



Distr.
LIMITED
LC/L.2083(CRM.9/4)
26 May 2004
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women
in Latin America and the Caribbean

Mexico City, 10-12 June 2004

**ACTIVITIES OF THE ECLAC SECRETARIAT TO SUPPORT THE INTEGRATION
OF A GENDER PERSPECTIVE INTO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

(1 January 2000 to 31 December 2003)

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
II. MAIN ACTIVITIES	3
A. FOLLOW-UP TO THE PLATFORM FOR ACTION AND THE REGIONAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE WOMEN OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, 1995-2001.....	3
1. Eighth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	3
2. Meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	3
3. Expert meetings.....	5
4. Other United Nations meetings	6
5. Inter-agency meetings	7
B. PROJECTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.....	8
1. Projects.....	8
2. Technical assistance	18
C. GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE WORK OF ECLAC	21
1. Office of the Executive Secretary.....	21
2. Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC	21
3. Statistics and Economic Projections Division.....	26
4. Social Development Division.....	27
5. Division of Production, Productivity and Management.....	29
6. Economic Development Division.....	31
7. Division of International Trade and Integration.....	32
8. Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division	33
9. Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division	34
10. Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)	35
11. ECLAC Office in Bogotá.....	35
12. ECLAC Office in Brasilia	35
13. ECLAC Office in Buenos Aires.....	35
14. ECLAC Office in Montevideo	35
D. ACTIVITIES OF THE ECLAC SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO	36

	<i>Page</i>
III. OTHER ACTIVITIES.....	43
A. MEETINGS	43
1. Meetings organized by ECLAC	43
2. Meetings co-sponsored by ECLAC.....	44
3. Other inter-agency meetings	45
4. Participation in other meetings.....	47
B. TRAINING ACTIVITIES	52
C. ACTIVITIES ON THE ELECTRONIC NETWORK	54
Annex: STUDIES AND PUBLICATIONS.....	57

I. INTRODUCTION

The activities of the Women and Development Unit between 1 January 2000 and 31 December 2003 were carried out in the framework of subprogramme 6 of the ECLAC system for the 2000-2001 biennium, "Mainstreaming the gender perspective into the regional development process", and subprogramme 5 for the 2002-2003 biennium, "Mainstreaming the gender perspective into the regional development process". The work of the Unit was mainly focused on 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 attention given to 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) and to the Development Goals adopted by the Millennium Assembly (New York, 6-8 September 2000).

During this period, the Women and Development Unit has achieved significant successes in three areas: (i) internally, with progress in the mainstreaming of the gender perspective; (ii) politically, with capacity-building for national machineries for the advancement of women in terms of hierarchy and capacity in the formulation of public policy; and (iii) technically, with the production of useful tools for governmental management such as gender indicators and public policy proposals in areas such as employment policies. An important part of this work was carried out in the form of five extrabudgetary projects, various technical cooperation activities in the countries of the region and the development of networks and strategic alliances. The concern that runs through all these initiatives is the strengthening of national machineries for the advancement of women. This is shown in the examples of technical assistance provided¹ and in the design of the project "Capacity building of national machineries for governance with the gender perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean".²

In terms of the Unit's contribution to the study of the situation of women in the region, its work has been based around analysing the effects of globalization on gender equity, the economic and labour aspects of gender equity in the context of economic and social rights and the importance of the gender perspective for social development, particularly issues related to poverty, social security, labour markets, political participation and violence against women.

The internal process of mainstreaming the gender perspective has manifested itself in many areas. For the first time in the history of the Commission, the 12 ECLAC subprogrammes have integrated gender elements in their activities or have at least included sex-disaggregated data in their studies and reports. Furthermore, the twenty-ninth session of the Commission (Brasilia, Brazil, 6-10 May 2002) included a wide debate on the consequences of globalization for gender equity and acknowledged the importance of incorporating the gender perspective in documents of the Commission. This is reflected in the subsequent editions of the *Social Panorama of Latin America*, which provide more sex-disaggregated information and increased analysis from that perspective, and in other documents on poverty, labour markets, migration and aging.

This progress is due to the increased involvement of national machineries for the advancement of women in activities relating to statistics, population, violence against women, migration and social development, and also to the growing concern of substantive divisions for gender equity. In 2003, for example, the Statistics and Economic Projections Division, the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division, the Division of Production, Productivity and Management and the Population

¹ See sections B.1 and B.2 of chapter II.

² See section B.1 of chapter II.

Division (CELADE) of ECLAC took part in eight workshops convened by the Women and Development Unit to consider and discuss the overlap between studies on poverty and those on gender. More generally speaking, all divisions plus some national offices and the ECLAC subregional headquarters have carried out extremely relevant activities that are described in detail in section C of chapter II and in the annex.

Other activities have focused on designing tools for formulating public policies, mainly as part of the project "Use of gender indicators in public policy-making". The objective of these activities was not only to systematize the available statistical data, but also to assist governments in improving the process of compiling, analysing and disseminating information with a view to constructing a system of gender indicators. This work is carried out in conjunction with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the Population Division (CELADE). Furthermore, the Women and Development Unit has continued its technical cooperation activities through its extrabudgetary projects, which are described in section B of Chapter II. It should be pointed out that, during the period in question, 17 countries in the region have benefited from the technical assistance activities carried out as part of four of the projects financed with extrabudgetary resources. The projects have been the Unit's main means of applying its strategy for strengthening cooperation for development by strengthening the national machineries for the advancement of women and other government institutions in terms of formulating public policies with gender equity, and increasing regional capacity for research and for producing new knowledge.

In summary, the Women and Development Unit has made significant progress towards raising the profile of the issue on the ECLAC agenda and has also forged closer links with countries by approaching economic and social issues from the perspective of human rights. The Unit's activities have significantly increased compared with previous bienniums. In addition, the Unit has received the committed support of ECLAC member States and bodies of the United Nations system. This support was particularly apparent 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), which welcomed the technical assistance methodology and procedures being applied by the Unit in the region, and at the thirty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Havana, Cuba, 28 and 29 April 2003), where the Commission's technical assistance was requested to define national gender indicator systems to facilitate comparative analysis within countries.

Achievements regarding all such activities are periodically posted on the Unit's web site³, in accordance with the mandate of knowledge production, with a view to promoting gender equity in public policies and its role as intermediary between civil society, women's movements and governments, and to ensure implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Regional Programme of Action.

³ See <<http://www.eclac.cl/mujer>>.

II. MAIN ACTIVITIES

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

1. Eighth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean

The eighth session of the Regional Conference, held in Lima, Peru, from 8 to 10 February 2000, was convened by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC in accordance with the provisions of the Regional Programme of Action of 1977. The Conference elected new Presiding Officers from Peru (Chairperson), Netherlands Antilles, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Paraguay, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela (Vice-Chairpersons) and Mexico (Rapporteur).⁴

The agenda was based around two key themes for Latin America and the Caribbean at the dawn of the 21st century: gender equity and human rights and peace. On the basis of the documentation presented by the ECLAC Secretariat and country reports, the Conference assessed the achievements in terms of the situation of women and the obstacles hampering their advancement. The Conference adopted the Lima Consensus, ratified in resolution 576(XXVIII) of the twenty-eighth session of the Commission (Mexico, 2000) and three resolutions on preparations for the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" and on ECLAC activities relating to regional cooperation for gender mainstreaming.⁵

The network of women's and feminist organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean held various meetings throughout the Conference and presented a political statement on behalf of the region's non-governmental organizations entitled "Beyond mere words... mechanisms, resources and gender equity in the twenty-first century".⁶

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

Since the eighth session of the Regional Conference, five meetings of the Presiding Officers have been held, with attendance by representatives of organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental bodies. It will be recalled that at its eighth session (Lima, Peru, 8-10 February 2000), the States members decided that one of the two annual meetings of the Presiding Officers should be open to all member countries of the Conference and that they should focus on a substantive issue crucial for the advancement of women and gender equity.

The first of these was the thirty-first meeting of the Presiding Officers, held from 13 to 15 September 2000 in Santiago, Chile, and was devoted mainly to the evaluation and follow-up of the

⁴ ECLAC (2000), *Report of the Eighth Session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/G.2087(CRM.8/6)), Santiago, Chile.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

advances recorded in the region in the use of gender indicators in public-policy making. The participating countries agreed to promote, through the Commission and with its assistance, the harmonization of sex-disaggregated statistics, and commitment to the use and development of gender indicators, thus encouraging the exchange of experiences and cooperation among national machineries for the advancement of women and statistical offices in member countries.⁷

At the thirty-second meeting of the Presiding Officers, held on 19 and 20 April 2001 in San José, Costa Rica, participants recommended that the appropriate arrangements be made with each country's national statistical office so that the representatives of those offices would propose to the Statistical Conference of the Americas the formation of a special working group on gender statistics in all spheres, not just the social sphere, and the efforts underway to develop gender indicators should be given due attention at that Conference.⁸

The thirty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers, held on 9 and 11 October 2001 in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, focused on gender mainstreaming in public policies. Participants encouraged countries to apply the system of gender indicators developed by ECLAC in order to upgrade the statistical information available at the national level and to facilitate regional and subregional comparisons. They also requested that ECLAC provide the countries with 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.⁹

The thirty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers, held on 5 and 6 September 2002 in Santiago, Chile, focused on analysis of the linkages between democratic governance and gender equity. During the meeting, countries expressed satisfaction with the work of the Women and Development Unit of ECLAC in the areas of conceptual analysis, technical assistance in gender mainstreaming and coordination with other international organizations seeking support in dealing with cross-cutting issues, all of which facilitated the process in each country. They also urged ECLAC to continue its analysis of poverty from a gender perspective, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 5 of ECLAC resolution 595(XXIX) on globalization and development.¹⁰

The thirty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers, held on 28 and 29 April 2003 in Havana, Cuba, addressed the preparations for the ninth session of the Regional Conference. Participants requested that ECLAC organize, in the first six months of 2004, three subregional preparatory meetings—one for Mexico and Central America, one for the Caribbean and one for South America—and to focus the work of the three preparatory meetings on the review of the position paper to be prepared by ECLAC and on the organization of the work of the Conference. Member countries congratulated ECLAC for having provided technical assistance to countries under the projects “Democratic governance and gender equality in Latin America and the Caribbean”, “Changes in pensions systems and their impact on overcoming

⁷ See ECLAC (2000), *Report of the Thirty-First Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/L.1468(MDM.31/4)), Santiago, Chile, 13-15 September.

⁸ See ECLAC (2001), *Report of the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/L.1536(MDM.32/3)), San José, 19-20 April.

⁹ See ECLAC (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)), Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 9-11 October.

¹⁰ See ECLAC (2003), *Report of the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/L.1857(MDM.34/3)), Santiago, Chile, 5-6 September.

inequalities between men and women” and “Use of gender indicators in public policy-making”, among others.¹¹

3. Expert meetings

As part of its regular programme of work for the 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 bienniums, and in follow-up to the Regional Programme of Action, ECLAC organized a meeting of experts on racial discrimination and gender (Santiago, 4 and 5 June 2001) and a meeting of experts on poverty and gender issues (Santiago, Chile, 12 and 13 August 2003). The main objective of the first meeting was to create a forum for exchange to identify the common ground of different analytical approaches, and also to identify the methodologies and tools required as well as the potential subjects and types of research that could contribute to a research agenda shared by academics, politicians and civil society organizations. At the second meeting, ECLAC presented a document on understanding poverty from a gender perspective, which formed the basis for discussions on progress and conceptual dilemmas in the link between poverty and gender, contributions to measuring poverty from a gender perspective and the challenges in formulating public policy. The meeting outlined a diagnostic analysis agreed upon by the participating experts that emphasized the input of feminist theory in reconstructing the concept of poverty. It was pointed out that this process involved reviewing concepts such as equality, difference, autonomy, agency and a dynamic understanding of poverty that identified its causes and not simply its symptoms.

In addition, in the context of the programme of work of the first Statistical Conference of the Americas (Santiago, Chile, 9-11 May 2001), ECLAC and the Government of Bolivia organized the International Meeting on Gender Statistics and Indicators for Measuring the Extent of Violence against Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and Trends in this Respect (La Paz, Bolivia, 21-23 November 2001) and a technical meeting on incorporating a gender perspective in the measurement of poverty (La Paz, Bolivia, 23-25 September 2003). Both meetings were held thanks to extrabudgetary resources from the project “Use of gender indicators in public policy-making”.¹² The meeting of experts on time-use Surveys was also organized with extrabudgetary resources in conjunction with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division (Santiago, Chile, 11 and 12 December 2003). That meeting included discussions and an exchange of experiences on formulating time-use surveys with a view to improving statistics on remunerated work and unremunerated domestic work carried out in the home.¹³

The outcomes of the following meetings are described in section B.1 of this chapter: a meeting of experts on democratic governance and gender equality in Latin America and the Caribbean was held as part of the project “Capacity-building of national machineries for governance with the gender perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean” (Santiago, Chile, 11 and 12 December 2003); as part of the project “Changes in pension systems and their impact on overcoming inequalities between men and women”, four meetings of experts on pension reform and gender equity were held in 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 outcomes of these meetings were presented at the regional meeting on the same subject, which was held on 10 and 11 March 2003 in Santiago, Chile.

¹¹ See 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)), Santiago, Chile.

¹² See section B.1 of this chapter.

¹³ See ECLAC (2004), *Report of the Meeting of Experts on Time-Use Surveys* (LC/L.2058), Santiago, Chile.

Other gatherings included a meeting of experts on globalization, technological change and gender equity (São Paulo, Brazil, 5 and 6 November 2001), with the support of the project “Institutionalization of gender policies within ECLAC and sectoral Ministries” (financed by GTZ) and a meeting of experts on productive development, employment and gender equity in Latin America (Montevideo, Uruguay, 11 and 12 December 2003) in the context of the project “Productive Development and Gender Equity in Latin America”.

4. Other United Nations meetings

During the period in question, ECLAC took part in the sixth session of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Women and Gender Equality (IAMWGE) (New York, 27 February to 2 March 2001) and the first and second session of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) (New York, 26 February to 1 March 2002 and 23 February to 1 March 2003).¹⁴ The purpose of the first meeting was to prepare a set of recommendations on the orientation, expected outcomes, and approaches in the work of the United Nations system for the achievement of gender equality. In reviewing the tasks of the working groups making up the Inter-Agency Meeting, the Commission’s mandate was renewed as coordinator for the working group on tools and indicators for gender impact analysis, monitoring and evaluation on behalf of the five regional commissions. The main responsibility of the working group was to compile a list of the activities of members of the Inter-agency Meeting with respect to gender indicators. The first session of IANWGE was dedicated to evaluating the outcomes of the activities of the working groups created by the former inter-agency mechanism (IAMWGE) with a view to achieving gender equality in the United Nations system. In accordance with its mandate as the agency responsible for coordination of the working group on gender tools and indicators, ECLAC presented the inventory of activities of United Nations agencies relating to gender indicators and the inter-agency project “Gender indicators for the follow-up of world summits and the Beijing Platform for Action in Latin America and the Caribbean”, whose implementation was expected to cover a five-year period. At the second meeting, progress in project implementation in each of the five regional commissions was considered. During the first session of IANWGE, ECLAC took part in a parallel panel on mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional statistics, with a view to demonstrating the key role of regional commissions in the process of compilation, analysis, dissemination and use of gender indicators (New York, 5 March 2002).

ECLAC also participated in the forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (4-6 March 2002 and 3-7 March 2003, both held in New York). The forty-sixth session was concerned with the follow-up to eradicating poverty, including through the empowerment of women throughout their life cycle, in a globalizing world, and mainstreaming a gender perspective in environmental management and the mitigation of natural disasters. The forty-seventh session examined participation and access of women to the media, and information and communication technologies and women’s human rights and elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls.

In addition, ECLAC took part in the nineteenth session of the Subcommittee of the Executive Committee on Women, Health, and Development of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) (Washington, D.C., 12-14 March 2001), where participants reviewed progress on data collection and the construction of gender indicators related to women’s health in the region. In its final recommendations to the Executive Committee of the PAHO Directing Council, the Subcommittee urged Member States to

¹⁴ In 2002, the Inter-Agency Meeting on Women and Gender Equality (IAMWGE) changed its name to the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE).

work towards a new vision for the health of women, give high priority to and allocate resources for the establishment of information systems to guide health policies and indicate the degree of fulfilment of national and international commitments assumed on gender equity. The Subcommittee also recommended that the Director enhance gender analysis capacity among data producers, within the secretariat and in Member States.

During the period, ECLAC strengthened its cooperation with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and 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), where the inter-agency project “Use of gender indicators in public policy-making” was presented to potential donors and partners. As a result of this, UNIFEM decided to continue providing financial support to the project coordinated by ECLAC, and UNFPA decided to increase its technical and financial support. The activities were supported by the Regional Commissions New York Office.

5. Inter-agency meetings

As part of the follow-up to the Regional Programme of Action, ECLAC organized the ninth, tenth and eleventh Meeting of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System on the Advancement of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. These meetings were held in Santiago, Chile, on 12 September 2000; Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 8 October 2001 and Santiago, Chile, on 4 September 2002 respectively.

At the first of these meetings, participants reviewed inter-agency coordination mechanisms in United Nations bodies at the national and regional level and highlighted the need for the next meeting to examine integrating the gender perspective in the work of each participating organization in terms of project execution, thematic priorities and budgetary decisions. At the second meeting, participants agreed to create 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,¹⁵ and requested ECLAC to continue coordinating the activities being carried out in that field. In the third meeting, participants expressed their satisfaction that greater complementarity had been achieved in recent months in the efforts being made to improve gender statistics and the use of indicators in formulating policies and programmes, as reflected in the information posted on the ECLAC web site. In addition to continuing with the inter-agency project on gender indicators, each agency committed itself to preparing a document on equity gaps in its particular sphere of action, with a view to the ninth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean and to the appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action during the past decade.

In conjunction with UNIFEM, ECLAC also organized the Latin American and Caribbean launch of the former’s biennial report on *Progress of the World’s Women 2000* (Santiago, Chile, 9 April 2001)

¹⁵ 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 was attended by representatives of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Also present at the meeting were representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the Organization of American States (OAS).

and took part in the virtual conference for the twenty-first meeting of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) (22-24 May 2001). As part of the activities geared towards the use and development of gender indicators, ECLAC held the Inter-agency Coordination Meeting on Gender Statistics with a view to coordinating the 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 provided in the section on the inter-agency project on gender indicators.

B. PROJECTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1. Projects

During the period under review, project implementation constituted a large part of the work programme of the Women and Development Unit. The project "Institutionalization of gender policies within ECLAC and sectoral ministries", which began at the end of 1999, was completed, and implementation began of four new projects: "Changes in pension systems and their impact on overcoming inequalities between men and women", "Use of gender indicators in public policy-making", "Capacity-building of national machineries for governance with the gender perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean" —financed by the United Nations Development Account—, and "Productive development and gender equity in Latin America".

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 the national women's offices, sectoral ministries, government entities, academic institutions and civil society organizations (including businesses, trade 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.

The objective of the project is to support national technical and political processes, focusing on strengthening equitable labour policies concentrated in a single economic sector of strategic importance for the country's development: the health sector in Argentina, tourism in Ecuador and the textile and clothing sport manufacturing industry in El Salvador. When an analysis had been prepared of gender mainstreaming in the economic policies of Latin America, the project activities were focused on gender analysis of the employment situation and on the strengthening of equitable labour policies for the sector selected. From the beginning, the project has aimed to promote inter-agency and inter-sectoral collaboration. In this area the national women's offices have played a leadership role in convening and coordinating the activities, whose results 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.

The work in the countries contributed to producing information that was included in various analytical documents and proposals, some of which have been published in the ECLAC *Mujer y desarrollo* series,¹⁶ while the full text of all the documents is available from the Unit's web site under the relevant project heading.¹⁷

This initial phase of the project was completed with the holding of a regional seminar on gender mainstreaming in economic and labour policies in Latin America (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 countries participating in the project and ECLAC staff members, with the aim of discussing mechanisms and strategies that lead to the formulation of public policies with gender equity.¹⁸

Within ECLAC, the Project has provided elements for coordination with various divisions such as the Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division and the Division of International Trade and Integration. The project has thus made it possible to generate substantive inputs on gender for the regional preparatory meeting for HABITAT II; has provided support for the preparation of subregional studies on the impact of natural disasters and has contributed to incorporating the gender perspective in various sectoral meetings, publications and working documents of the divisions. Moreover, the project provided technical inputs to guide the preparation of the 2002-2003 budget with greater attention to gender issues, as requested by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The project activities included, in collaboration with the Division of International Trade and Integration and the Centre for Studies on Women and Gender Social Relations of São Paulo University, 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 gender equity principle (São Paulo, 5-6 November 2001).¹⁹ A study on new information technologies was also published.²⁰

In collaboration with UNIFEM and the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the first regional course on the linkages between economics and gender for public policy-making was organized, for economists from all countries of the region, and at which the impact in gender terms of the trade liberalization process and of current monetary flows was analysed (Santiago, Chile, 26-30 August 2002). The programme, to which the Economic Development Division and the Division of International Trade and Integration of ECLAC contributed significantly, emphasized the lack of neutrality of economic policy and the biased design of taxes and fiscal and public spending.²¹ In addition, a select bibliography of documents on economy and gender was published, which provides a

¹⁶ See the annex.

¹⁷ See <<http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/gtz/>>.

¹⁸ See Bravo, Loreto 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), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.01.II.G.201.

¹⁹ See ECLAC (2002), *Informe de la Reunión de expertos sobre globalización, cambio tecnológico y equidad de género* (LC/L.1707), Santiago, Chile.

²⁰ See Bonder, Gloria (2003), "The new information technologies and women: essential reflections", *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 39 (LC/L.1742-P/I), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.G.54.

²¹ This activity is described in detail in section B of chapter III.

very important tool for governments, cooperation agencies and researchers, and the main purpose of which is to improve the exchange and dissemination of information on gender and economics.²²

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 others, as well as to other economic sectors. In this stage, the project is referred to as “Labour policies with a gender focus” and concentrates on the labour market, an area where the discrimination against women which exists in our society is clearly visible, and in which current regulations hinder the full exercise of women’s rights and citizenship. Moreover, in labour policies the linkages between economic and social aspects of development are clear.

The project now aims to encourage the implementation of measures in support of gender equity in labour policies, at both the national and local level, and at the same time to strengthen the capacity for dialogue, negotiation and agreement in this area of the national machineries for the advancement of women and the labour ministries, as well as other governmental, institutional and civil society actors. In the sectors and countries covered in the first phase of the project, the process will be repeated at the local level, which is already taking place in Argentina and Ecuador. The countries which recently joined the project are Chile, Costa Rica and Uruguay, where efforts will focus on the financial services sector. Work has already begun in Costa Rica and Chile. In this last case there are two studies, one a qualitative study on the labour trajectories of women employed in financial services and the other quantitative, on employment in the sector.

Two regional documents were also prepared: a select bibliography on women’s migration for labour reasons²³ and the study *Legislación laboral en seis países latinoamericanos. Límites y omisiones para una mayor equidad*, which is currently in press. In addition, in the course of 2003, 17 countries responded to a survey of the women’s offices in the region, on the subject of policies and programmes oriented to improving the labour situation of women, encouraging women’s employment and ensuring a greater level of gender equity in the labour market. The results obtained will serve as an input for a new regional analysis.

Changes in pension systems and their impact on overcoming inequalities between men and women

The project “Changes in pension systems and their impact on overcoming inequalities between men and women” is the outcome of preliminary consultations with national women’s offices and collaboration between divisions within ECLAC on the subject of pension system reforms. It was started in November 2000 with funding from the Netherlands Government, for the purpose of documenting 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 selected countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and El Salvador.

The project carried out a comparative analysis of the legal framework for the reforms of the pension systems, in relation to demographic change, women’s participation in the labour market and the characteristics of pension systems in terms of access and benefits.

²² Marco, Flavia (2002), “Economics and gender. Selected bibliography”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 37 (LC/L.1610-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.II.G.152.

²³ Staab, Silke (2003), “En búsqueda de trabajo. Migración internacional de las mujeres latinoamericanas y caribeñas. Bibliografía seleccionada”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 51 (LC/L.2028-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.196.

This project has provided information on gender equity in the pension systems. Prior to the project activities, pension systems had been analysed from a predominantly economic point of view. The rights-based perspective of the project considers the rights of citizens to social security, the right of older adults to a good quality of life, and their right to economic security, and studies the gender dimension as it affects the other dimensions. An attempt is thus made to take account of the various factors that come together to determine the existing gender differences in pension systems.

Two documents were prepared that contain legal background information: the review document *Instrumentos internacionales que consagran el derecho a la previsión social*²⁴ and the study *Factores jurídicos, demográficos y laborales que determinan diferencias de género en el sistema de pensiones. Los casos de Argentina y Chile*.²⁵ Two regional studies were also published: *Legislación previsional y equidad de género en América*,²⁶ and *Género, previsión y ciudadanía social en América Latina*,²⁷ and four national studies: *La reforma de pensiones en Colombia y la equidad de género*,²⁸ *A cinco años de la reforma de pensiones en El Salvador y su impacto en la equidad de género*,²⁹ *Género y sistemas de pensiones en Bolivia*,³⁰ and the preliminary version of *O impacto de género na reforma da previdência social no Brasil*. These documents analyse regulatory and institutional aspects of pension systems, 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 system reforms in Chile (17-18 June 2002),³¹ Argentina (22-23 August 2002),³² Colombia (31 October-1 November 2002)³³ and Bolivia (22-23 January 2003),³⁴ with the aim of collecting policy proposals and identifying information gaps in order to establish a research agenda. This process of study and analysis of the impact of the pension reform on the equity of men and women culminated in March 2003 with the regional meeting on the gender impact of pension reform in Latin America, at which the results of the studies were presented. Although the conclusions and proposals of the studies and meetings varied among the countries, some common elements can be identified, such as the recommendation for the use of unisex mortality tables to calculate benefits, the need for greater control and transparency in pension institutions and the need for more statistical information. It was also

²⁴ See <http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/pensiones/publicaciones/word_doc/instrumentos.pdf>.

²⁵ 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 to 6 September 2002.

²⁶ Pautassi, Laura C. (2002), "Legislación previsional y equidad de género en América Latina", *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 42 (LC/L.1803-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.02.II.G.116.

²⁷ In press.

²⁸ Uribe, Consuelo (2002), "La reforma de pensiones en Colombia y la equidad de género", *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 41 (LC/L.1787-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.02.II.G.101.

²⁹ Alvarenga, Ligia Elizabeth (2002), "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-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.02.II.G.120.

³⁰ Bonadona Cossío, Alberto (2003), "Género y sistemas de pensiones en Bolivia", *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 44 (LC/L.1841-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.6.

³¹ See ECLAC (2002), *Informe de la Reunión de expertos sobre el impacto de género del sistema de pensiones de Chile* (LC/L.1759), Santiago, Chile.

³² See ECLAC (2003), *Informe de la Reunión de expertos El impacto de la reforma del régimen previsional argentino sobre la equidad de género* (LC/L.1817), Santiago, Chile.

³³ See ECLAC (2003), *Informe de la Reunión de expertos El impacto de la reforma de pensiones en Colombia sobre la equidad de género* (LC/L.1816), Santiago, Chile.

³⁴ See ECLAC (2003), *Informe de la Reunión de expertos El impacto de la reforma de pensiones en Bolivia sobre la equidad de género* (LC/L.1881), Santiago, Chile.

unanimously concluded that inequities in the labour market are transferred into the pension system, and it is thus extremely important to formulate an integrated social policy.

The operational activities of the project have been completed. At present a book is being prepared which will help to give broader dissemination to the knowledge accumulated in the course of project implementation.

Use of gender indicators in public policy-making

Since October 2000, ECLAC has been implementing, with financial support from 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 constructing an integrated and flexible system of gender indicators, which also strengthens the capacity of the countries in the region to use gender indicators in the design of public policies.

The project, which is executed by the Women and Development Unit in close collaboration with the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC, has the support of the five regional commissions, specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies. To date, agreements have been signed on the provision of technical assistance and training in the design, 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), UNPD, UNIFEM and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO). In the near future 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 (ILO).

One achievement of the project in the areas of systematizing existing indicators and the design of new indicators on emerging topics has been the inclusion of specific activities to promote the use of gender indicators in the programme of work of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 9-11 May 2001). In this context two technical meetings on the topic were planned: the international meeting 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) and the technical meeting on inclusion of the gender perspective in poverty measurement (La Paz, Bolivia, 23-25 September 2003), both financed by UNFPA, UNIFEM and the Government of Italy.

At the first meeting there was discussion of the ECLAC proposal on minimum indicators to be considered by the countries in the region for the identification and follow-up of gender violence, and also for generating knowledge on a subject that is seen as a product of the patriarchal agreements that sustain discrimination against women. The participants agreed that the proposed indicators provided a methodological basis for undertaking systematic measurement effort in the region and adopted a series of political and technical recommendations addressed to national statistical offices, the national machineries for the advancement of women, services for women victims of violence, women's organizations and international cooperation agencies.³⁵ At the second meeting there was consideration of guidelines for a conceptual framework that would facilitate gender mainstreaming in the poverty measurement

³⁵ See ECLAC (2002), *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), Santiago, Chile.

methodologies used in the region and there was a discussion of the document prepared by ECLAC with a view to providing the countries with the necessary tools for analysing the linkages between poverty and gender and to understand how each of those phenomena influenced and determined the other. At the conclusion of their discussions, the participants adopted a set of recommendations to support this process through the national statistical offices, the national machineries for the advancement of women and international cooperation agencies.³⁶

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. Technical assistance has been provided for the design of a system of gender indicators at the women's offices and statistical offices of Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay, and is processing a request from Venezuela. Similarly, assistance has been provided for the design of indicators in other areas. This was the case of the Women and Shelter Network, which requested assistance in the design of urban indicators, the national Women's Council, the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses and the Inter-Ministerial Employment Commission of Ecuador, which requested technical assistance for identifying a set of economic indicators to be used for the diagnosis and formulation of labour and employment policies with a gender perspective. Furthermore, activities oriented to civil society were expanded by the letter of understanding signed between ECLAC and the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) on collaboration in development activities for useful joint tools for the design, analysis and use of gender statistics.³⁷ In this context, FLACSO provided information on the system of gender indicators developed by ECLAC in the training workshops on the index of fulfilled commitments, a citizens' tool for monitoring gender equity, which were held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras (23-25 January 2003) with the countries of Central America; in La Paz, Bolivia (26-27 March 2003); in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (9-10 April 2003); and in Caracas, Venezuela (17-18 July 2003).

In response to the growing demand 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 organizations of the United Nations system. The Inter-agency Coordination 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 experiences of experts who participated in the meeting and the knowledge acquired in the design of indicators on the issues of population, family and households, education, health, labour and economics, poverty, political participation and violence against women. In the course of 2003 each chapter was revised by the participating organizations according their areas of competence³⁸ and the final version is expected to be published in the first half of 2004.

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

³⁶ See ECLAC (2004), *Report on the Technical Meeting on the Mainstreaming of the Gender Perspective in Poverty Measurement* (LC/L.2056), Santiago, Chile.

³⁷ See <<http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/indicadores/talleres.htm>>.

³⁸ Population UNFPA and CELADE; family and households: ECLAC and UNICEF; education: UNESCO; health: PAHO; labour and economics: ILO and ECLAC; political participation: ECLAC and FLACSO; violence: UNIFEM and ECLAC.

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 CELADE *Demographic Bulletin*, which presented sociodemographic indicators from a gender perspective.³⁹ For the 2002-2003 biennium, this activity, financed by UNFPA, also included training in technical and conceptual management of the joint technical and substantive staff indicator system of the national statistical offices and national machineries for the advancement of women in 20 countries of the region. In this context, workshops were held on systems of indicators for the follow-up to 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 took place in Panama, from 7 to 15 May 2003, and was attended by participants from Central American and non-English-speaking Caribbean countries.⁴⁰

A commitment also emerged from the project for the periodic dissemination of gender indicators compiled through a web page. This page displays 22 profiles for countries in the region, based on a minimum set of indicators, and a set of regional comparative socioeconomic indicators on population; fertility, household and family; education; work and income; poverty; health, and political participation.⁴¹ In the majority of the thematic areas, this information has been updated until 1999-2000 and a historical base line has been constructed since the year 1990 or 1994, as appropriate, using information from the household surveys available to ECLAC. The site also provides a system of figures that facilitate the analysis of the data compared in the section "Regional indicators". There is also an inventory of the gender indicators available in all the organizations within the United Nations system, together with the relevant links for each subject area covered.

The quality of the information produced in the framework of the project made it possible to include a special chapter on poverty and inequality from a gender perspective in the 2002-2003 edition of the *Social Panorama of Latin America*.⁴² In the preparation of this study, a special effort was made to produce comparable data on the basis of the household surveys conducted between the years 1994 and 2002 in approximately 18 countries. These data should be included in the project database in the first half of 2004. The information includes tabulations by poverty levels in the areas of household and family, women's economic autonomy, the economy of care, reproductive work and time use, the labour market and the political participation of women.

The information produced in the framework of the project also helped in the preparation of a proposal for additional indicators for follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals. A pilot study was prepared on that basis, with financial help from UNIFEM, on the Millennium Development Goals and gender equality in Peru. The challenge was to propose and document with national data a list of gender indicators which could complement the indicators recommended in the Millennium Declaration. For this purpose data were processed relating to poverty, education, labour and income, unpaid domestic labour, economic autonomy, participation in decision-making in the home, participation in the legislative power, maternal and infant mortality, and sexual and reproductive health. In view of the success achieved by the

³⁹ See ECLAC/Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC (2002), *Demographic Bulletin*, No. 70 (LC/G.2172-P), Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales No. E/S.02.II.G.51.

⁴⁰ See reports <<http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/indicadores/talleres.htm>>.

⁴¹ See <http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/indicadores/Default.htm>.

⁴² ECLAC (2003), *Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2002-2003* (LC/G.2209-P/I), Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.G.185.

pilot study, UNIFEM decided to complete the series of Andean countries and begin additional studies in Guatemala and Nicaragua, while the Government of Italy financed similar studies in Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay and the Dominican Republic. Together with that of Bolivia, these studies are being revised prior to their publication, while the new studies agreed with UNIFEM are to begin in the first half of 2004.

Capacity-building of national machineries for governance with the gender perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean

Within the framework of the United Nations Development Account, ECLAC started at the beginning of 2002 to execute the project “Capacity-building of national machineries for governance with the gender perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean”, with the aim of strengthening the capacity of the national machineries for the promotion of gender equity in order to integrate the demands and needs of women in the national programmes for governance and reform of the State. In collaboration with the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, the project has the aim of contributing to the strategies used by the national machineries for the advancement of gender equity to establish themselves as legitimate interlocutors in relation to other state actors, to mainstream the gender perspective and to participate in the debates and programmes for State reform and democratic governance. It is also planned to contribute to strengthening the machineries by supporting their linkages with the networks, organizations and other actors that make up the political spectrum that has built up around different aspects of gender equity. These linkages, in addition to bringing greater visibility to the subjects they deal with, should assist the national machinery to give adequate consideration to the demands of the heterogeneous women’s movement and to participate from new perspectives in Government debates on the topics indicated.

At the thirty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 5-6 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, and ratified the role of the Presiding Officers in bearing primary responsibility for monitoring the project. Subsequently, a meeting was held to sound out the views of a group of experts, political stakeholders and academics on the project, in the light of their accumulated experience and knowledge on concerted action (Santiago, Chile, 5 November 2002). On the basis of the country selection criteria approved at the thirty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers, the first national activities were launched in Brazil, Honduras, Mexico and Paraguay, with the aim of working an approach and specific methodology for undertaking their respective national studies. In 2003, the Dominican Republic, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica and Ecuador were included. Project implementation in each case includes mission visits to the country to start up the project, followed by additional missions for supervision and technical cooperation, with special attention at times when inter-agency networks are being initiated or strengthened between the national machinery for the advancement of women and other State gender institutions, authorities, public institutions, and social academic and political organizations. A final mission takes place at the time of project closure. In each case, the first phase includes the preparation of working documents on the national situation.

The preparation of substantive documents has been a significant project activity. Since the beginning, three regional documents have been prepared on the development of a conceptual framework on democratic governance and gender equality: *Sistemas electorales y representación femenina en*

América Latina,⁴³ the internal working document *La perspectiva de género en la vida pública-política: condición de igualdad y la gobernabilidad democrática*, and the text *Gobernabilidad democrática e igualdad de género: una articulación posible*,⁴⁴ which 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. In the national studies prepared to date, efforts have been made to combine reflection at a regional and comparative level with analysis of the individual features of the processes studied in each country. The published titles are: *Las políticas públicas de género: un modelo para armar. El caso de Brasil*,⁴⁵ *La institucionalidad de género en un contexto de cambio de gobierno: el caso de Paraguay*⁴⁶ and *Marco jurídico institucional de la Participación Política de las mujeres en México*.⁴⁷ Other national studies are being prepared in Brazil, Honduras, Mexico and the Dominican Republic.

As for operational and institutional activities, in Brazil a technical cooperation agreement was signed with the State Secretariat for the Rights of Women (SEDIM) (currently the Special Secretariat on Policies on Women). This agreement seeks to strengthen the public policy-making capacity of the Secretariat, as well as the functioning of women's networks and movements which contribute to democratic governance from a gender perspective. 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 the Secretariat, taking into account the transition of the government of the time (Brasilia, 10-11 December 2002). The meeting 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, and others. In the context of the second phase of the project, in February 2003, an initial work mission was carried out which made it possible, in collaboration with the new Government authorities, to identify poverty policies as a basis for designing an intervention strategy for governance, in accordance with the project methodology.

In October 2002 the first coordination mission was conducted for the installation of the project in Honduras. In order to define the subject area for the national study, various working meetings were held with the National Women's Institute, the National Council for State Modernization, deputies and various representatives of women's organizations and the electoral tribunal. It was decided to give priority to preparing a strategy for strengthening the political empowerment and leadership of women, for which a document was prepared entitled "Fortaleciendo el mecanismo de participación equitativa y democracia para atender a las necesidades y demandas de las mujeres en el marco de las reformas del Estado en Honduras". In September 2003, a technical assistance mission collaborated with the National Women's Institute and the Ministry of Finances (SEFIN) to establish a basis for implementing a system of indicators for follow-up and evaluation of the national budget with a gender perspective. Training was

⁴³ See LC/L.2077-P, in press.

⁴⁴ Guzmán, Virginia (2003), "Gobernabilidad democrática y género, una articulación posible", *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 48 (LC/L.1962-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.119.

⁴⁵ Montaña, Sonia, Jacqueline Pitanguy and Maria Thereza Lobo (2003), "Las políticas públicas de género: un modelo para armar; el caso de Brasil", *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 45 (LC/L.1920-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.75.

⁴⁶ Guzmán, Virginia and Graziella Corvalán (2003), "La institucionalidad de género en un contexto de cambio de gobierno: el caso de Paraguay", *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 49 (LC/L.2000-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.161.

⁴⁷ Published by the Nacional Women's Institute of Mexico with technical assistance from ECLAC, December 2003.

also given to SEFIN employees for the follow-up of gender equity in government policies on resource allocation (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 11-12 September 2003).

Project activities were launched in Mexico in December 2002 with the holding of a conference on electoral systems and results, a regional view from the women's perspective, and a seminar on the empowerment of women. There was a proposal to contribute to designing a system of indicators for follow-up of the political participation of women and electoral behaviour by sex, ethnicity and religion, among other aspects, as well as the new electoral laws and the associated case law. Although the National Women's Institute (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: 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 order to support this process, the follow-up mission carried out in July 2003 included interviews with the authorities and key leaders for the creation of an inter-agency network on democratic culture and gender, as well as a first colloquium in the discussion forum that has been generated on the topic of democratic culture and gender, in which representatives of governmental organizations, civil society organizations, political parties and various academic institutions participated. Project implementation also included training courses on the preparation of gender indicators for the empowerment of women, on democratic governance and gender equality, which was attended by 35 high-level officials of the Ministry of the Interior, and on gender institutions and democratic governance, attended by 1,000 officials. The closing event, in December 2003, was a forum on political culture with a gender perspective for democratic governance in Mexico. A panel on the challenge of constructing a political culture with a gender perspective for democratic governance in Mexico produced an intense and interesting debate on the Mexican political culture and public policies oriented to generating a citizen's culture of equality between women and men.⁴⁸

The first coordination mission for setting up the project in Paraguay was conducted in March 2003. Its purpose was to identify, jointly with the Department for Women's Affairs and in consultation with other national authorities and civil society representatives, a policy area which would serve as a basis for the design of the intervention strategy for governance, which was to support the process of consolidating gender mainstreaming in the country. In the month of July, the strategy was presented to parliamentarians, opinion-makers and representatives of women's organizations, who committed themselves to ensuring the continuity of the Department of Women's Affairs and its agenda. In the following August, the project results were made public in an act of accountability by the Department of Women's Affairs to the public and political authorities, parliament, the media and the general public.

Meanwhile, the initial project missions were held in the Dominican Republic, where there were workshops to define the area of intervention, working meetings with the Department of Women's Affairs, interviews with possible consultants and definition of the work that they would carry out (Santo Domingo, 12-16 May), and in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica and Ecuador (December 2003). In each country the gender machineries convened meetings with State authorities and officials, politicians and academics, representatives of political parties, leading women politicians and academics, and women's centres and organizations, in order to reach an agreement on the subjects for analysis and the implementation strategy.

The activities carried out since the onset of the project led to the organization of the meeting-workshop on democratic governance and gender equality in Latin America, at which experiences were

⁴⁸ The papers presented are available at <<http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/gobernabilidad/mexico.htm>>.

exchanged on strengthening the gender institutional framework in the presence of women ministers from the countries participating in the project, as well as women former ministers and women ministers invited from non-participating countries (Santiago, Chile, 27-28 October 2002). It was also attended by experts in the relevant area and recognized and visible leaders of the main women's thematic networks and organizations concerned with issues of governance, promotion and communication. Documents were prepared specially for the meeting by the various authorities and the project team, and the meeting produced a summary document on the main items of debate, and proposals and strategies for future intervention.⁴⁹

Productive development and gender equity in Latin America

The project "Productive development and gender equity in Latin America" was launched in the second half of 2003 with financial support from the Government of the Netherlands in order to meet the need for identifying gender policies and good practices in the area of productive development, with particular attention to aspects of the labour market and of public policies which are an obstacle to the full participation of women in the productive development of the countries and which at the same time prevent them from enjoying the benefits of this development and of economic growth. For this purpose, it was planned to develop a conceptual framework, to compile information on policies and programmes in the Latin American region and to select case studies which illustrate these issues. The ultimate aim of the project is public policy-making. With the comparative perspective, it is not intended only to identify the features common to all the countries of the region, but also to indicate the specific trends in each one individually. Project implementation will have a participatory focus in the countries and an inter-divisional focus in ECLAC.

Project activities began in December 2003 with the holding of a meeting of experts on productive development, employment and gender equity in Latin America, organized jointly with the ECLAC Office in Montevideo (Uruguay, 11-12 December 2003). The main objective of the meeting was to analyse and discuss a conceptual framework that could be used to tackle the issue of productive development and gender equity, taking into account the progress made in public policies in the Latin American countries and the obstacles to equitable participation of men and women in employment and in decisions relating to productive development. In this context, the participants commented on the document "Un marco de análisis para el fomento de las políticas de desarrollo productivo con enfoque de género" and participated in preparing a research and policy agenda for the sector.⁵⁰ Another document presented was: "Fomento productivo y género en una economía de mercado", which contains a series of recommendations deriving from the analysis of gender problems in the region's labour market in the light of the current situation of public policies on gender equity and the main productive development programmes.

2. Technical assistance

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

⁴⁹ See the report of the meeting at <<http://www.eclac.cl/mujer/proyectos/gobernabilidad/documentos/reunion/informe.pdf>>.

⁵⁰ The papers and comments presented at the meeting are available at <http://www.eclac.cl/cgi-bin/getProd.asp?xml=/mujer/noticias/noticias/9/13749/P13749.xml&xsl=/mujer/tpl/p1f.xsl&base=/mujer/tpl/top-bottom.xsl>.

- Coordination of the joint publication of the book *Las mujeres chilenas en los noventa. Hablan las cifras*.⁵¹
- Provision of technical assistance in preparing a proposal for incorporating equal-opportunity policies in the goals of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunications of Chile for the six-year period 2000-2006, with the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunications of Chile (Santiago, Chile, September 2000).
- Support for the joint formulation of strategies for academia and non-governmental organizations in Chile with the National Women's Service of Chile (Santiago, Chile, September 2000).
- Provision of technical assistance, funded by UNIFEM, for the fourth specialized meeting of Mercosur on women, where a paper was presented entitled "El mercado laboral en el Mercosur, Bolivia y Chile desde una perspectiva de género. Tendencias y propuestas" (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 30 November and 1 December 2000).
- Participation in the preparation of policy recommendations for development research for the National Research Council of the Government of the Netherlands (Amsterdam, Netherlands, 14-21 October 2000).
- Support for the process of institution-building to the Ministry for Women's Affairs and Human Development of Peru in the context of the transitional government and in preparation of the proposal "Hacia el Ministerio de Promoción de la Mujer y del Desarrollo Humano que el país necesita" (Lima, Peru, 14-16 February 2001; Santiago, Chile, 12-13 March 2001).
- Support for the process of accountability of the National Women's Council of the Government of Ecuador vis-à-vis civil society (Quito, Ecuador, 26-30 March 2001).
- Provision of technical assistance for the preparation of a supplementary study for the inclusion of gender indicators in the National Human Development Report 2000 for Guatemala (April to December 2000) and support in coordinating the National Human Development Report 2001, in the context of the activities of the UNDP unit responsible for socio-economic analysis (April 2001 to February 2002).
- Provision of technical assistance to the Centre for Gender Studies and Culture for Latin America and the Faculty of Philosophy and the Humanities in the University of Chile for the development of the research project on production and transfer of a dialogue-type model for educating young people on sexuality and reproductive health (Santiago, Chile, two-year agreement as of July 2001); participation in coordination meetings and review of the contents of the project's web site.

⁵¹ Rico, María Nieves (ed.) (2000), "Las mujeres chilenas en los noventa. Hablan las cifras", *Libros de la CEPAL series*, No. 57 (LC/G.2105-P/E), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.00.II.G.92.

- Provision of technical assistance, with funding from UNIFEM, to the Presidential Secretariat for Women of Guatemala in the context of its strategy for positioning in the State structure (Guatemala City, Guatemala, November 2001).
- With funding from 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).
- With funding from UNDP, provision of technical assistance to the Presidential Secretariat for Women, the National Institute of Statistics, the National Geographical Institute and the Secretariat of Planning of Guatemala, for the preparation of gender statistics (Guatemala City, Guatemala, 21-23 January 2002).
- With funding from UNDP, analysis of the technical assistance needs of the Nicaraguan Women's Institute (INIM) and of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC) of Nicaragua for the design and implementation of the information system for follow-up on the status of women and men in Nicaragua (SISESIMHN) (Managua, Nicaragua, 4-9 March 2002).
- With funding from PNUD, provision of technical assistance to the Government of Guatemala for carrying out an analysis of the information available for the design and implementation of a national system of gender indicators (Guatemala City, Guatemala, 22-26 April 2002).
- With funding from the UNIFEM Andean Region Office, collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics of Peru in the definition of a system of gender indicators (Lima, Peru, 29 April-3 May 2002).
- Participation in an advisory capacity in the eighteenth plenary meeting of the Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council (RAWOO) of the Government of the Netherlands (Amsterdam, Netherlands, 3-7 June 2002).
- With funding from the UNIFEM Andean Region Office, provision of technical assistance to the National Women's Council, the National Statistics and Census Institute and the Interministerial Commission on Employment of Ecuador for the holding of workshop on social and gender indicators with a view to identifying a set of economic indicators that could be used to analyse and formulate employment policies with a gender perspective (Quito, Ecuador, 22-25 July 2002).
- With funding from the National Women's Institute of Honduras, provision of 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).
- With funding from UNDP, provision of technical assistance for training officials of the National Institute for Family and Women's Affairs of Uruguay and of the Municipality of Montevideo on the conceptual and methodological frameworks that should be included in the development of a system of indicators that could be used in formulating and following up on national policies for gender equality (Montevideo, Uruguay, 27-29 October 2002).

- Participation in the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council (RAWOO) on emerging issues and policy responses relating to equitable growth and governance (*Pro-poor Growth and Governance*) (Amsterdam, Netherlands, November 2002).
- Member of the Advisory Council for the project “Género y reformas a la justicia procesal penal” executed by the Justice Studies Centre of the Americas (CEJA) (an organization of the inter-American system with its headquarters in Chile) in Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Guatemala (2003-2004).

C. GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE WORK OF ECLAC

The ECLAC subregional headquarters, offices and substantive divisions have supported the execution of the activities and 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 received substantive support from the Women and Development Unit for gender mainstreaming in the follow-up activities for the regional summits organized by them. In this respect, during the period under review, the most noteworthy were the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Conference for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda (Santiago, Chile, 23-27 October 2000); the first and second meetings of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 9-11 May 2001 and 18-20 June 2003, respectively), together with the first and second meetings of its Executive Committee (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 25-26 March 2002; and Panama City, 11-12 December 2002); the Hemispheric Conference on International Migration: Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons in the Americas (Santiago, Chile, 20-22 November 2002); and the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing (Santiago, Chile, 19-21 November 2003).

A report was presented by the Women and Development Unit at the twenty-ninth session of ECLAC (Brasilia, 6-10 May 2002) and on that occasion the member States had a thorough debate on the impact of globalization on gender equity and recognized the importance of incorporating that perspective in the Commission’s documents.

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

The concern of the Population Division of ECLAC to incorporate the gender perspective in its work has been reflected systematically both in the databases that it 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 in the period considered.

The gender variable is taken into account in all of the demographic components of the follow-up activities on national demographic trends conducted by CELADE through the population estimates and

projections, the most visible expression of which is in the Demographic Bulletin. During the period under review, the following issues of the Demographic Bulletin were published: No. 66, *Latin America: Population by Calendar Years and Simple Ages*;⁵² No. 67 *Latin America: Life Tables*;⁵³ No. 68, *Latin America: Fertility*;⁵⁴ No. 69, *Latin America and the Caribbean: Population Estimates and Projections, 1950-2050*;⁵⁵ No. 70, *Latin America and the Caribbean: selected gender-sensitive indicators*;⁵⁶ No. 71, *Latin America: Population by Calendar Years and Single Ages, 1995-2005*;⁵⁷ No. 72, *América Latina y el Caribe: el envejecimiento de la población, 1950-2050*;⁵⁸ and a special edition: *Urbanización y evolución de la población urbana en América Latina*.⁵⁹ The gender perspective has also been emphasized in the technical assistance exercises for developing official population projections for the countries in the region which carried out their 2000 round of censuses.

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 received financial support from UNFPA and included the development of a joint system of indicators and regional dissemination and training activities.⁶⁰ Within this framework, the Division updated the information in its demographic databases on population estimates and projections in the region, which are available on the ECLAC web site, with special consideration of the indicators disaggregated by sex, published in *Demographic Bulletin* No. 70. The REDATAM software, which served as a platform for the creation of this regional system of indicators as well as of the respective national systems, provides access to data disaggregated by sex from the population censuses, vital statistics, household surveys and other sources. On-line access, via the Internet, to microdata from population censuses of Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama and Saint Lucia (and soon from other countries, including Chile), helps those responsible for programmes and

⁵² ECLAC (2000), *Demographic Bulletin*, No. 66 (LC/G.2099-P), Santiago, Chile, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC.

⁵³ ECLAC (2001), *Demographic Bulletin*, No. 67 (LC/G.2019-P), Santiago, Chile, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. E/S.01.II.G.3.

⁵⁴ ECLAC (2001), *Demographic Bulletin*, No. 68 (LC/G.2136-P), Santiago, Chile, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. E/S.01.II.G.78.

⁵⁵ ECLAC (2002), *Demographic Bulletin*, No. 69 (LC/G.2152-P), Santiago, Chile, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. E/S.02.II.G.179.

⁵⁶ ECLAC (2002), *Demographic Bulletin*, No. 70 (LC/G.2172-P), Santiago, Chile, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. E/S.02.II.G.51.

⁵⁷ ECLAC (2003), *Demographic Bulletin*, No. 71 (LC/G.2197-P), Santiago, Chile, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. E/S.02.II.G.127.

⁵⁸ ECLAC (2003), *Demographic Bulletin*, No. 72 (LC/G.2211-P), Santiago, Chile, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. E/S.03.II.G.87.

⁵⁹ ECLAC (2001), *Demographic Bulletin. Special Edition*, (LC/G.2140-P), Santiago, Chile, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.II.G.91.

⁶⁰ See the activities of the project “Use of gender indicators in public policy-makings”, in section B.1 above.

policies in the area of gender to make informed decisions on the basis of data which were inaccessible until a few years ago.

During the second half of 2003, a the regional system of indicators was updated in terms of methodology and operation, and special attention was given to the modules on population and public policies, gender equity in education and employment, and sexual and reproductive health. This resulted in a design which makes it possible to mainstream the gender focus in the indicators under consideration. On the basis of this updated system, an analytical study was conducted on the degree of compliance achieved by the countries in the region in relation to the goals defined in the ICPD Programme of Action; in particular, the review considered the gender dimension in the sectors of education and employment. This analytical study served as an input for the preparation of the document entitled: *Sistema de indicadores para el seguimiento de la CIPD en América Latina y el Caribe: definición de indicadores y resultados* (draft version).

During the period under review, important substantive activities were carried out in terms of social and sociodemographic vulnerability. The work conducted included the preparation of documents, three of which were presented at the twenty-ninth session of ECLAC, attendance of seminars and high-level meetings, and technical assistance provided to Bolivia, Nicaragua and Peru for the purpose of preparing studies on sociodemographic vulnerability to support the design of gender-sensitive policies and interventions in this field.⁶¹ A regional study was also prepared and then presented at the seminar on fertility in Latin America and the Caribbean organized by the Division (Santiago, Chile, 9-11 June 2003),⁶² and a subregional study for Central America and Mexico, presented at the Third International Conference: Population of Central America (San José, Costa Rica, 17-19 November 2003). These studies indicate the sociodemographic risks to which the women of different social, economic and ethnic status are exposed and also illustrate the progress and the obstacles observed in recent years in connection with the exercise of rights relating to sociodemographic issues, especially sexual and reproductive rights.

In the context of the preparatory activities for the Second World Assembly on Ageing (Madrid, 8-12 April 2002), one of the working documents referring explicitly to the gender perspective was: *Factores demográficos e inequidades de género en la vejez*, presented at the expert meeting on the impact of pension reform in Bolivia on gender equity (La Paz, Bolivia, 22-23 January 2003) and at the expert meeting on the gender impact of Pension Reform in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 10-11 March 2003); *Indicadores de envejecimiento con perspectiva de género*, presented at the seminar on men, women, ageing and gender, social constructions and quality of life (Valparaíso, Chile, 31 October 2003); *Seguridad económica en la vejez*, presented at a seminar on women, ageing and gender (Santiago, Chile, 5 June 2003). The Population Division-CELADE also played an active role in collaboration on incorporating the gender perspective in the recommendations on health and ageing adopted by the expert meeting on health and ageing of older adults, organized by PAHO (Panama City, 7-9 April 2003); more specifically, the perspective was included in the general principles guiding the recommendations. In the course on the quality of life of older persons and tools for the follow-up of policies and programmes, held

⁶¹ See Busso, Gustavo (2002), “Vulnerabilidad sociodemográfica en Nicaragua: un desafío para el crecimiento económico y la reducción de la pobreza” *Población y desarrollo series*, No. 29 (LC/L.1774-P), Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), Population Division of ECLAC, Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.02.II.G.88 and “Estado de la población peruana 2002”, [on line] (<http://www.inei.gob.pe/PeruCifrasHTM/banner/documentos/EstadoPoblacion2002.pdf>), Lima, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI).

⁶² Rodríguez Vignoli, Jorge (2003), “La fecundidad alta en América Latina y el Caribe: un riesgo en transición”, *Población y desarrollo series*, No. 46 (LC/L.1996-P), Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), Population Division of ECLAC, Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.158.

by CELADE from 25 August to 12 September 2003, gender was included as a topic in each unit of the course. At the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 19-21 November 2003), one of the working documents was the report entitled *Situación de las personas mayores*,⁶³ which explicitly includes a gender perspective. Similarly, in the Regional Strategy for Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing adopted by the countries at the end of the Conference included the gender perspective both in the general principles guiding the document and in specific measures in the areas covered.

In a period in which migratory issues are becoming increasingly important, CELADE has continued to give attention to the gender issues underlying both internal and international migration in the region. In the area of spatial distribution of the population and internal migration, two studies were prepared on trends in this area,⁶⁴ two national case studies of internal migration, one on Nicaragua⁶⁵ and the other on Colombia,⁶⁶ and the regional document “Migración interna en América Latina: estudio regional del período 1980-2000” for which support was received from the Women and Development Unit.⁶⁷ In all of these studies special attention was given to gender biases in internal migration, and on that basis techniques and procedures were developed which, when applied to the processing of census microdata, contribute to analyses relating to gender equity, for example in the area of domestic responsibilities of women migrants and non-migrants, asset accumulation in migration (in particular educational assets) and the employment of women migrants.

Another line of work is to estimate and process data and analyse migration patterns and trends on the basis of data compiled in the 2000 census round. The processing of census microdata databases for that round was completed for twelve countries, as part of the process of updating the IMILA (International Migration in Latin America) database, whose tabulations provide sociodemographic and socioeconomic data on the migrants identified in the national population censuses. These tabulations include sex-disaggregated data and, for the first time, the disaggregation extends to the qualified labour force, thus providing data which can be used to condier the mobility of that group by gender. One of the main outcomes of this work was the publication of the document *El mapa migratorio de América Latina y el Caribe, las mujeres y el género*,⁶⁸ which reviews the inclusion of the gender perspective in policy studies and recommendations relating to international migration. The updating of the database has made it possible to provide inputs for other information systems on migration—in which CELADE participates—and other sources which 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 migration trends and

⁶³ Mimeo.

⁶⁴ Cunha, José Marcos Pinto da (2002), “Urbanización, redistribución espacial de la población y transformaciones socioeconómicas en América Latina”, *Población y desarrollo series*, No. 30 (LC/L.1782-P), Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), Population Division of ECLAC, Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.02.II.G.97 and Rodríguez Vignoli, Jorge (2002), “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 (LC/L.1831-P), Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), Population Division of ECLAC, Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.02.II.G.137.

⁶⁵ This document will be published by the national counterpart with support from UNFPA.

⁶⁶ Murad, Rocio (2003), “Estudio sobre la distribución espacial de la población en Colombia”, *Población y desarrollo series*, No. 48 (LC/L.2013-P), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.175.

⁶⁷ In press (*Población y desarrollo series*, No. 51).

⁶⁸ Martínez Pizarro, Jorge (2003), “El mapa migratorio de América Latina y el Caribe, las mujeres y el género”, *Población y desarrollo series*, No. 44 (LC/L.1974-P/E), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.133.

patterns have been updated with attention to women's participation. Documents have also been published on specific issues (for example, migration in Central America) and presented at specialist seminars.

In addition, further progress has been made with the bibliographic exploration of the issue with a view to obtaining information on the theoretical perspectives of interpretation, the relevant dimensions considered and the results of the research conducted in the last few years. On the basis of an exploratory study carried out in 2001 on the participation of women and men in the 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. In this context, in November 2002 the Division organized, together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and with the collaboration of the ECLAC secretariat and other ECLAC divisions, the Hemispheric Conference on International Migration: Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons in the Americas. This Conference explicitly addressed the issues of gender and the human rights of women migrants, trafficking in persons and best practices in that area (Santiago, Chile, 20-22 November 2002). The document which summarizes the highlights of the Conference⁶⁹ represents a significant step forward in terms of including the human rights and gender perspectives in the analysis of migration processes, as it brings them directly into the field of public policies, national legislation and international instruments, in a paper jointly produced with other international organizations and civil society organizations working in these issues, the academic media and intergovernmental forums on migration in the Americas.

Other activities included CELADE's participation in preparing the document *Juventud e inclusión social en Iberoamérica*, presented by ECLAC and the Ibero-American Youth Organization (OIJ) at the twelfth Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government (Santa Cruz, Bolivia, November 2003). The chapter on population covers issues relating to gender equity and the status of women, such as persistent adolescent fertility and the increasing numbers of women alone. The Division also participated in a series of interdivisional meetings on the measurement of poverty convened by the Women and Development Unit, in the context of which a presentation was prepared on the invisibility of poverty measured by income (using census data), an expanded version of which was presented at the meeting of experts on poverty and gender (Santiago, Chile, 12 and 13 August 2003). The technical and analytical procedures used were made available to those attending the meeting, as they are suitable for use in a variety of studies and in policy design.

As part of the implementation of a project funded by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), CELADE initiated a sociodemographic study of the indigenous and Afro-descendent population in three countries of the region (Bolivia, Ecuador and Panama). The study, which uses the results from population censuses of the 2000 round, incorporates gender mainstreaming for the purpose of identifying ethnic and gender gaps. During the period under review, the analysis plan was designed and work began in the three countries mentioned; another four countries made requests (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Venezuela) for use of the analysis methodology and technical cooperation.

The Division also continued to coordinate implementation of the regional biliteracy project on production, the environment, gender and reproductive health, which was started in the 1998-1999 biennium and is funded by UNFPA and UNIFEM. The project is testing, in various countries of the region, a methodology for intervention with special attention to the gender equity approach, as community work methods are defined which produce a break with the traditional subordinate role women. The emphasis on the social and cultural situation also facilitates a critical approach to the daily

⁶⁹ In press.

behaviour patterns of women and men. All of the technical documents, teaching materials and tools for monitoring and evaluation are differentiated by gender.⁷⁰

3. Statistics and Economic Projections Division

The Statistics and Economic Projections Division has increasingly assisted the Women and Development Unit in its efforts to strengthen coordination activities within the United Nations system in relation to formulating gender indicators, and has incorporated additional sex-disaggregated data in its annual editions of the *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean*.

Special mention should be made of the work being done in this period in follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, in order to mainstream the gender perspective in the follow-up indicators of all the goals, and not only of goal 3, which concerns gender equality. In addition, this Division is responsible for follow-up to the work programme of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, which includes an element relating to activities to produce regional statistics with a gender perspective. In this context, the Division supported the efforts of the Women and Development Unit in the preparation and holding 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 (La Paz, Bolivia, 21-23 November 2001) and of the technical meeting on the incorporation of the gender perspective in the measurement of poverty (La Paz, Bolivia, 23-25 September 2003).

The Statistics and Economic Projections Division also had an active role in the following initiatives coordinated by the Women and Development Unit: the Inter-agency Coordination Meeting on Gender Statistics (Santiago, Chile, 7-10 October 2002); the inter-divisional working group convened to develop a methodology for incorporating a gender perspective in the measurement of poverty (May-July 2003); the expert meeting on poverty and gender (Santiago, Chile, 12-13 August 2003); and the meeting of experts on time-use surveys (Santiago, Chile, 11-12 December 2003).

The twelfth regional workshop of the programme to improve surveys on living conditions in Latin America (MECOVI) focused on the measurement and description of employment in household surveys (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 3-5 November 2003). The issues covered included aspects of gender mainstreaming in the measurement and analysis of employment.

In relation to the production and dissemination of information, the Statistics and Economic Projections Division published the annual editions of the *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean*, which contain a wide range of social development indicators disaggregated by sex, as well as indicators relating to gender disparities. There was collaboration with the Social Development Division in the publication of the 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 editions of the *Social Panorama of Latin America*, which contain data on the social situation in the region which can be used to analyse gender disparities in various spheres. Lastly, support was given to the Women and Development Unit in the processing of information from the household surveys and in the implementation of databanks with gender indicators.

⁷⁰ See <<http://www.eclac.cl/bialfa/>>.

4. Social Development Division

The Social Development Division has made progress in incorporating the gender perspective in the *Social Panorama of Latin America*. The 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 editions contain gender indicators for the areas of poverty, education, employment, family and social capital and a statistical annex with data disaggregated by sex for a broad range of social indicators.⁷¹ In the 2002-2003 edition, a specific chapter has been added on poverty and inequality from a gender perspective, which was prepared in coordination with the Women and Development Unit.⁷² The gender perspective was also incorporated in various documents published during the period: *Producción, tráfico y consumo de drogas en América Latina*;⁷³ *Violencia criminal y seguridad pública en América Latina: la situación en Argentina*;⁷⁴ *Familias latinoamericanas: diagnóstico y políticas públicas en los inicios del nuevo siglo*;⁷⁵ *Building Equity from the Beginning: the Children and Adolescents of Ibero-America*;⁷⁶ *Capital social: potencialidades analíticas y metodológicas para la superación de la pobreza*;⁷⁷ *Capital social de los y las jóvenes. Propuestas para programas y proyectos*.⁷⁸

In this biennium, the Social Development Division included the gender perspective in the organization of the following seminars and meetings: the seminar-workshop on social capital as a tool for programmes to combat urban and rural poverty, organized jointly with Michigan State University (Santiago, Chile, 8-9 January 2003); the sixth Ibero-American Conference on the Family, focused on families and cultures, which was sponsored by the Division in the context of the preparatory activities for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (Montevideo, Uruguay, 15-18 September 2003); and the international seminar on social capital and programmes to combat poverty: guidelines for action, organized by the Division on behalf of ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 10-11 November 2003).

In the area of cooperation for development, the Division took part in bimonthly meetings with the National Women's Service (SERNAM) to consider gender equity for the design of a system of gender statistics and indicators which would include a special module on poverty. The objectives were to

⁷¹ ECLAC (2002), *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2000-2001* (LC/G.2138-P), Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.II.G.141 and ECLAC (2001), *Social Panorama of Latin America, 2001-2002* (LC/G.2183-P), Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.01.II.G.141.

⁷² ECLAC (2003), *Panorama social de América Latina 2002-2003* (LC/G.2209-P/E), Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.185 (English version in press).

⁷³ Arriagada, Irma and Martín Hopenhayn (2000), "Producción, tráfico y consumo de drogas en América Latina", *Políticas sociales series*, No. 41 (LC/L.1431-P) Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.00.II.G.105.

⁷⁴ Dammert, Lucía (2000), "Violencia criminal y seguridad pública en América Latina: la situación en Argentina", *Políticas sociales series*, No. 43 (LC/L.1439-P) Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.00.II.G.125.

⁷⁵ Arriagada, Irma (2001), "Familias latinoamericanas: diagnóstico y políticas públicas en los inicios del nuevo siglo", *Políticas sociales series*, No. 57 (LC/L.1652-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.01.II.G.189.

⁷⁶ ECLAC/UNICEF/SECIB (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean/United Nations Children's Fund/Secretariat for Iberoamerican Cooperation) (2001), *Building Equity from the Beginning: the Children and Adolescents of Ibero-America* (LC/G.2144/I), Santiago, Chile.

⁷⁷ Arriagada, Irma and F. Miranda (eds.) (2003), "Capital social: potencialidades analíticas y metodológicas para la superación de la pobreza", *Seminarios y conferencias series*, No. 31 (LC/L.1969-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.125.

⁷⁸ Arriagada, Irma and F. Miranda (eds.), "Capital social de los y las jóvenes: propuestas para programas y proyectos", *Políticas sociales series*, No. 74, 2 vols. (LC/L.1988-P; LC/L.1988/Add.1-P), Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.149, S.03.II.G.150.

systematize existing information, give greater visibility to the status of women and determine the advances and setbacks that had occurred in relation to gender equity (September to December 2000). During the same period, assistance was also provided to SERNAM on family-oriented policies to support the study of the Interministerial Group on the Family and the publication of the book *Familias y políticas: una reflexión necesaria*.

In the first half of 2001, technical assistance was provided to the transitional Government of Peru on cross-cutting policy issues relating to the family. In Chile, lectures were given on family policies at SERNAM and at the Foundation for the Family. Subsequently, technical assistance was provided to the eleventh Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government for preparation of the document *Building Equity from the Beginning: the Children and Adolescents of Ibero-America*, which includes gender-based indicators and measurements of the social situation of children and adolescents (Lima, Peru, 23-24 November 2001), and the sixteenth Rio Group Presidential Summit on poverty and the family from a gender perspective for preparation of the key document from Costa Rica, at the request of UNDP and the Government of Costa Rica. On this same occasion, a paper was presented on poverty and the family from a gender perspective at the Meeting of First Ladies of Central America (San José, Costa Rica, 11-12 April 2002). In Chile, support in this area was provided to the conference on family policies of the Interministerial Committee of SERNAM (Santiago, Chile, August 2001) and to the meeting of the technical team on diagnostic analysis and family-oriented public policy of the Family Foundation (Santiago, Chile, July 2001).

The Social Development Division has also made contributions to academic research on gender issues through its participation in conferences and study meetings. Papers and comments were presented at: the international seminar on work, gender and citizenship in countries of the Southern Cone, organized jointly by the Department of Sociology of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of the Republic (Uruguay) and the Chair for the Culture of Peace of the Association of Universities, Montevideo Group-UNESCO (Montevideo, Uruguay, 6-8 September 2000); the fifth Ibero-American Conference on the Family, which focused on the impact of globalization on families (Madrid, 19-22 September 2000); the seventh international seminar on social sciences and the humanities, which considered fields, methods and paradigms, and new developments in human and social sciences, and was organized by the Institute for Advanced Studies of the University of Santiago de Chile (Santiago, Chile, 4-11 January 2001); the international seminar on the different manifestations of social vulnerability in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by CELADE (Santiago, Chile, 20-21 June 2001); the inter-agency coordination meeting on the family held with other United Nations organizations in Chile (Santiago, Chile, 23 April 2002); the module on family, community and territory, from capacity-building to generating opportunities, of the seminar on innovative views of social policy, organized by ECLAC and the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation (MIDEPLAN) of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 23-24 May 2002); the seminar on statistical sources relating to poverty from a gender perspective, organized by the National Women's Institute (Inmujeres) of Mexico, UNIFEM, the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information (INEGI) and the Secretariat of Social Development (SEDESOL) of the National Institute for Social Development (INDESOL) (Mexico City, 16 July 2002); the Inter-agency Coordination Meeting on Gender Statistics (Santiago, Chile, 7-10 October 2002); the seminar-workshop on social capital as a tool for programmes to combat urban and rural poverty (Santiago, Chile, 8-9 January 2003); the international seminar of the University of the Republic on gender, families and work and challenges for research and public action (Montevideo, Uruguay, April 2003); the international conference "Launching of the World Summit Family + 10", organized by the World Family Organization and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (Curitiba, Brazil, May 2003); the International Seminar on Fertility in Latin America and the Caribbean: Transition or Revolution? —organized by the Population Division-CELADE of ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, June 2003); the international seminar on social capital and

evaluation indicators organized by INDESOL of Mexico (Mexico, July 2003); the panel on three aspects of the social issue —families, poverty and equal opportunities— of the International Congress of Americanists, Symposium EPS-19 on Latin American social policy reform (Santiago, Chile, July 2003); and the international seminar on gender and poverty, organized by INDESOL (Mexico, November 2003).

The Division has provided teaching staff who have shared their accumulated experience in gender studies. Among the courses conducted were: “Introducción al núcleo de concentración: desigualdades sociales, acciones colectivas y políticas sociales”, in the module on social policies and gender of the master’s programme in Sociology of the University of the Republic (Montevideo, Uruguay, July 2000); part of the module “Problemas conceptuales y metodológicos en la producción de conocimientos y en las prácticas profesionales” of the Diploma in Gender Studies and Society of the University of the Academy of Christian Humanism (Santiago, Chile, May-July 2001); part of the module: “Bases sociales y económicas del desarrollo con énfasis en América Latina” in the master’s programme in gender and development of the Complutense University of Madrid (Madrid, Spain, 27-30 March 2001); classes on diagnostic analysis and family-oriented policies in the doctorate programme in the Study of Latin American Societies of the ARCIS University (Santiago, Chile, April 2003); classes for the Diploma Course on Gender and Society of the University of the Academy of Christian Humanism (Santiago, Chile, June 2003); various courses on Latin American social agenda issues for the master’s programme in social sciences of the University of the Republic of Uruguay (Montevideo, July 2003); and a course on the Latin American family context for the master’s programme on the family of the External University of Colombia (Cartagena, December 2003).

5. Division of Production, Productivity and Management

The Division of Production, Productivity and Management also conducted activities incorporating the gender dimension. The Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industrial and Technological Development Unit published the studies *Mujeres en la estadística: la profesión habla*,⁷⁹ and *Education and the labour market in Latin America: Why measurement is important and what it tells us about policies, reforms and performance*,⁸⁰ which analyses the wage differential between men and women by educational level using data from household surveys. An article was also published on education and the labour market in Latin America in the context of globalization.⁸¹ In addition, a gender-sensitive research project has been started on the integration of new teachers in the national education 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. Their work included participation in the international conference of the International Association for Official Statistics (IAOS) on statistics, development and human rights with the paper “Women in Statistics: Where are we?” (Montreux, Switzerland, September 2000); implementation of the project “A Characterization of Statisticians by Gender in Several Countries”; preparation for the fifty-third session of the General Assembly of the International Statistical Institute

⁷⁹ Carlson, Beverley A. (2000), “Mujeres en la estadística: la profesión habla”, *Desarrollo productivo series*, No. 89 (LC/L.1436-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.00.II.G.116.

⁸⁰ Carlson, Beverley A. (2002), “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 (LC/L.1631-P/I), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.II.G.169.

⁸¹ Carlson, Beverley A. (2002), “Education and the labor market in Latin America: confronting globalization”, *CEPAL Review*, No. 77 (LC/G.2180-P), Santiago, Chile, pp. 117-133.

(Seoul, Republic of Korea, 22-29 August 2001), design of the web site of CWS 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 documents *Las prácticas de herencia de tierras agrícolas: ¿una razón más para el éxodo de la juventud?*,⁸² *Pobreza rural y agrícola: entre los activos, las oportunidades y las políticas; una mirada hacia Chile*, which contains information on the status of women heads of households,⁸³ and *Alcanzando las metas del Milenio: una mirada hacia la pobreza rural y agrícola*, which includes a section on the specific difficulties of women.⁸⁴

The Unit participated in a series of conferences and analytical meetings in which the gender perspective was incorporated. These included the lecture “Empleo rural, grupos etarios y género” presented at the seminar on non-agricultural rural employment, organized by the Paraná Institute of Agronomy (IAPAR)/ASE and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)/Cooperation Programme for Rural Development in the Southern Cone (Procodec II) (Londrina, Brazil, 16-20 October 2000); and the lecture “Distancia a mercados, áreas de poco potencial agrícola, empleo rural no agrícola, grupos etarios y género: lo que sabemos y lo que no sabemos”, presented in the panel on the relationship between gender, development and public policies for the rural world, during the training session on gender indicators for members of the Rural Committee, organized by the National Women’s Service (SERNAM) of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 19-20 April 2001); the lecture “El empleo rural no agrícola (y el empleo urbano agrícola): fenómeno(s) creciente(s)”, which focused on issues of 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 “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 for Rural Development (PROCASUR) (Lima, Peru, 29-30 October 2002); the lecture “El envejecimiento de la población agrícola en América Latina”, at the seminar on European and Latin American relations in connection with the agrarian challenge, 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, 7-8 November 2002); the paper “Aproximaciones hacia un desarrollo rural territorial con enfoque de género”, prepared in collaboration with the Women and Development Unit and presented at the international seminar on gender in the sustainable development of rural areas, organized by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) (Natal, Brazil, 14-17 July 2003); and the commentary on the book *Conociendo a la joven rural*, presented at the workshop on the life of young women in rural areas, organized by IICA (Santiago, Chile, 9 November 2001). Various versions of an article on non-agricultural rural employment, in which there is

⁸² Dirven, Martine (2002), “Las prácticas de herencia de tierras agrícolas: ¿una razón de más para el éxodo de la juventud?”, *Desarrollo productivo series*, No. 135 (LC/L.1837-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. 02.II.G.143.

⁸³ Köbrich, Claus, Liliana Villanueva and Martine Dirven (2004), “Pobreza rural y agrícola: entre los activos, las oportunidades y las políticas; una mirada hacia Chile”, *Desarrollo productivo series*, No. 144 (LC/L.2060-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.04.II.G.4.

⁸⁴ Dirven, Martine (2004), “Alcanzando las metas del milenio: una mirada hacia la pobreza rural y agrícola”, *Desarrollo productivo series*, No. 146 (LC/L.2062-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.04.II.G.6.

substantial reference to women, were presented at the symposium “The rural non-farm economy in the developing world and transition economies: an answer to rural poverty?” of the 77th annual conference of the Agricultural Economics Society of the United Kingdom (AES) (Seale-Hayne, Newton Abbott, Devon, 11-14 April 2003) and at the “Social transformations” session of the international seminar “The rural world: transformations and perspectives in the light of the new rurality” (Bogotá, Colombia, 15-17 October 2003).

In addition, the Unit has carried out teaching activities which incorporated the gender perspective in the analysis of issues of 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). Supervision was provided for the internship and doctorate thesis of a geography student from the University of Chile, whose work focused on the topic of gender and land.

In the area of extrabudgetary projects, one of the main objectives of the joint ECLAC/GTZ project “Policy options to promote the development of rural land markets with a view to facilitating land transfer to small farmers”, implemented by the Agricultural Development Unit, was to propose policies for the development of rural and peri-urban land markets, taking into account efficiency, equity and gender. In order to promote equal access for rural women to the land market as one way of fostering their economic independence and overcoming poverty in rural areas, a study was conducted on the status of women in relation to land access in some countries of Latin America (Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay). The conclusions of the final document, entitled *Las mujeres y el acceso a la tierra*, were presented to the panel on access to land for less privileged groups at the regional seminar on land markets in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 30 November-1 December 2000, and this activity marked the completion of the project. Another ECLAC/GTZ project was completed in December 2003, “Indicators of the socio-economic impact of desertification and land degradation”, which contained a strong bias towards women, as the areas affected have a high femininity index, unlike other rural areas where the masculinity index is higher.

6. Economic Development Division

During the period under review, the Economic Development Division took an active part in the activities conducted by the Women and Development Unit, the foremost being the first regional course on linkages between economics and gender for public policy-making (Santiago, Chile, 26-30 August 2002), organized by ECLAC in collaboration with UNIFEM and ILPES, and at 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 on a gender perspective in budgets (Santiago, Chile, 3-4 September 2002), organized by SERNAM, the Ministry of Finance of Chile, UNDP, UNIFEM, GTZ and ECLAC, at which it presented the paper “Decisiones de política económica general: ¿existe una dimensión de género?”; the session on labour and economics at the Inter-agency Coordination Meeting on Gender Statistics (Santiago, Chile, 7-10 October 2002); and the regional meeting of experts on the gender impact of pensions system reforms in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, March 2003), at which the Division presented its comments on this topic.

Officers from the Division also participated in the Panel “Economía, trabajo y pobreza” at the national meeting on economic autonomy and overcoming Poverty (Santiago, Chile, November 2002), organized by SERNAM and in the workshop on macroeconomics and gender (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 was also published *La problemática inserción laboral de los jóvenes y las jóvenes*,⁸⁵ which reviews the main hypotheses used to explain the high level of youth unemployment and analyses the impact of variables relating to education, gender, socioeconomic characteristics of the household and the economic cycle.

In addition, the Economic Development Division included an analysis of the progress made in evaluating labour market policies from a perspective that incorporates criteria of effectiveness, efficiency, equity and gender equity in the module on 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.

Lastly, the activities were completed for the project “Growth, employment and equity: Latin America and the Caribbean in the 1990s”, executed by this Division and implemented by the Government of the Netherlands, with the publication of several books, including two which incorporate elements of gender analysis: *The income distribution problem in Latin America and the Caribbean*,⁸⁶ which considers the wage gap between men and women by educational level, and *Economic reforms, growth and employment. Labour markets in Latin America and the Caribbean*,⁸⁷ which analyses the impact of gender on changes in the labour markets of the region.

7. Division of International Trade and Integration

In its programme of work for 2000-2001 on integration, open regionalism and regional cooperation, the Division of International Trade and Integration incorporated a gender-based objective, namely “Distributive aspects of Latin American and Caribbean linkages with the global economy”. In this context the Division, together with the Women and Development Unit, organized a meeting of experts on globalization, technological change and gender equity (São Paulo, Brazil, 5-6 November 2001) with a view to understanding, analysing and proposing guidelines for research on the relationship between globalization, technological change and gender equity. The preparations for the meeting included the publication of a review of the literature available on Latin America and the Caribbean in relation to globalization and gender.⁸⁸ The work programme for the following biennium did not include specific gender activities but the division published the study *The gender dimension of economic globalization: an annotated bibliography*,⁸⁹ and participated in the panel on international trade, development and gender of

⁸⁵ Weller, Jürgen (2003), “La problemática inserción laboral de los y las jóvenes”, *Macroeconomía del desarrollo series*, No. 28 (LC/L.2029-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.192.

⁸⁶ Morley, Samuel A. (2001), “The income distribution problem in Latin America and the Caribbean”, *Libros de la CEPAL series*, No. 65 (LC/G.2127-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.II.G.20.

⁸⁷ Weller, Jürgen (2001), “Economic reforms, growth and employment: labour markets in Latin America and the Caribbean”, *Libros de la CEPAL series*, No. 66 (LC/G.2121-P), Santiago, Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.II.G.19.

⁸⁸ Thorin, Maria (2001), “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), Santiago Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.II.G.223.

⁸⁹ Thorin, Maria (2003), “The gender dimension of economic globalization: an annotated bibliography”, *Manuales series*, No. 28 (LC/L. 1972-P), Santiago Chile, ECLAC. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.G.131.

the seminar on women's strategies towards WTO, organized by the Gender and Trade Network (Rio de Janeiro, 23- 24 June 2003).

The Division also took an active part 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.

8. Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division

The Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division gives explicit consideration to the gender perspective in its analyses and reviews and also in all of its technical assistance activities for the countries. In particular, the Division prepared and organized the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference Preparatory to the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda (Santiago, Chile, 25- 27 October 2000), at which a round table was organized in collaboration with the Women and Development Unit, on governance and security of tenure, with support from the project "Institutionalization of gender policies within ECLAC and in sectoral ministries"; the resulting recommendations were set forth in the Santiago Declaration on Human Settlements adopted by the Regional Conference.⁹⁰ The Division also received support from the Women and Development Unit in incorporating the gender perspective in the position paper entitled "From rapid urbanization to the consolidation of human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean: a territorial perspective",⁹¹ which it presented at the Conference.

The Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division also collaborated on the updating, by the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico, 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.⁹² In collaboration with the Women and Development Unit, this initiative was completed with preparation of the studies *A methodological approach to gender analysis in natural disaster assessment. A Guide for the Caribbean*,⁹³ and *Handbook for Estimating the Socioeconomic and Environmental Effects of Disasters*.⁹⁴

The project "Improve damage assessment methodology to promote natural disaster mitigation and risk reduction awareness and preparedness in Latin America and the Caribbean", financed by the Government of the Netherlands, has been the responsibility of the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico and in the Caribbean since it began in August 1999. During the period under review, the Women and Development Unit has continued to support for the preparation of two subregional studies on the impact of natural disasters, disaggregated by gender, as well as the review in that connection of the

⁹⁰ ECLAC (2001), *Report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Conference for the Special Session of the General Assembly for an Overall Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda* (Santiago, Chile, 25 -27 October 2000) (LC/G.2126 (CONF.88/4)), Santiago, Chile.

⁹¹ ECLAC (2000), *From Rapid Urbanization to the Consolidation of Human Settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean: A Territorial Perspective* (LC/G.2116(CONF.88/3)), Santiago, Chile.

⁹² ECLAC (2003), *Handbook for Estimating the Socio-economic and Environmental Effects of Disasters* (LC/MEX/G.5; LC/L.1874), Santiago, Chile.

⁹³ "A methodological approach to gender analysis in natural disaster assessment - A Guide for the Caribbean", *Manuales series*, Santiago, Chile, in press.

⁹⁴ "Handbook for estimating the socio-economic and environmental effects of disasters", *Manuales series*, Santiago, Chile, in press.

Handbook for Estimating the Socioeconomic and Environmental Effects of Disasters. In the first half of 2001, following the earthquakes in El Salvador, a third study was added to the two subregional studies already planned with a gender focus on natural disasters in Central America and the Caribbean. The Division was responsible for this third study, financed by the Government of Italy and covering the Salvadoran situation. The Women and Development Unit participated in the design of a methodology to enable the disaster assessment team in El Salvador to measure losses in terms of women's unpaid work.

The Division also took part in the workshop "Sistema de indicadores para el seguimiento de conferencias internacionales" (Santiago, Chile, 27 November-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 on 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, 27-28 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 men and women into 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 funding from the United Nations Development Account. In this connection, the Division prepared the report *Informe sobre pobreza y precariedad en las ciudades de América Latina y el Caribe*, which in particular analyses economic, social and cultural factors that aggravate the form and intensity of urban female poverty and uses sex-disaggregated data when sufficient information is available.⁹⁵ A compact disc entitled *Reducción de la pobreza urbana. Un desafío para la equidad de género*⁹⁶ was also published, in collaboration with the Women and Development Unit.

It is also worth mentioning that in the Division's training programmes on issues of sustainable development, environmental justice, municipal environmental management, environmental negotiations, and others, over 30% of the trainees are women.

9. Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division

The Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division, with the collaboration of the Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI), prepared a study on women in the Bolivian mining industry. In the same area, a presentation entitled "La dimensión de género en la industria minera, estudio de casos de mujeres en Bolivia" was made at the first international seminar on women and technology, organized by the University of Atacama, in collaboration with the Benjamín Teplizky International Mining Centre, the Technical Training Centre of the University of Atacama and the Association of Canadian Community Colleges (ACCC) (Copiapó, Chile, 6-8 October 2003).

⁹⁵ *Informe sobre pobreza y precariedad en las ciudades de América Latina y el Caribe*, in press (two volumes and a statistical appendix).

⁹⁶ February 2003.

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

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

ILPES continued to participate under an agreement with the Regional Secretariat for Planning and Co-ordination (SERPLAC) of the Metropolitan Region of Santiago, Chile, in the project to update the development strategy for the Metropolitan Region funded by IDB and the National Fund for Regional Development of Chile. The main objective of this project is to prepare an agenda of guidelines and specific actions structured along five thematic lines. Within this framework, the Women and Development Unit was invited to attend an interdivisional working meeting to review gender mainstreaming in three of the thematic issues: citizenship, competitiveness and identities and regional culture (Santiago, Chile, 4 August 2000).

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, together with representatives from the Economic Development Division, in a meeting on the status of women in the current economic situation in Colombia, organized by UNIFEM (Bogotá, Colombia, 20 February 2003).

12. ECLAC Office in Brasilia

The ECLAC Office in Brasilia included the gender perspective in one of the areas of the project on poverty and functional aspects of the labour market in Brazil, executed as part of the agreement signed with the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom. It also supported the Women and Development Unit in the execution in Brazil of the project "Capacity-building of national machineries for governance with the gender perspective in Latin America and the Caribbean".

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 the pension system in Argentina (Buenos Aires, 22-23 August 2002).

14. ECLAC Office in Montevideo

The ECLAC Office in Montevideo, with technical assistance from the Women and Development Unit, has supported the National Institute for Family and Women's Affairs in the design of a project on the creation of an information system with gender indicators as well as in the preparation of a national plan

on 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 its plan for equal opportunities and rights.

The Office also took part in the preparation of the report on the Millennium Development Goals in Uruguay, including the follow-up to objective 3, “Promote gender equality and empower women”.

In conjunction with the Women and Development Unit, the Office also organized a meeting of experts on productive development, employment and gender equity in Latin America (Montevideo, 11-12 December 2003).

D. ACTIVITIES OF THE ECLAC SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO

The subregional headquarters continued to intensify the process of mainstreaming the gender perspective both in its own substantive activities and those of the countries of the Central American region and 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 *Centroamérica: avances en el cumplimiento de la Plataforma y el Programa de Acción Regional para las Mujeres de América Latina y el Caribe, 1995-1999*⁹⁷ and the following studies which include gender analysis: *Informe de la reunión de expertos sobre remesas en México: propuestas para su optimización*;⁹⁸ *Indicadores sociales básicos de la subregión norte de América Latina y el Caribe*,⁹⁹ which is a compilation of quantitative and qualitative information with a greater quantity of gender-disaggregated data; *Vivienda y pobreza: la experiencia salvadoreña en construcción urgente tras los terremotos*;¹⁰⁰ *Mujer rural, escolaridad y empleo en el Istmo centroamericano (Hacia una identificación de áreas prioritarias de políticas públicas)*¹⁰¹ and the report of the expert meeting at which it was presented for discussion in January 2001;¹⁰² *Políticas laborales y perspectiva de género en Brasil, Costa Rica y México*, on public policies oriented to encouraging women’s employment;¹⁰³ and *Inversión social y aseguramiento en América Latina y el Caribe: ¿Es posible romper el círculo vicioso de la vulnerabilidad social?*, presented at the meeting of

⁹⁷ ECLAC (2000), *Centroamérica: avances en el cumplimiento de la plataforma y el programa de acción regional para las mujeres de América Latina y el Caribe (1995-1999)* (LC/MEX/L.444/E), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

⁹⁸ ECLAC (2000), *Informe de la Reunión de expertos sobre remesas en México: propuestas para su optimización* (LC/MEX/L.452(SEM.115/2)), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

⁹⁹ ECLAC (2001), *Indicadores sociales básicos de la subregión norte de América Latina y el Caribe; edición del bienio 2000-2001* (LC/MEX/L.460), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

¹⁰⁰ ECLAC (2001), *Vivienda y pobreza: La experiencia salvadoreña en construcción urgente tras los terremotos* (LC/MEX/L.503), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

¹⁰¹ ECLAC (2002), *Mujer rural, escolaridad y empleo en el Istmo Centroamericano (hacia una identificación de áreas prioritarias de políticas públicas)* (LC/MEX/L.514), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

¹⁰² *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)), ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico, Mexico City.

¹⁰³ LC/MEX/596, December 2003.

experts on social vulnerability, social investment and protection systems (San José, Costa Rica, 22 August 2003).¹⁰⁴

The subregional headquarters has provided input based on the gender approach for presentation at review meetings. Such contributions included the following papers: “Participación de la mujer en la nueva agenda internacional”, presented at the first International Relations Week, organized by the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM)/Acatlán (Mexico City, 13 February 2001); “Beijing +5: Equidad de género, un proceso en marcha”, presented as part of the activities organized for International Women’s Day by the General Directorate of the Programme for Women’s Services of the government of the State of Hidalgo (Pachuca, Mexico, 7 March 2001); “El envejecimiento en el contexto internacional desde una perspectiva de género” presented at the forum for analysis and discussion of policies for older persons in Mexico City, organized by the Commission for Services for Senior Citizens, Retirees and Pensioners, of the Legislative Assembly (Mexico City, 23-24 March 2001); “La visión de la CEPAL en el proceso de elaboración del Programa Nacional de Igualdad de Oportunidades y No Discriminación Contra las Mujeres (PROEQUIDAD)”, presented at the forum on gender equity in economic development, economics, employment and productive development, organized by the National Women’s Institute (Mexico City, 8 August 2001); “La incorporación de la equidad de género en los ámbitos económico y laboral”, presented at the international forum on working women in the twenty-first century, challenges and the family, organized by the National Women’s Institute, the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS) and the National System for Integral Family Development (DIF) (Mexico City, 17-18 September 2001); “Institucionalización de la perspectiva de género en América Latina y el Caribe”, presented at the seminar on gender mainstreaming organized by the National Women’s Institute and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Mexico (Mexico City, 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 City, 26 September 2001); “Los derechos humanos de la mujer rural”, presented at the forum on the human rights of women, organized by the City Council of Lerma (Mexico City, 15 October 2001), and at 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 meeting of the committee 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 with regard to mainstreaming the gender perspective (Mexico, D.F., 6 December 2001); “Mujer: perfil fundamental en la familia”, presented at the International Symposium on the outlook 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 Institute for Social Development (INDESOL) (Mexico City, 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 GTZ project to promote gender policies (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 Women’s Institute 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

¹⁰⁴ ECLAC (2003), *Es posible romper el círculo vicioso de la vulnerabilidad social en América Latina y el Caribe?* (LC/MEX/L.595), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico. To be published in the *Estudios y perspectivas series*.

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 City, 26 November 2002); "Las tendencias económicas y sociales en las Américas" presented at the leadership development programme of the Kellogg Foundation and LASPAU (San José, Costa Rica, 20 June 2003); "El Plan Puebla-Panama en el marco de las metas del milenio desde la perspectiva de las mujeres", presented at the regional forum on the Millennium Development Goals, gender equity and the PPP, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico (Mexico City, August 2003). It also took part in the panel "Desigualdad y exclusión: desafíos para las Américas", at the conference "La administración pública: desafíos de la desigualdad y la exclusión" organized by IASA (Mexico City, 16 September 2003); in the address on "América Latina, pobreza y políticas públicas" of the international social work forum, organized by the School of Social Work of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) (Mexico City, 4 December 2003); and at a working meeting on the process of integration of the sixth periodic report of Mexico on compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the preparatory process for the ninth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the National Women's Institute (Inmujeres) (Mexico City, 8 December 2003).

The International Trade Unit published the preliminary updated version of the *Handbook for estimating the socio-economic and environmental effects of disasters*, originally published in 1991, which mainstreamed the gender perspective and included a special chapter on the impact of disasters on women.¹⁰⁵ As part of this revision work, an expert meeting was organized to study the gender impact of disasters in relation to the affected population (Mexico City, 31 August 2001).

In the sphere of 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 all the members of the group. In this context, it organized a workshop on gender issues for the heads of the organizations (Mexico City, 14 June 2002) and participated in the press conference coordinated by UNIFEM in celebration of International Women's Day (Mexico City, 7 March 2002) and in the process of definition of the project "Gender and poverty observatory" of the Nation Institute for Social Development (INDESOL), in which representatives of UNIFEM and of different governmental and non-governmental bodies participated (Mexico City, April and May 2002). In the same vein, the first Summit of Indigenous Women of the Americas was held (Oaxaca, Mexico, 30 November-4 December 2002) and representatives participated in the presentation of a work proposal consisting in the launching of an information and fund-raising campaign with a view to promoting the health and rights of women in collaboration with United Nations bodies, the private sector and the media. In that connection, a project was proposed on a manual of healthy habits for women, with the participation of the interested organizations (Mexico City, 13 March 2003). This office also participated in the meeting of the Council of the PROLEAD Programme of IDB (Lima, Peru, 30 June - 1 July 2003); in the meeting on democratic governance and the future of the region of the Meeting of Latin American Ministers, organized by IDB (Washington, D.C., 15 September 2003); in the address on the state of the art in gender equity, and the threats and challenges in that area in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean at the Regional Workshop for Gender Mainstreaming organized by UNDP (Mexico City, 21 September 2003); in the panel on social protection as a mechanism

¹⁰⁵ ECLAC (2002), *Handbook for estimating the socio-economic and environmental effects of disasters (preliminary version)* (LC/MEX/L.519), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

to break the poverty cycle, and in the second session on trade, growth and equity, the challenges for Central America of the Social Development Week organized by IDB (Washington, D.C., 3 November 2003).

This office also participated in meetings and seminars organized by other United Nations organizations, with the preparation of lectures and presentations. These included: “Movilizando el capital social del Brasil y de América Latina”, presented at the international meeting “Los nuevos desafíos éticos del Estado, la empresa y la civil society”, organized by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (Minas Gerais, Brasil, 3 July 2003); “La inequidad de género y la macroeconomía, su impacto en América Latina”, presented at the meeting “Género y presupuestos públicos: impactos y alcances”, organized by the UNIFEM regional office in Mexico (Mexico City, August 2003); “Género y pobreza. ¿Cómo intersectar las políticas?” presented at the expert meeting on poverty and gender organized jointly by the Women and Development Unit and the International Labour Organization (ILO) (Santiago, Chile, 12-13 August), at the UNDP regional workshop on gender mainstreaming (Mexico City, 22 September 2003) and at the fourth international meeting on gender-sensitive statistics and public policies in the context of the Millennium Development Goals, organized jointly by UNIFEM, the National Women’s Institute and the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information (INEGI) of Mexico (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 5 November 2003); “Género, pobreza y desarrollo, consideraciones analíticas”, presented at the international seminar on gender and poverty organized by INDESOL and UNIFEM (Mexico City, 18 September 2003); “Género y pobreza: una lectura de Naila Kabeer”, presented at the launching of the book by Naila Kabeer *Gender Mainstreaming in Poverty Eradication and the Millennium Development Goals*, organized by UNIFEM and the ECLAC subregional headquarters (Mexico City, 22 September 2003); “Gobernabilidad democrática con perspectiva de género”, presented at the panel “El desafío de construir una cultura política con perspectiva de género para la gobernabilidad democrática en México” of the forum of the project on democratic governance and gender equity in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized jointly by the Women and Development Unit and the National Women’s Institute (Inmujeres) of Mexico (Mexico City, 4 December 2003).

With regard to projects carried out by the subregional headquarters, this office completed the first phase of the project “Reproductive education and responsible fatherhood in the Central American Isthmus”, under which national surveys were held for the first time on responsible parenthood and reproductive education in the six participating countries. Reviews and other documents containing proposals for public policies were then prepared for each country, and presented in a series of national seminars and forums. After completion of the first phase of the project the following documents were published: *Diagnóstico sobre paternidad responsable y propuestas para un programa nacional en El Salvador*,¹⁰⁶ *Diagnóstico sobre educación reproductiva y paternidad responsable en Honduras*,¹⁰⁷ *Educación reproductiva y paternidad responsable en Nicaragua*,¹⁰⁸ *La paternidad responsable en Costa Rica: una tarea pendiente*,¹⁰⁹ *Diagnóstico sobre educación reproductiva y paternidad responsable en Panamá*,¹¹⁰ *Educación reproductiva y paternidad responsable en Guatemala*¹¹¹ y *Paternidad responsable*

¹⁰⁶ ECLAC (2001), *Diagnóstico sobre paternidad responsable y propuestas para un programa nacional en El Salvador* (LC/MEX/L.477), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

¹⁰⁷ ECLAC (2001), *Diagnóstico sobre educación reproductiva y paternidad responsable en Honduras* (LC/MEX/L.478), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

¹⁰⁸ ECLAC (2001), *Educación reproductiva y paternidad responsable en Nicaragua* (LC/MEX/L.479), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

¹⁰⁹ ECLAC (2001), *La paternidad responsable en Costa Rica: una tarea pendiente* (LC/MEX/L.480), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

¹¹⁰ ECLAC (2001), *Diagnóstico sobre educación reproductiva y paternidad responsable en Panamá* (LC/MEX/L.481), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

en el Istmo Centroamericano.¹¹² This last document was presented as a discussion paper at the regional seminar on responsible fatherhood in the Central American Isthmus (San José, Costa Rica, 13 July 2001)¹¹³ together with the regional strategy entitled *Iniciativa para la paternidad responsable en el Istmo Centroamericano*.¹¹⁴ 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 (26-29 September 2001), Costa Rica (28-30 October 2001), Mexico (31 October 2001, and 16-23 January 2002), Guatemala (22-23 November 2001), El Salvador and Honduras (16-20 December 2001).

Additional follow-up activities were carried out, including a video conference on the Responsible Fatherhood Act of Costa Rica, broadcasts 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, judges and civil society organizations from El Salvador and Guatemala (18 March 2002); and the preparation of the *Manual de capacitación para la incorporación institucional de la iniciativa sobre paternidad responsable*,¹¹⁵ 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, 21-22 March 2002). Following this, the *Propuesta de indicadores de paternidad responsable*¹¹⁶ was prepared, 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 initiated on sociocultural factors associated with the behaviour of men with respect to fatherhood in Central America, for the purpose of adding to the results of project implementation in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. Other training workshops were held to strengthen the institutional capacity of the 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 City, 12-13 September 2002) and a book was published entitled *Educación reproductiva y paternidad responsable en el Istmo Centroamericano*.¹¹⁷

The Industrial Development Unit, which is executing the project "Competitiveness of micro-small and medium-sized enterprises in Central America", financed by GTZ, prepared four documents on the situation in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador, which incorporate the gender perspective as a major variable. These studies were published in the book entitled *Competitividad de las MIPYME en Centroamérica. Políticas de fomento y "mejores prácticas"*.¹¹⁸

¹¹¹ ECLAC (2001), *Educación reproductiva y paternidad responsable en Guatemala* (LC/MEX/L.494), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

¹¹² ECLAC (2001), *Paternidad responsable en el Istmo Centroamericano* (LC/MEX/L.475), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

¹¹³ ECLAC (2001), *Informe del Seminario Regional sobre paternidad responsable en el Istmo Centroamericano* (LC/MEX/L.495(SEM.126/2)), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

¹¹⁴ ECLAC (2001), *Iniciativa para la paternidad responsable en el Istmo Centroamericano* (LC/MEX/L.496), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

¹¹⁵ ECLAC (2002), *Manual de capacitación para la incorporación institucional de la iniciativa sobre la paternidad responsable* (LC/MEX/L.518), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

¹¹⁶ ECLAC (2002), *Propuesta de indicadores de paternidad responsable* (LC/MEX/L.542), Mexico City, ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

¹¹⁷ February 2002.

¹¹⁸ May 2003.

The subregional headquarters has also organized a series of internal activities intended to convey and promote technical knowledge relating to the gender perspective, with a view to encouraging gender mainstreaming in its substantive work. The main activities include the workshop on sex and gender in public policies, organized with the support of the training committee of ECLAC (Mexico City, 28 September 2000); the organization, in conjunction with UNIFEM, of a meeting on macroeconomics and gender, with the participation of the coeditor of the book *Macroeconomía, género y estado*, published by the Government of Colombia with the sponsorship of GTZ (Mexico City, 28 November 2000); and the seminar “El género en el análisis económico y social”, consisting of eight sessions on gender indicators (Mexico City, February and March 2001) and, as a follow-up activity, the seminar on macroeconomics and gender (Mexico City, 5 September 2002) in order to bring to the technical areas of ECLAC tools in the form of gender-sensitive economic and social indicators.

III. OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. MEETINGS

1. Meetings organized by ECLAC

- The book *Género, propiedad y empoderamiento: tierra, Estado y mercado en América Latina*¹¹⁹ was launched at ECLAC headquarters. It was presented by the authors and comments were made by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, the Minister for the National Women's Service of Chile (SERNAM), and experts from the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) and the Women's Development Research Centre (CEDEM) (Santiago, Chile, 22 April 2001). The book presents the results of the most recent research on land ownership rights in Latin America.
- 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 moderated and participated in the panel discussion on determining factors of gender and social capital.
- First international meeting on statistics and gender indicators for measuring the incidence of and trends in violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the ECLAC Women and Development Unit, the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the Bolivian National Institute of Statistics, with the financial support of the Government of Italy, UNFPA and UNIFEM (21-23 November 2001).
- Hemispheric Conference on International Migration: Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons in the Americas, organized in conjunction with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (Santiago, Chile, 20-22 November 2002); A document was presented on trafficking in women: connections and disconnections with migration and human rights.
- Moderation of the first session (qualitative research on community social support networks) of the meeting of experts on social support networks for the elderly (Santiago, Chile, 9-12 December 2002).
- Address by lecturer Judith Astelarra on gender policies and social change (Santiago, Chile, 13 December 2002).
- Seminar-workshop on social capital as a tool for programmes to overcome urban and rural poverty, organized by the ECLAC Social Development Division and Michigan State University (Santiago, Chile, 8 and 9 January 2003); the document "Capital social y pobreza rural: las distancias y sus efectos" by Martine Dirven was the subject of the first panel discussion on social capital for understanding inclusion/exclusion dynamics in the reproduction of rural poverty, as part of the second module on social capital and rural poverty.

¹¹⁹ León, Magdalena and Carmen Diana Deere (2000), *Género, propiedad y empoderamiento: tierra, Estado y mercado en América Latina*, Tercer Mundo Editores, Bogotá, Colombia.

- 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”, as part of module F on decentralization, equity and reduction of urban poverty.
- Second meeting of the ECLAC Statistical Conference of the Americas (Santiago, Chile, 18-20 June 2003); the Unit presented a report on its activities related to the production and use of gender indicators and statistics.
- Technical meeting on incorporating a gender perspective in poverty measurement, organized by the ECLAC Women and Development Unit, the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and the Bolivian National Institute of Statistics, with the financial support of the Government of Italy, UNFPA and UNIFEM (La Paz, Bolivia, 23-25 September 2003).
- International seminar on social capital and programmes to overcome poverty: guidelines for action, organized by the Social Development Division (Santiago, Chile, 10 and 11 November 2003); the meeting presented experiences of assessment and performance of poverty-eradication programmes in Argentina and Brazil.

2. Meetings co-sponsored by ECLAC

- A training workshop on men and women as subjects of public management, organized jointly by ECLAC, SERNAM and UNDP, was held at ECLAC headquarters for senior officials of the Chilean government, to work out possible approaches to the adoption of gender equality policies for all government sectors (Santiago, Chile, 17 August 2000).
- International seminar on international standards for the protection of women’s human rights, organized at ECLAC headquarters with the cooperation of the Andean Commission of Jurists and the participation of jurists from countries of the Andean region. This meeting was moderated by the Women and Development Unit, which also made a presentation on women’s human rights and the outlook for adapting international standards to national legislation in the Andean region (Santiago, Chile, 11-12 December 2000).
- Seminar on women at work —a challenge for development, organized as part of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) seminar on social equity with the sponsorship of the IDB, ECLAC and the Governments of Chile. At this meeting, the Women and Development Unit collaborated in particular in the organization of the panel on gender equity in the region’s pension and social welfare systems, at which it also made a presentation (Santiago, Chile, 17 March 2001).
- Seminar on body and sexuality, organized by the Chilean 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).
- International workshop on national health accounts and gender, organized by the World Health Organization (WHO)/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Chilean National Health Fund (FONASA) and sponsored by ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 18-19 October 2001).

- Seminar on participation and representation as conditions for human development, organized by SERNAM and sponsored by ECLAC and UNDP (Santiago, Chile, 22 January 2002); a presentation was given on women, from actors in democracy to protagonists of governance.
- International seminar on employment and gender policies, organized by the technical advisory committee of the Inter-ministerial Employment Commission and the Uruguayan National Women's Council (CONAMU) with the support of ECLAC and UNIFEM (Quito, Ecuador, 12-13 March 2002); The Women and Development Unit gave a presentation on the institutionalization of the gender perspective in labour and economic policies, in relation to the CEPAL-GTZ-CONAMU project, and another on the conceptualization of public policies with a gender perspective and how to incorporate those policies into employment policies.
- International workshop on gender and sexual and reproductive health in the health reforms in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by PAHO/WHO, SERNAM, the Chilean Ministry of Health and ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 29-30 April 2002); The Women and Development Unit gave a presentation on information needs in terms of health and sexual and reproductive rights in Latin America.
- International seminar on the gender perspective in budget issues, organized by the Ministry of Finance of Chile and SERNAM, jointly with UNDP, UNIFEM, GTZ and ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 3-4 September 2002).
- Seminar on women, aging and gender, organized by the University of the Academy of Christian Humanism (Chile) and the ECLAC Women and Development Unit (Santiago, Chile, 5 June 2003); the Women and Development Unit took part in the opening session and gave a presentation on the gender impact of pension reforms in Latin America.
- Seminar on fertility in Latin America, transition or revolution?, organized by the ECLAC Population Division (CELADE) and the University of Paris X - Nanterre (Santiago, Chile, 9-11 June 2003); in the seventh session on socioeconomic and demographic consequences of the reduction in fertility, a presentation was given on fertility and female employment.
- Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing: Towards a Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, organized by the Government of Chile and ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 19-21 November 2003); a presentation was given on the effects of pension systems on gender equity for older persons.

3. Other inter-agency meetings

- Various coordination meetings in the framework of the inter-agency project "Use of gender indicators in public policy-making", mainly with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the World Health Organization/Pan-American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO) (first half of 2001).
- Meetings of the policy advisory committee, which advises on the study "Gender and equity in access to health services in the reforms of health and social security systems", carried out by

PAHO in Chile through its Research Coordination Programme and the Programme on Women, Health and Development of its Division of Health and Human Development (first half of 2001).

- First Symposium on equity and gender in health reform policies in Chile, organized by WHO/PAHO in collaboration with SERNAM, with the participation of ECLAC and other United Nations bodies (Santiago, Chile, 25 April 2001).
- First regular session of the Executive Committee 2000-2002 of the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW), of the Organization of American States (OAS) (Washington, D.C., 15-16 February 2001).
- Meeting of agencies of the United Nations system in Chile with SERNAM (Santiago, Chile, 10 August 2001).
- Press conference for the United Nations system in Chile on the realities and opportunities of women in Afghanistan, on the occasion of International Women's Day 2002 (Santiago, Chile, 7 March 2002).
- Delivery and presentation of the UNDP 2002 Human Development Report for Bolivia: "Political Capabilities for Human Development" (La Paz, Bolivia, 14 March 2002); participation in the discussion panel.
- Signing of a letter of understanding between ECLAC and FLACSO on cooperation in 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).
- Seminar on the challenges of the Millennium Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Inter-American development Bank (IDB) (Washington, D.C., 10-11 June 2002); a presentation was given on the analysis of gender equity goals.
- Joint UNFPA/ECLAC meeting on population and poverty, aimed at 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, 14-15 October 2002); a presentation was given on gender and poverty in Latin America.
- Thirty-First Assembly of Delegates of the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW) of OAS (Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, 29-31 October 2002); the Women and Development Unit presented the report on its main activities during 2001 and 2002.
- First meeting of the inter-agency committee on gender, organized by UNFPA (La Paz, Bolivia, 21 January 2003); presentation of ECLAC activities in Bolivia.
- First meeting of the inter-American inter-agency forum on gender equity and equality, organized by the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW) of 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.

- Presentation on achieving the Millennium Development Goals and gender equity in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the United Nations system in Chile, on the occasion of International Women's Day (Santiago, Chile, 5 March 2003).
- Working meeting on the mainstreaming of gender analysis in follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals in Chile, with the University of Chile and the Chilean Institute of Public Affairs, organized by UNDP in conjunction with the United Nations bodies in Chile (Santiago, Chile, 10 April 2003).
- Inter-agency meeting with the Minister-Director of the Chilean National Women's Service (SERNAM) and representatives and gender focal points of United Nations bodies, with a view to strengthening dialogue and coordination in terms of the challenges and priorities identified by SERNAM (Santiago, Chile, 24 April 2003).
- Inter-agency meetings with gender focal points of United Nations bodies in Chile in order to follow-up on previous meetings on the Millennium Development Goals and to plan activities for 2003 (Santiago, Chile, 22 May-1 July 2003 respectively); ECLAC contributed to the final report on follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals in Chile.
- Consultative meeting between non-governmental organizations and UNFPA for sharing national and institutional realities with a view to identifying strategies for continuing progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) (Cairo, 1994) (New York, 22-23 May 2003).
- Interregional brainstorming session organized by the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women with the five Regional Commissions (Paris, France, 9 July 2003).
- Thirty-first Assembly of Delegates of the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW) of OAS.
- Workshop on gender equality and the Millennium Development Goals, organized by the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE), the OECD/DAC Network on Gender Equality and the Multilateral Development Bank Working Group on Gender (Washington, D.C., 19-20 November 2003); presentation of the paper "Strategies for Collecting and Using Sex-Disaggregated Data".

4. Participation in other meetings

- Symposium on family violence, sponsored by the Women's International Zionist Organization/Chilean Israeli Institute of Culture/Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (ASONG), Santiago, Chile, 10 August 2000; a presentation was given on regional challenges for the elimination of domestic violence.
- International seminar on Latin American experience in the prevention of family violence, Lima, Peru, 23 August 2000; a presentation was given on progress in approaches to domestic violence from a regional perspective.

- First international seminar on businesswomen "SIME 2000", organized by the support programme for small and medium-sized enterprises (APYME) of the Faculty of Administration and Economics of the University of Santiago (Santiago, Chile, 25 August 2000); a presentation was given on business women in Latin America and future challenges of balancing two working worlds.
- International Workshop on Gender Statistics for Policy Monitoring and Benchmarking (Orvieto, Italia, 9-13 October 2000); presentation of the inter-agency project "Use of gender indicators in public policy-making", coordinated by ECLAC.
- Conference of European Statisticians, Orvieto, Italy, 11-13 October 2000; a presentation was given on user perspective in the use of gender statistics at the Work Session on Gender Statistics.
- Meeting "Women's leadership: theory and practice", organized by the Program for the Support of Women's Leadership and Representation (PROLEAD) of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Cancún, Mexico, 28-30 August 2000; a presentation was given on the theory and practice of women's leadership, as part of the working group on rising to power and the context for change.
- Meeting of experts from Latin America and the Caribbean on Chapter 3 (Outlook) of the GEO-3 report (Global Environment Outlook) organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Centre for Public Policy Analysis of the University of Chile, 14-16 November 2000; a contribution was made on the gender approach to the environmental situation in Latin America.
- Meeting of experts on economic, social and cultural rights and the Inter-American system for the defence of human rights, organized by the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH), San José, Costa Rica, 15-17 November 2000; contribution on the gender perspective in the approach to economic, social and cultural rights.
- International seminar on municipal gender policies, La Paz, Bolivia, 20 November 2000; presentation of the paper on the regional situation of municipal gender policies.
- Seminar/workshop on gender and poverty (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 7-9 February 2001), organized as part of the Family Allowance Programme (PRAF)/UNDP project on support for implementing the equal opportunities policy in the context of poverty; preparation of a reference document on international mandates in terms of gender and poverty.
- Technical Meeting on the Integrated System of Gender Indicators in the Area of Labour and Education, Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration, Rio de Janeiro, 13-14 February 2001.
- Main conference of the seminar/workshop on municipal management and equal opportunities, SUR Consultants Ltd./SERNAM, (Santiago, Chile, 23 March 2001); presentation of the main paper on local government and gender equity.
- National meeting on managers and leaders among older persons (V Region, Chile, 3-6 May 2001); a presentation was given on gender inequities in social welfare systems.

- Seminar on employment security, socio-economic security and social vulnerability, German Foundation for International Development (DSE)/Interdisciplinary Centre for Public Policy Research (CIEPP)/Research Centre on Population, Employment and Development (CEPED), Buenos Aires, Argentina, 25-27 June 2001; a presentation was given on women's employment in terms of dangers, certainties and the need for public policies.
- Seminar-workshop on women, poverty and human rights, organized by the Costa Rican National Institute of Women (INAMU) (San José, Costa Rica, 22-24 August 2001).
- 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 gender analysis of the economic and labour situation of maquila in El Salvador, prepared in the context of the joint ECLAC/GTZ project "Institutionalization of gender policies within ECLAC and sectoral ministries".
- Second meeting of the subregional network of countries of Central America and the Caribbean, organized by the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Investment and Economic Cooperation (Havana, Cuba, 8-11 January 2002).
- Seminar on statistics and public policies in favour of gender equity, organized by the Nicaraguan Women's Institute (INIM) and the National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC) (Managua, Nicaragua, 7-8 March 2002); a presentation was given on initiatives of the United Nations system regarding the production and use of gender statistics in public policies.
- 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).
- Inauguration of the seminar-workshop on gender equity in the management improvement programme, organized by SERNAM (Santiago, Chile, 21-22 March 2002).
- Seminar on the gender perspective and gender mainstreaming in housing and urban development policies, organized by SERNAM and the Ministry of Housing and National Assets (Santiago, Chile, 4-5 April 2002); a presentation was given on the practices and challenges involved in equitable urban development.
- International workshop on time-use surveys, organized by the National Statistical Office of Cuba, UNDP AND UNIFEM (Havana, Cuba, 10-12 April 2002).
- International seminar on certain aspects of the international agenda in terms of globalization, inequality and development, organized by the Casa de América (Madrid, Spain, 17 April 2002); presentation of a lecture on the Latin American experience of institutionalizing the gender perspective in public policies.
- Seminar on the challenges and outlook of Latin American feminisms, as part of the university programme of gender studies of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (22-26 April 2002); participation in the panel on gender and public policies.

- Workshop on the role of dialogue in social policy and the implications for the IDB social development strategy, organized by IDB, ECLAC and the Corporation for Justice and Democracy (Santiago, Chile, 30-31 May 2002).
- International conference on decentralization, local economic development and participation, organized by San Agustín National University (UNSA) (Arequipa, Peru, 17-20 June 2002); a presentation was given on decentralization and local development in Latin America.
- Seminar on battered women are not passive: a response to learned helplessness from a theoretical-empirical perspective, organized by FLACSO and SERNAM (Santiago, Chile, 1 July 2002); a presentation was given on revisiting the generation of knowledge for formulating policies and intervention models for domestic violence.
- 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); a presentation was given on public policies with a gender perspective in Latin America.
- 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).
- Seminar on balance and perspective in the new social contract for women in Chile, organized by the Grupo Iniciativa Mujeres (Santiago, Chile, 10 September 2002); participation in the third panel on the new social contract, democracy and women.
- Second international women's congress on the theme of men and women creating opportunities together, organized by the Council for the Integral Development of Women of the Social Development Department of the State Government of Tamaulipas (Victoria City, Tamaulipas, Mexico 19-20 September 2002); an address was given on leadership and development.
- Third international meeting on gender statistics, organized by the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information (INEGI), the National Institute of Women (Inmujeres), the Secretariat of External Relations of Mexico and UNIFEM (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 5-7 November 2003); a presentation was given on the work of ECLAC with regard to international instruments and commitments undertaken in the area of statistics.
- Launching and postmarking of the commemorative postal issue for the International Day Against Violence Against Women, organized by the National Institute of Women Foundation and the Chilean Postal Service (Santiago, Chile, 22 November 2002).
- Working meeting on public policies and masculinity, organized by the University Programme of Gender Studies of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (Mexico City, 25-27 November 2002); a presentation was given on public policies to encourage equitable representations of masculinity in the public imagination.
- Second annual meeting of the Hawaii International Conference on Statistics, Mathematics and Related Fields, organized by the University of Hawaii-West Oahu (Honolulu, Hawaii, 5-8 June 2003); presentation of the paper "Gender Statistics: Are women poorer than men?".

- Plenary meeting of the Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council (RAWOO) of the Netherlands Government (Amsterdam, Netherlands, 2-3 July 2003); a presentation was given on the links between gender, poverty and governance.
- International seminar on gender and the territorial focus of rural development, organized by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) (Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, 14-17 July 2003); a presentation was given on approaching territorial rural development from a gender perspective, in conjunction with the ECLAC Agricultural Development Unit.
- Symposium on older women and older men, participation, citizenship and social inclusion, organized as part of the fifty-first International Congress of Americanists (Santiago, Chile, 14-18 July 2003); a study on women's social citizenship and pension reform in Latin America was included as document EPS9 in the CD-Rom of the Congress in the category of political, social and economic studies.
- Seminar on sexualities under discussion, organized by the Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities of the University of Chile as part of the project on production and transfer of a conversational educational model of sexuality and reproductive health aimed at young people, of the Centre for culture and gender studies in Latin America and the Chilean Fund for the Promotion of Scientific and Technological Development (FONDEF) (Santiago, Chile, 7 August 2003); presentation of a lecture about discussions and policies that do not avoid sexuality.
- Latin American Congress on the Sociology of Labour, organized by the Latin American Association of the Sociology of Labour (Havana, Cuba, 9-13 September 2003); presentation of the conclusions and findings of the joint ECLAC/GTZ project "Institutionalization of gender policies within ECLAC and sectoral ministries", implemented by ECLAC with the support and cooperation of GTZ, and a presentation was given on employment in the health sector in Argentina from a gender perspective - a shrinking market?
- International forum on poverty eradication, generation of employment and gender and race equality, organized by the International Labour Organization (ILO) (Brasilia, Brazil, 13-15 October 2003); a presentation was given on poverty from a gender perspective.
- Meeting of experts on "The Role of Men and Boys in Achieving Gender Equality", organized by the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, ILO, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and UNDP (Brasilia, Brazil, 21-24 October 2003).
- Debate on public spaces in the city, analysis and discussion from a gender perspective, organized by SUR Professional Consultants Ltd. (Santiago, Chile, 6 November 2003); the Women and Development Unit acted as commentator for the study under discussion.
- Symposium on gender equity in science and technology policies in Latin America, the current situation and future strategies, organized by the UNESCO Regional Chair on women, science and technology in Latin America (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 13-14 November 2003); A presentation on e-governance was given as part of the panel discussion on directions and progress in gender equity policies in science and technology at the international level.

- International social development seminar on gender and poverty, organized by the gender unit of the Mexican National Institute for Social Development (INDESOL) in conjunction with UNIFEM (Mexico City, 18 and 19 November 2003); participation in the panel discussion on analytical considerations on gender, poverty and development.

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 (Santiago, Chile, 26-30 August 2002). 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. Also, the first and second workshops on the system of indicators for follow-up to international conferences were organized in conjunction with the Population Division (CELADE (Santiago, Chile, 27 November-5 December 2002; Panama City, Panama, 7-15 May 2003), where training was given to technical and management staff of the national statistics institutes and national machineries for the advancement of women in 20 countries of South America, Central America and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean.¹²⁰

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

- Provision of tuition for the course on the new challenges of social inequity in the seminar on ten years of gender studies at the Catholic University of Peru (PUCP): social thinking and contemporary challenges, Social Sciences Faculty of the PUCP (Lima, Peru, 21-25 August 2000);
- Provision of tuition for the inter-American course on civil society and human rights, organized by the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH) (San José, Costa Rica, 13-17 November 2000);
- Provision of tuition for the sixth International Course on Women and Human Rights, organized by the non-governmental organization Manuela Ramos (Lima, Peru, 13-15 December 2000);
- Class on interdisciplinarity and gender mainstreaming at the Academy of Christian Humanism (Santiago, Chile, 28 May 2001);
- Class on the inclusion of the gender equity principle in development processes, master's Degree in Anthropology and Development, University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 29 May 2001);
- Class on the contributions of the gender perspective to the analysis of social changes in Latin America and the Caribbean and the factors that are an obstacle to social integration, as part of

¹²⁰ See section B.1 of Chapter II for more information on the projects "Institutionalization of gender policies within ECLAC and sectoral ministries" and "Use of gender indicators in developing public policies".

- the doctorate programme in social sciences, University of Arts and Social Sciences (ARCIS) (Santiago, Chile, 28 June 2001);
- 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 first international training course on issues relating to the family and to minors, at the Police Protection Department of “Carabineros de Chile” (Santiago, Chile, 5 and 12 July 2001);
 - 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);
 - 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);
 - Classes on gender equity in development policies, given as part of the master's programme in development anthropology at the Social Sciences Faculty of the University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 1 and 2 June 2002);
 - Participation in the eighteenth Plenary Meeting of the Netherlands Development Assistance Research Council (RAWOO) (Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 3-7 June 2002);
 - Classes on Latin America from the perspective of gender studies, given at the integrated workshop on Latin America: reality and legend, organized by the Law School of the Andrés Bello University (Santiago, Chile, 15 October 2002);
 - Class on the gender perspective in development policies, given as part of the master's programme in applied social psychology of the University of Santiago, Chile (USACH) (Santiago, Chile, 4 December 2002).
 - Class on gender and development, given as part of the master's programme in development anthropology of the Social Sciences Faculty, University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 5 May 2003).
 - Course on incorporating a gender perspective in public policies for Mexican State officials, organized by the National Institute of Women (Inmujeres) (Mexico City, August 2003).
 - Class on gender and development in Latin America, given as part of the master's programme in applied social psychology of the University of Santiago, Chile (USACH) (Santiago, Chile, 22 October 2003).
 - Module on poverty measurement, given as part of the postgraduate course in gender statistics and indicators for Nicaraguan State officials, organized by the Nicaraguan Women’s Institute (INIM), the National Statistics and Census Institute (INEC), the University of Central America (UCA) and the United Nations system (Managua, Nicaragua, 25-27 November 2003).

- Orientation for six professional internships: the first of these, a sociology graduate from the University of Chile and enrolled in the master's programme in political science of the Catholic University of Chile, studied the relationships between gender, social security and citizenship in Latin America. The second, a graduate from the Universidad Externado de Colombia and enrolled in the master's programme in international studies of the University of Chile, classified information from the region's countries on gender statistics and indicators covering issues from the Beijing Platform for Action. The third, a graduate of the University of Stockholm and enrolled in the master's programme in public policies of the University of Uppsala, Sweden, dealt with the follow up of the use by Latin American and Caribbean countries of the gender indicators developed by ECLAC. The fourth, a sociology student from the University of Tilburg, Netherlands, prepared an annotated bibliography on the gender dimension in poverty. The fifth, a graduate from the University of Cologne, Germany, and candidate for the master's programme in Latin American studies at the University of Cologne and San Diego State University, reviewed the literature on international migration of women to and from Latin America, with a view to updating the information available. The sixth, a graduate of the Ibero-American University (UIA) of Mexico and candidate for the doctorate in the study of Latin American societies, specializing in political science and sociology, of the Chilean University of Art and Social Sciences (ARCIS) in Santiago, Chile, examined the gender perspective in public political life and the updating of indicators on women's participation in parliaments and local power in Latin America and the Caribbean.

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. For that purpose, a Web site was designed and constructed, which is accessible from the ECLAC home page, and was officially launched on 8 March 2001. 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. Between 1 January and 31 December 2003, an average of 1,280 people visited the site every month and a total of 30,099 files were downloaded during the year as a whole.

The web site also provides access to a page devoted to the situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean, 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, fertility, households and family, education, employment and income, poverty and health and political participation. In 2002, this information was updated to the period 1999-2000 for all the countries with the corresponding data. In 2003, a time line was produced on the basis of household surveys available in the region for 1994. This information was extended back to 1980-1990 for some strategic indicators related to fertility, education, employment and poverty, and to 1970 for unwanted pregnancies. The information available on line was also updated to 2002 for the distribution of female heads of household and to 2003 for women's participation in the legislature.

A graphics system was included in the section on regional indicators to facilitate analysis of information, and two sections on specific indicators were created to facilitate follow up to the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals.

In addition to the information on each country, the site provides a direct link to the relevant national file in the directory of national bodies responsible for policies and programmes for women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which may also be accessed independently. The same procedure gives access to information in the directory of gender specialists in economics, poverty, labour, social security and statistics, 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.

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.

During the past biennium, great importance has been attached to the agreement signed between ECLAC and the World Bank to generate substantive information for the latter's world development gateway. The gender issue is considered a priority in this agreement, and the gender and development web-site has therefore always included the relevant regional documents such as the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001, the Lima Consensus, editions of the *Mujer y desarrollo series* and the database on the situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean. 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.

STUDIES AND PUBLICATIONS

2000

“The Challenge of Gender Equity and Human Rights on the Threshold of the Twenty-First Century”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 27 (LC/L.1295-P/Rev.1), Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.G.48.

Activities of the ECLAC Secretariat relating to the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean from 1 September 1999 to 30 June 2000 (LC/L.1397(MDM.31/3)), Santiago, Chile.

Report of the Eighth Session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.2087(CRM.8/6)), Santiago, Chile.

Report of the Ninth Meeting of Specialized Agencies and other Bodies of the United Nations System on the Advancement of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1467), Santiago, Chile.

Report of the Thirty-First Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1468(MDM.31/4)), Santiago, Chile.

León, Francisco, “Mujer y trabajo en las reformas estructurales latinoamericanas durante las décadas de 1980 y 1990”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 28 (LC/L.1378-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.00.II.G.94.

Rico, María Nieves (coord.), “Las mujeres chilenas en los noventa: hablan las cifras”, *Libros de la CEPAL series*, No. 57 (LC/G.2105-P/E), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)/National Women’s Service (SERNAM). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.00.II.G.92.

2001

Alvarenga, Ligia, “La situación económico-laboral de la maquila en El Salvador: un análisis de género”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 34 (LC/L.1541-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No.S.01.II.G.83.

Birgin, Haydeé and Laura Pautassi, “¿Género en la reforma o reforma sin género? Desprotección social en las series provisionales de América Latina”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 36 (LC/L.1558-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S. 01.II.G.103.

Bravo, Loreto 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), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.01.II.G.201.

Activities of the ECLAC Secretariat relating to the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 (LC/L.1591(MDM.33/3)), Santiago, Chile.

Report of the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.1536 (MDM.32/3)), Santiago, Chile.

Informe de la reunión de expertas sobre racismo y género (LC/L.1612), Santiago, Chile.

Daaren, Lieve, “The Gender Perspective in Economic and Labour Policies: State of the Art in Latin America and the Caribbean”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 29 (LC/L.1500-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.01.II.G.44.

Gálvez, Thelma, “Economic Aspects of Gender Equity”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 35 (LC/L.1561-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.II.G.107.

Guzmán, Virginia, “The institutionality of gender in the State: new analytical perspectives”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 32 (LC/L.1511-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.II.G.58.

Marco, Flavia, “Economics and Gender: A Selected Bibliography”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 37 (LC/L.1610-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.II.G.152.

Ordóñez, Martha, “El turismo en la economía ecuatoriana: la situación laboral desde una perspectiva de género”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 33 (LC/L.1524-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.01.II.G.69.

Pautassi, Laura, “Equidad de género y calidad en el empleo: las trabajadoras y los trabajadores en salud en Argentina”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 30 (LC/L.1506-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.01.II.G.45.

Valcárcel, Amelia, “The Collective Memory and Challenges of Feminism”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 31 (LC/L.1507-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.II.G.46.

2002

“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), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.02.II.G.56.

Bareiro, Line, “Remoción de obstáculos electorales para una participación equitativa de mujeres en la representación política de América Latina”, unpublished.

Bonder, Gloria, “The New Information Technologies and Women: Essential Reflections”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 39 (LC/L.1742-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.G.54.

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)), Santiago, Chile.

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 (LC/L.1689), Santiago, Chile.

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

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), Santiago, Chile.

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

Demographic Bulletin, No. 70 (LC/G.2172-P), Santiago, Chile, Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC. United Nations Publication, Sales No. E/S.02.II.G.51.

Cortés, Patricia, “Descentralización y desarrollo local en América Latina: ¿nuevas alternativas para la equidad de género?”, unpublished.

Guzmán, Virginia, “Gender Relations in a Global World”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 38 (LC/L.1729-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No.E.02.II.G.40.

Guzmán, Virginia, “Gobernabilidad democrática y género: una articulación posible: marco conceptual”, unpublished.

Marco, Flavia, “Factores jurídicos, demográficos y laborales que determinan diferencias de género en el sistema de pensiones. Los casos de Argentina y Chile”, unpublished.

Pautassi, Laura, “Legislación previsional y equidad de género en América Latina”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 42 (LC/L.1803-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.02.II.G.116

Uribe, Consuelo, “La reforma de pensiones en Colombia y la equidad de género”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 41 (LC/L.1787-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.02.II.G.101.

2003

Alvarenga, Ligia, “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-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.02.II.G.120.

Araya, María José, “Un acercamiento a las encuestas sobre el uso del tiempo con orientación de género”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 50 (LC/L.2022-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.184.

Bonadona, Alberto, “Género y sistemas de pensiones en Bolivia”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 44 (LC/L.1841-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.6.

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

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

Report of the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/ L.1857(MDM.34/3)), Santiago, Chile.

Report on 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 (LC/L.1856), Santiago, Chile.

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

Informe de la Reunión de expertos “El impacto de la reforma de pensiones en Bolivia sobre la equidad de género” (LC/L.1881), Santiago, Chile.

Informe de la Reunión regional de expertos “El impacto de género de la reforma de pensiones en América Latina” (LC/L.1905), Santiago, Chile.

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)), Santiago, Chile.

Informe de la reunión de expertos sobre pobreza y género (LC/L.2030), Santiago, Chile.

Chant, Sylvia, “New Contributions to the Analysis of Poverty: Methodological and Conceptual Challenges to Understanding Poverty from a Gender Perspective”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 47 (LC/L.1955-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.G.110.

Giménez, Daniel M., “Género, previsión y ciudadanía social en América Latina”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 46 (LC/L.1937-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.96.

Guzmán, Virginia, “Gobernabilidad democrática y género, una articulación posible”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 48 (LC/L.1962-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.119.

Guzmán, Virginia and Graziella Corvalán, “La institucionalidad de género en un contexto de cambio de gobierno: el caso de Paraguay”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 49 (LC/L.2000-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.161.

Montaño, Sonia, Jacqueline Pitanguy and Maria Thereza Lobo, “Las políticas públicas de género: un modelo para armar. El caso de Brasil”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 45 (LC/L.1920-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.03.II.G.75.

Staab, Silke, “In Search of Work. International Migration of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. Selected bibliography”, *Mujer y desarrollo series*, No. 51 (LC/L.2028-P), Santiago, Chile, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.G.196.

2004

Report on the Technical Meeting on the Mainstreaming of the Gender Perspective in Poverty Measurement (LC/L.2056), Santiago, Chile.

Report of the Meeting of Experts on Time-Use Surveys (LC/L.2058), Santiago, Chile.