. To reassert the commitment of participating Governments to the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994) and the Millennium Development Goals adopted by the United Nations General Assembly;
9. To intensify the initiatives and strategies being implemented in the countries of this subregion for mainstreaming the national machineries for the advancement of women, strengthening their capacities and consolidating their institutional status, and to request international organizations to cooperate in a coordinated way to this end;

10. To develop instruments for monitoring and evaluating public policies with a view to ensuring the genuine mainstreaming of the gender perspective in all State action;
11. To welcome the proposals for side events being organized by international agencies for the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean concerning such issues as migration, human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), budgets and violence, and to request that a parallel event be held on the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
12. To request international organizations to cooperate to ensure the participation of delegations from all States represented by the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women at the ninth session of the Conference;
13. To respond by the deadline set by the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women to the questionnaire sent to countries on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995);
14. To make every effort to form part of the official delegations that will attend the events relating to the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994);
15. To recommend that the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, at their thirty-sixth meeting, to be held on 9 June 2004, should agree that, based on their experience with the virtual forum held at the initiative of the ECLAC secretariat in preparation for this subregional meeting, the Presiding Officers elected at the ninth session of the Regional Conference should hold only one face-to-face meeting and two virtual meetings per year;
16. To report on the outcome of this subregional meeting and on the status of preparations for the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean to their respective ministries of foreign affairs;
17. To recognize and express appreciation for the efforts being made by the Government of Mexico and the ECLAC secretariat to ensure the success of the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which is to take place in Mexico City from 10 to 12 June 2004;
18. To thank the Government of Honduras for its hospitality and for the facilities made available to participating delegations at this subregional meeting.

**LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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

COSTA RICA

- Mabelle Figueroa, Directora Técnica, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres

CUBA

- Sonia María Beretervide, Secretariado Nacional, Federación de Mujeres Cubanas
- Yanira Kuper, Funcionaria de Relaciones Exteriores, Federación de Mujeres Cubanas

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GUATEMALA

- Lily Caravantes, Secretaria, Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer

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- Marcela del Mar Suazo, Ministra y Presidenta Ejecutiva, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer
- Marylena Arita, Directora Técnica, Instituto Nacional de la Mujer
- Soledad de Ramírez, Delegada Titular ante la Comisión Interamericana de Mujeres

MÉXICO/MEXICO

- Patricia Espinosa, Presidenta, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres
- Patricia Wohlers, Directora General Adjunta de Asuntos Internacionales, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres

NICARAGUA

- Ivania Toruño, Directora Ejecutiva, Instituto Nicaragüense de la Mujer
- Mignone Vega, Asesora de Gobernabilidad, Presidencia de la República

PANAMÁ/PANAMA

- Elia López de Tulipano, Directora Nacional de la Mujer, Ministerio de la Juventud, la Mujer, la Niñez y la Familia

PUERTO RICO

- María Dolores Fernós, Procuradora de las Mujeres, Oficina de la Procuradora de las Mujeres

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

- Glenda Gallardo, Economista principal, Unidad de Perspectiva y Estrategia/Senior Economist, Perspective and Strategy Unit
- Sandra Bareyre, Oficial de Programa Gobernabilidad y Género/Programme Officer for Governance and Gender

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

- Marisela Padrón, Directora de la División para América Latina y el Caribe/Director, Latin America and the Caribbean Division
- Maritza Alvin, Representante adjunta/Deputy Representative

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

- Liv Elin Indreiten, Oficial de programas de género y adolescencia de la Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe/Officer for programmes on gender and adolescence with the Americas and Caribbean Regional Office

Fondo de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer (UNIFEM)/United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

- Teresa Rodríguez, Directora Regional para México, Centroamérica, Cuba y República Dominicana/Regional Director for Mexico, Central America, Cuba and the Dominican Republic

Organización Mundial de la Salud/Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OMS/OPS)/World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO)

- Lourdes Ramírez, Responsable de información científica en salud/Officer for scientific health information

**C. Organizaciones no gubernamentales
Non-governmental organizations**

Iniciativa Centroamericana para el Seguimiento de la Plataforma de Acción Mundial

- Blanca Dole, Directora Ejecutiva, Secretaría Técnica

**D. Secretaría
Secretariat**

Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

- Sonia Montaña, Jefa, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Chief, Women and Development Unit
- María Nieves Rico, Oficial de asuntos sociales, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Social Affairs Officer, Women and Development Unit
- Ana Sojo, Jefa, Unidad de Desarrollo Social, Sede Subregional en México/Chief, Social Development Unit, subregional headquarters in Mexico
- Luis F. Yáñez, Asesor Jurídico/Legal Adviser
- Vivian Milosavljevic, Asistente de investigación, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/Research Assistant, Women and Development Unit
- Line Barreiro, consultora, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/consultant, Women and Development Unit
- Regina Festa, consultora, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/consultant, Women and Development Unit
- Virginia Guzmán, consultora, Unidad Mujer y Desarrollo/consultant, Women and Development Unit

Annex 2

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

ECLAC (2004), *Roads and short cuts towards gender equity in Latin America and the Caribbean*, draft, Santiago, Chile.

ECLAC (2004), *En búsqueda de trabajo. Migración internacional de las mujeres latinoamericanas y caribeñas. Bibliografía seleccionada* (LC/L.2028-P), Santiago, Chile.

ECLAC (2003), *Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2002-2003* (offprint of chapter III, "Poverty and inequality from a gender perspective") (LC/G.2209-P), Santiago, Chile.

