

**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN - ECLAC**



Distr.
LIMITED
LC/L.837(CRM.6/5)
27 May 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Sixth session of the Regional Conference
on the Integration of Women into the
Economic and Social Development of
Latin America and the Caribbean

Mar del Plata, Argentina, 26-30 September 1994

**DRAFT REGIONAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE WOMEN
OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN,
1995-2001**

Note by the secretariat

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
I. BACKGROUND OF THE PROGRAMME	3
II. SUMMARY DIAGNOSIS	7
A. Obstacles to women's integration in society	7
B. Progress in women's integration in society	8
III. STRATEGIC AREAS	13
IV. ACTIVITIES TO MONITOR THE REGIONAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE WOMEN OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, 1995-2001	27
References	29

INTRODUCTION

In 1975, the countries represented at the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City, adopted the first international instrument for systematically promoting women's integration into development: the World Plan of Action.

In view of the differences between the various regions, the States Members of the United Nations decided on that occasion that the above-mentioned instrument should be complemented with regional guidelines. In 1977, the member countries of ECLAC formulated and adopted at Havana the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development. They also decided to establish a permanent intergovernmental forum to address that issue, the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, which would meet every three years to evaluate the progress made in implementing the Regional Plan of Action and to offer guidelines for future action.

Two more world conferences on women were held: one at Copenhagen in 1980, at which the participants elaborated the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women, and one at Nairobi in 1985, at which the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women were adopted. The Strategies, which were based on the 1975 Plan and the 1980 Programme, became the primary world-wide instrument in this field; the 1977 Plan of Action for Latin America and the Caribbean is the regional counterpart of the Strategies.

In 1991, the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean recommended, at its fifth session (Curaçao), that a regional programme of action for 1995-2001 should be elaborated to complement the aforementioned instruments, taking into account the changes observed in the region during the 1980s and the need for supplementary action to accelerate the processes under way.

In General Assembly resolution 45/129, Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/12 and Commission on the Status of Women resolution 36/8A, the States Members of the United Nations recommended that the Fourth World Conference on Women should be held at Beijing in 1995 and that a Platform for Action should be elaborated for 1995-2001. This Regional Programme of Action for 1995-2001 therefore constitutes an input for both the sixth session of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (Mar del Plata, 1994) and the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), and reflects the priorities of the Latin American and Caribbean member countries for the next five years.

I. BACKGROUND OF THE PROGRAMME

This document was elaborated on the basis of resolution No. 1 of the fifth session of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (Curaçao, 1991) (ECLAC, 1991), the guidelines put forward by the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference (ECLAC, 1992a, 1992b, 1993a, 1993b, 1994a), the inputs of the Meetings of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System (ECLAC, 1992c, 1993c, 1993d), the recommendations of the meeting of experts, the comments of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference and the special contributions of the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

This Programme of Action is not intended to replace the instruments already in force,¹ but rather to complement them by reflecting the changes observed in the region and their impact on women and by setting forth a basic package of priority activities for Latin America and the Caribbean that can be carried out in the next five years.

The backdrop for this Programme in the 1990s is one of economic progress in many countries of the region, accompanied by the persistence and intensification of serious problems of poverty, extreme poverty and social backwardness. For example, since the crisis of the 1980s, income distribution has been more inequitable in Latin America and the Caribbean than anywhere else in the world (ECLAC, 1993f) and the region has suffered a decline in economic and social investment which is affecting the quality of education, health and housing and of the basic services provided to large segments of the population (ECLAC, 1993f, 1990 and 1994b).

This situation has arisen simultaneously with the globalization of the world economy, the internationalization of communications and impressive technological advances. Despite the significant progress made in other areas, the pre-eminence of the market as the primary mechanism of resource allocation has been unable to correct deep-rooted social inequalities.

¹ The main instruments in force are considered to be the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development (Havana, 1977), the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (Nairobi, 1985), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the resolutions on the subject adopted since 1985 by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

In the political sphere, the 1990s have witnessed a renewed emphasis on democratic principles, the concept of citizenship and individual rights, accompanied by the emergence of new social actors, efforts at consensus-building and a growing questioning of political leaders.

Studies of the situation of women reveal that, apart from the structurally-based social inequality that worsened during the crisis, lack of equity persists in terms of access to jobs, power and decision-making in all hierarchical structures, while mechanisms to promote women's advancement are still weak. Despite the increase in women's participation in education, school curricula remain discriminatory. Moreover, the crisis of the 1980s caused the living conditions of most women to deteriorate; this situation is more acute in certain subregions and translates into greater vulnerability.

These phenomena have raised doubts as to whether the new opportunities which urbanization and modernization have opened up for women will be sufficient to ensure effective equality between women and men in society. In recent years, the new concept of gender equity has been developed as a means of approaching this problem; though not yet a perfected theory on which consensus has been reached, it is a dynamic idea that is still evolving and that represents a basic contribution to the analysis of women's position in society. According to this concept, the differences between men and women reflect cultural, social and psychological constructs rather than biological conditions, and male-female relationships are determined by various factors that add up to women's subordination. From this perspective, activities to improve the situation of women should take this relationship into account, particularly in terms of how it affects women and men in society.

The new proposals which the member countries of ECLAC are adopting for the 1990s assert the need for an integrated approach to development (ECLAC, 1990) that reconciles the differences between economic and social policies and addresses the various facets of social equity in such a way as to promote the emergence of democratic, productive societies in the region. This process requires complementarity between economic and social policies, educational reform, investment in human resources, assurance of environmental sustainability, modernization of institutions and democratic consensus-building on equitable growth. In pursuing these objectives, countries should take the gender dimension into account to enable women to enhance their role as citizens.

The building of full modern citizenship —i.e., development of the capacity for self-determination, the expression and representation of interests and demands, and the full exercise of individual and collective rights— is a still unfinished task in Latin America and the Caribbean, notwithstanding the progress which some countries have made in this area. Women's specific economic, social and cultural needs can be met only if women are actively incorporated into public life, on the basis of forms of political representation that reflect a concept of development which does not ignore private life and considers gender differences.

The Programme of Action takes into account not only the regional context, but also the more specific framework of recent and forthcoming regional forums, so as to incorporate the topic into a wider agenda. Particular consideration has been given to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, the guidelines formulated on family issues and the recent debate that led to the adoption of the Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development.

In accordance with this background, the **Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001**, revolves around six basic issues which are priority areas both

for study and for programme strategies: gender equity; social integration: women's share in the responsibilities and benefits of development; alleviation and reduction of poverty among women; women's participation in decision-making and the exercise of power; human rights, peace and violence; and shared family responsibilities.

Priority strategic objectives are proposed in relation to each of these issues, along with possible action for achieving them. The Programme puts forward a minimum package of measures on which consensus has been reached and which form a systemic whole; i.e., the strategies complement each other and their implementation should be coordinated to ensure that they yield the expected results.

II. SUMMARY DIAGNOSIS

A. OBSTACLES TO WOMEN'S INTEGRATION IN SOCIETY

Area I: Gender equity

- a) Cultural contexts, policies and social practices that perpetuate the asymmetry between men and women;
- b) Limited capacity of women's organizations to articulate their needs and proposals;
- c) Insufficient research on women's effective participation in society compared to that of men.

Area II: Social integration: women's share in the responsibilities and benefits of development

- a) Political, administrative and financial deficiencies of public initiatives to guarantee women's full exercise of citizenship;
- b) Insufficient implementation of the legal instruments adopted, which perpetuates the gap between de jure and de facto equality;
- c) Inequities in job opportunities, wages, working conditions and social security systems;
- d) Continued use of school curricula and teaching practices that limit women's opportunities to participate in society;
- e) Insufficient coverage of health care services for women and failure to adapt these services to women's needs;
- f) Absence of activities which consider women's potential for helping to solve environmental problems.

Area III: Alleviation and reduction of poverty among women

- a) Increases in extreme poverty, which affects women proportionally more than men; widening of income disparities; and deterioration of quality of life.

Area IV: Women's participation in decision-making and the exercise of power

- a) Inequality between women and men in terms of access to decision-making within power structures;
- b) Insufficient training of women to participate in the exercise of power.

Area V: Human rights, peace and violence

- a) Incompleteness and limited scope of initiatives taken to guarantee women's full exercise of citizenship;
- b) Various types of violence of structural origin directed against women;
- c) Insufficient support services for female victims of violence.

Area VI: Shared family responsibilities

- a) Discrepancies between existing family structures in the region and women's current role in society.

B. PROGRESS IN WOMEN'S INTEGRATION IN SOCIETY

Area I: Gender equity

- a) Growing emphasis on citizenship and individual rights and greater respect for diversity in democratic societies, which are enabling women to participate as social agents;
- b) Women's heightened awareness of their rights, and strengthening of their organizations and bargaining power;
- c) An increase in the number of academic centres and universities that study and research gender relations.

Area II: Social integration: women's share in the responsibilities and benefits of development

- a) Growing recognition of the importance of including action directed towards women in development plans and strategies, and establishment of government offices for women in nearly all countries;

- b) Improvement of women's legal status, inter alia through the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women;
- c) Growth of the proportion of women in the economically active population;
- d) Consolidation of women's participation at all levels of education and significant increases in the number of women professionals;
- e) Growing recognition of the importance of comprehensive health care and greater interest in the health conditions to which women are exposed in the workplace;
- f) Increased recognition of the importance of environmental protection, and adoption of Agenda 21 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

Area III: Alleviation and reduction of poverty among women

- a) Growing interest in the implementation of programmes and projects to benefit poor women, especially uprooted women.

Area IV: Women's participation in decision-making and the exercise of power

- a) Incipient incorporation of women into power structures, although to different degrees in different countries;
- b) Inclusion of items on the international and regional agendas that reflect a growing concern about the situation of women;
- c) Increased collaboration between the State and women's organizations in democratic systems.

Area V: Human rights, peace and violence

- a) Significant progress in settling disputes through political negotiations;
- b) Adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- c) Adoption of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women;
- d) Establishment of the topic of violence against women as an issue for public debate;
- e) Provision of support to female victims of violence.

Area VI: Shared family responsibilities

- a) Greater recognition of the variety of family structures in Latin America and the Caribbean and concern for shared family responsibilities;**
- b) Increased recognition of the economic value of housework.**

CORE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAMME

To expedite the achievement of full gender equality (i.e., equality between women and men), as a prerequisite for the exercise of full citizenship in democratic, equitable societies.

III. STRATEGIC AREAS

Strategic area I

GENDER EQUITY

Incorporating the gender perspective into policies, social decisions and development planning at the highest levels to correct the asymmetry of relations between men and women caused by the persistence of inappropriate cultural contexts and social practices.

Strategic objective I.1

To consider the specific needs of women in designing policies and programmes, in accordance with an integrated approach to development.

Strategic action I.1.a

Ensuring that those responsible for formulating plans and policies are familiar with the gender perspective and trained in its application, so that women and men are given equal opportunities for access to the development process.

Strategic action I.1.b

Conducting comparative analyses of women's and men's participation in the development process, to detect gender inequities and correct them through plans and policies.

Strategic action I.1.c

Evaluating the impact of economic and social measures on the groups of women they affect.

Strategic objective I.2

To promote the adoption of the gender approach in formulating and evaluating policies and plans in national and regional planning offices.

Strategic action I.2.a

Ensuring that those responsible for formulating plans and policies are familiar with the gender perspective and trained in its application, so that women and men are given equal opportunities to participate in the development process.

Strategic action I.2.b

Conducting comparative studies of the needs and capacities of women and men at the local level, to detect and correct inequities in the design of plans and policies.

Strategic action I.2.c

Ensuring women's equitable participation in the processes of decentralization and management at the national and local levels by training women and men for that purpose.

Strategic objective I.3

To promote adoption of the gender perspective in the development activities of the business sector and other sectors of civil society.

Strategic action I.3.a

Conducting campaigns to raise society's awareness of the need for more balanced, egalitarian participation by women and men in the development process.

Strategic action I.3.b

Establishing permanent training mechanisms on the subject and ensuring that all social groups have access to them.

Strategic area II

**SOCIAL INTEGRATION: WOMEN'S SHARE IN THE
RESPONSIBILITIES AND BENEFITS OF DEVELOPMENT**

Ensuring equality between women and men in respect of the responsibilities and benefits of development.

Strategic objective II.1

To strengthen the political, administrative and financial aspects of the government offices for women that coordinate public policies aimed at women, and to ensure that they become a permanent part of the State structure.

Strategic action II.1.a

Ensuring that the financial resources needed by government offices for women are provided on an ongoing basis.

Strategic action II.1.b

Training women and men to design specific policies, for ensuring high standards of technical preparation among professionals in charge of formulating, implementing and coordinating public policies to improve women's integration in society.

Strategic objective II.2

To establish mechanisms for implementing the legal provisions adopted to ensure the equitable participation of women in all aspects of society.

Strategic action II.2.a

Making national legislation consistent with international norms, especially in the areas of education, employment, health and political participation.

Strategic action II.2.b

Disseminating, through the mass media, detailed information on women's legal rights and the effective exercise thereof.

Strategic objective II.3

To ensure that women have equitable access to employment, especially productive employment, and to new technologies, and to guarantee equality of working conditions and wages.

Strategic action II.3.a

Establishing follow-up and evaluation bodies to ensure compliance with the commitments made by the countries of the region to ensure that women, especially young women, have access to employment on the same terms as men.²

Strategic action II.3.b

Promoting the design and implementation of human resources training policies geared towards achieving social and gender equity by radically redirecting the training offered to women, especially young women, towards non-traditional fields and the use of advanced technologies, in order to respond to the requirements of new labour markets and new demands for manpower in the public and private sectors, especially within enterprises.

Strategic action II.3.c

Ensuring that women have the same access as men to productive resources (land, capital and credit).

Strategic action II.3.d

Improving women's working conditions by promoting more flexible working hours, eliminating wage discrimination, ensuring respect for women's labour rights and guaranteeing their access to social security systems, especially in the case of women working in the informal sector, and creating support services for working women.

² The resolutions on this subject adopted by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) should be taken into account.

Strategic action II.3.e

Promoting women's egalitarian participation in the decision-making processes of workers' organizations and encouraging the application of the gender approach in those organizations, and developing business and trade union coordination activities to improve women's integration in the labour market and enhance their capacity to negotiate with the public sector, workers' organizations and private employers.

Strategic action II.3.f

Promoting research that can be used as a basis for comparative analysis of the employment situation of women and men, especially those belonging to indigenous groups, in urban and rural areas, and studying regional differences within countries through the compilation of formal and informal sector employment data disaggregated by sex, the evaluation of women's and men's contribution to rural production and the analysis of international trade liberalization and its impact on employment and migratory flows of women and men in the region.

Strategic action II.3.g

Designing indicators on the economic contribution of housework to society.

Strategic objective II.4

To ensure that women have access to non-sexist education that prepares them for the full exercise of citizenship.

Strategic action II.4.a

Establishing follow-up and evaluation bodies to ensure compliance with the commitments made by the countries of the region to promote women's education, prevent discrimination and guarantee respect for national identity.³

Strategic action II.4.b

Eliminating sexism from the formal and non-formal education system.

Strategic action II.4.c

In higher education, promoting girls' access to non-traditional scientific and technical courses of study by disseminating as widely as possible, at the national level, information on all opportunities for professional training and on conditions in the local labour market, through available means of communication.

³ In addition to the international instruments noted in the introduction, mention should be made of UNESCO conventions and recommendations on this subject.

Strategic action II.4.d

Reforming non-formal education and reorienting research so that they help to strengthen citizenship, and adapting the material taught to prepare both women and men to meet the demands of the twenty-first century.

Strategic action II.4.e

Improving literacy indicators so that the educational needs of women and men in the region can be gauged accurately.

Strategic action II.4.f

Establishing communication strategies to combat the dissemination of stereotyped images of women and men.

Strategic objective II.5

To promote comprehensive, equitable consideration of and attention to women's health care needs at the different stages of life.

Strategic action II.5.a

Promoting the establishment of preventive health care programmes and encouraging decentralization, so that women and men can be involved in their design and execution and steps can be taken to ensure that the services provided meet standards of quality.

Strategic action II.5.b

Promoting research to identify women's health care needs, especially in the areas of reproductive health; teenage pregnancy; fertility by place of residence, educational level and income level; abortion and its relationship to maternal mortality; specific diseases; and the health of girls and older women.

Strategic action II.5.c

Encouraging the adoption of measures to protect women's reproductive rights.

Strategic objective II.6

To strengthen women's role in environmental management.

Strategic action II.6.a

Training women in order to give them skills with which they can contribute more to environmental protection.

Strategic action II.6.b

Providing financial resources to strengthen environmental management by women.

Strategic area III

ALLEVIATION AND REDUCTION OF POVERTY AMONG WOMEN

Improving the situation of the most disadvantaged and dispossessed groups, especially women, in the process of sustainable development, taking into account the diverse development levels and socio-cultural characteristics of the countries of the region.

Strategic objective III.1

To promote the application of an integrated approach to economic and social policies, so that they contribute simultaneously to growth and social equity by raising employment and wage levels for women and men in poor sectors, in conditions of equality and equity.

Strategic action III.1.a

Ensuring that women and men in vulnerable groups have equal opportunities for access to technical and vocational training.

Strategic action III.1.b

Promoting employment programmes for women in the informal sector to improve their linkages with the market and increase their productivity.

Strategic action III.1.c

Increasing the productivity of poor women by training them, establishing credit systems for small businesses and providing technical assistance.

Strategic action III.1.d

Identifying the needs of poor groups of women and men more precisely and ensuring that programmes aimed at those groups have the resources they require.

Strategic action III.1.e

Formulating and implementing development policies to improve the living conditions of the poor and ensuring that women and men of all ages, especially young people, are involved in designing them.

Strategic objective III.2

To guarantee that education services are provided to poor women, especially girls, ethnic minorities and uprooted women.

Strategic action III.2.a

Ensuring that women and men, especially those in vulnerable groups, receive an education geared towards strengthening citizenship in conditions of equality.

Strategic action III.2.b

Supporting the cause of indigenous groups so that they can define their own development goals and preserve their cultural identity.

Strategic action III.2.c

Supporting women's efforts and advancement through a wide-ranging public education process, and strengthening local organizations' capacity to meet their objectives.

Strategic action III.2.d

Carrying out literacy programmes and projects to eliminate illiteracy, especially among rural, indigenous and older women.

Strategic objective III.3

To ensure that comprehensive health care services are provided to groups of women living in poverty.

Strategic action III.3.a

Establishing local health centres which give priority to preventive services, with the participation of women.

Strategic action III.3.b

Allocating resources to provide comprehensive health care to women throughout their lives and to address the issue of occupational health for working women.

Strategic objective III.4

To ensure that women and men, especially those living in poverty, have access to decent housing and adequate infrastructure services.

Strategic action III.4.a

Designing and implementing housing programmes for poor women and providing credit to ensure that such women have access to basic infrastructure.

Strategic action III.4.b

Promoting women's and men's involvement in the design of their dwellings so that their needs are taken into account, and ensuring greater decentralization of policies to facilitate this process at the local level.

Strategic area IV

**WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES
AND THE EXERCISE OF POWER**

Promoting women's access to power structures and decision-making processes by creating well-defined channels through which they can effectively participate in the process of building full democracies.

Strategic objective IV.1

To promote women's egalitarian participation in all public power structures by making it easier for them to acquire and exercise power and to gain access to executive, leadership and planning positions, as integral elements of citizenship.

Strategic action IV.1.a

Training women to perform leadership functions at the institutional level, and raising awareness of the need for women to participate effectively in decision-making processes.

Strategic action IV.1.b

Encouraging political parties to guarantee equality of opportunity for women in terms of access to party leadership positions and to candidacy for elective office, including the adoption of specific measures such as the establishment of minimum quotas.

Strategic action IV.1.c

Encouraging women, especially through the mass media, to participate actively in decision-making processes as part of the exercise of their citizenship.

Strategic objective IV.2

To secure women's egalitarian participation and political representation in all social organizations, formal and informal, and at all levels of decision-making processes.

Strategic action IV.2.a

Setting up informal training programmes on management, organization and leadership for women's organizations and women in general.

Strategic action IV.2.b

Strengthening women's organizations, promoting their linkages with other social organizations and systematizing and disseminating the knowledge they generate.

Strategic action IV.2.c

Promoting the empowerment of women in all aspects of private and public life so that they can defend their rights, express their needs and interests and gain more autonomy and personal and social power, in their capacity as citizens.

Strategic action IV.2.d

Promoting collaboration between government agencies and non-governmental organizations to raise awareness of the inequality existing between women and men, and establishing supervisory authorities to correct manifestations of such inequality.

Strategic action IV.2.e

Conducting studies to identify the factors that hinder women's full participation in decision-making processes.

Strategic area V

HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE AND VIOLENCE

Ensuring respect and protection for the human rights of women (civil, political, social and cultural) in both peacetime and wartime.

Strategic objective V.1

To ensure full respect for the human rights of women in the region, giving priority to the elimination of sex discrimination and to the human rights of indigenous and uprooted women.

Strategic action V.1.a

Strengthening mechanisms for ensuring compliance with international conventions and regional and national plans of action, in order to close the gap between de jure and de facto equality as a means of building, broadening and expanding women's exercise of citizenship.

Strategic action V.1.b

Updating the legal and administrative mechanisms currently in place to ensure that they safeguard women's full exercise of their human rights.

Strategic action V.1.c

Eliminating or amending all national legislative provisions whose application promotes or permits discrimination against women in civil, penal, labour, commercial or administrative law.

Strategic action V.1.d

Creating appropriate mechanisms for eliminating all types of human rights violations, especially violence against women.⁴

⁴ For the purposes of this document, the concept of violence against women is understood in terms of the definition contained in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/104).

Strategic action V.1.e

Promoting the promulgation of laws that expedite the process of achieving equality between women and men.

Strategic action V.1.f

Promoting research on violence against women, using non-traditional statistics and data from other available sources.

Strategic area VI

SHARED FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

Promoting more equitable sharing of family and public responsibilities between men and women and stimulating public debate on the need for greater flexibility in social roles.

Strategic objective VI.1

To stimulate, in all areas of society, processes of change to consolidate democratic family models.

Strategic action VI.1.a

Raising society's awareness of the social necessity of housework, as a means of encouraging women and men to share responsibility for these tasks.

Strategic action VI.1.b

Making the necessary changes in educational plans and programmes to ensure that women and men have the same individual and conjugal responsibilities.

Strategic action VI.1.c

Promoting communication strategies to highlight the new roles being played by women in society and the emerging family models characterized by democratic relations among family members.

Strategic action VI.1.d

Studying ways of incorporating the economic value of housework into national accounts.

**IV. ACTIVITIES TO MONITOR THE REGIONAL PROGRAMME
OF ACTION FOR THE WOMEN OF LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN, 1995-2001**

1. Continuing, within the context of ECLAC, to hold sessions of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, as a regular forum for evaluating and monitoring compliance with this Programme.
2. Establishing, as an organ of the Regional Conference, a regional supervisory commission in charge of setting up mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of plans and programmes, encouraging Governments to oversee their implementation and carrying out periodic evaluations in each of the countries.
3. Reaffirming the role of the ECLAC secretariat as permanent secretariat of the Regional Conference and coordinator with the rest of the United Nations system, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations whose work relates to the situation of women.

References

- ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean) (1990), Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity: The Prime Task of Latin American and Caribbean Development in the 1990s (LC/G.1601-P), Santiago, Chile, March. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.II.G.6.
- _____ (1991), Report of the Fifth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.1684(CRM.5/6)), Santiago, Chile.
- _____ (1992a), Report of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.670(MDM.13/2)), Santiago, Chile.
- _____ (1992b), Report of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.699(MDM.14/4)), Santiago, Chile.
- _____ (1992c), Meeting of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System on Future Activities to Promote the Integration of Women into Latin American and Caribbean Development, in preparation for the 1995 World Conference on Women (LC/L.712), Santiago, Chile.
- _____ (1992d), Social Equity and Changing Production Patterns: An Integrated Approach (LC/G.1701/Rev.1-P), Santiago, Chile. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.G.5.
- _____ (1993a), Report of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.735(MDM.15/2)), Santiago, Chile.
- _____ (1993b), Report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.776(MDM.16/7)), Santiago, Chile.
- _____ (1993c), Report of the Second Meeting of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System on Future Activities to Promote the Integration of Women into Latin American and Caribbean Development, in preparation for the 1995 World Conference on Women (LC/L.766), Santiago, Chile.

- _____ (1993d), Draft Report of the Third Meeting of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System on Future Activities to Promote the Integration of Women into Latin American and Caribbean Development, in preparation for the 1995 World Conference on Women (LC/L.807/Rev.1), Santiago, Chile.
- _____ (1993e), Report of the Meeting of the Group of Experts for the Elaboration of a Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001 (LC/L.736), Santiago, Chile.
- _____ (1993f), Panorama social de América Latina y el Caribe, 1993 edition (LC/G.1768), Santiago, Chile.
- _____ (1994a), Report of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.806(MDM.17/3)/Rev.1), Santiago, Chile.
- _____ (1994b), The Social Summit: a view from Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.1802(SES.25/5)), Santiago, Chile.