



**Convention on the Elimination  
of All Forms of Discrimination  
against Women**

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**Committee on the Elimination of  
Discrimination against Women**

**Consideration of reports submitted by States Parties under  
article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms  
of Discrimination against Women**

**Sixth periodic report of States parties**

**Mexico\***

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\* The present report is being issued without formal editing. For the initial report submitted by the Government of Mexico, please see CEDAW/C/5/Add.2 which was considered at the second session. For the second report submitted by the Government of Mexico, please see CEDAW/C/13/Add.10 which was considered at the ninth session. For the combined third and fourth periodic report, please see CEDAW/C/MEX/3-4 and Add.1, which were considered at the eighteenth session. For the fifth periodic report submitted by the Government of Mexico, please see CEDAW/C/MEX/5 which was considered at the Exceptional session of the Committee.

**Sixth Periodic Report of Mexico****Under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of  
Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**

November 2005

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## Preface

1. In submitting this Sixth Report on its compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Mexico gives an account of government policies, programmes and actions adopted to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women; and, in so doing, it fulfils its obligation to the international community and reiterates the commitment of its Government to defend and protect human rights.
2. This report is qualitatively different from previous ones. Firstly, it was prepared entirely by the National Institute for Women (Inmujeres), in the latter's capacity as national mechanism for the advancement of women and lead agency in relation to crosscutting public policies to achieve legal, social, economic and family equality for women. The design and construction of the Institute took place, virtually from its inception, during the Government of President Vicente Fox Quesada.
3. This Sixth Report describes the coordinated work undertaken by the entire Federal Civil Service (APF); respectful collaboration between the different branches of government; genuinely federalist work with each of the states; and links with civil society organizations and academia.
4. The second difference relates to the fact that the policies, programmes and actions reported on herein are rationally and systematically organized in the National Programme for Equality of Opportunities and Non-discrimination against Women (PROEQUIDAD), a program that legally forms an integral part of the National Development Plan.
5. Lastly, the report highlights interlocution and co-responsibility mechanisms in the relationship between society and government, to legitimize specific issues such as the content of the public and institutional agenda, and, within this, the institutional framework established to respond to women's demands and needs, as a government priority.
6. Presentation of this Sixth Report was delayed until the various processes of evaluation and review of the Beijing Platform for Action (10 years after its establishment) and the Millennium Development Goals (the first five-yearly review) had been completed, in the belief that the information, data and conclusions resulting therefrom would be very useful in evaluating genuine progress made and challenges for the future.
7. Thus, on concluding our work, in addition to providing the inputs needed for this Sixth Report to the Secretary General of the United Nations, we endorse a women's agenda based on CEDAW that draws on the experience of national strategies contained in the Beijing Platform for Action, and is strengthened by the new road map for achieving its objectives provided by the Millennium Declaration and Development Goals. In Mexico, CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals are viewed as mutually supporting processes in terms of standard, strategy and means of implementation.
8. The first part of this Report responds to the Committee's recommendations to Mexico, and the second part describes the strict implementation of the contents of the Convention. The third part contains a series of annexes that provide

complementary evidence of the seriousness with which the Government addresses its CEDAW commitments.

9. This Sixth Report summarizes actions based on the creation of an institutional framework and the establishment of dialogue and interlocution mechanisms that extend beyond national borders to engage mechanisms for the advancement of women worldwide, cognizant of the role of international cooperation in consolidating progress made on the development and the advancement of women, and ensuring such progress becomes permanent.

## Part I

### Responses by the Government of Mexico to the Committee's recommendations

#### Recommendation 19

**The Committee urges the State party to pay special attention to promoting the implementation and evaluation of policies at the country's three levels of government, particularly in municipalities, and to the establishment of a specific timetable for monitoring and evaluating the progress achieved in compliance with the obligations under the Convention.**

10. The National Development Plan 2001-2006 (PND) establishes and promotes a process for definition, consensus, monitoring and evaluation of the policies and actions of the Federal Government and those of all APF agencies and entities, and also establishes citizen participation mechanisms. In that regard, mechanisms for collaboration and intersectoral consensus were established in the APF to analyse, monitor and evaluate sectoral, special, institutional and regional programmes. The progress, achievements and setbacks of the different programmes are described in the annual PND evaluation report.

11. In accordance with the PND, the National Social Development Programme 2001-2006 states the need to form an "evaluation culture", to obtain better performance from public policies, and pursue efficient use of resources and the fulfilment of established targets and commitments, especially in relation to actions targeted on the country's poorest population groups.

12. To that end, the present Government has established the Presidential Targets System, to measure progress on the presidential commitments acquired by the chief officers of APF institutions vis-à-vis the Federal Government. Design of the various indicators took account of the targets established in the PND.

13. The goals set for Inmujeres within this system are as follows: (1) to promote and pursue actions to ensure the minimum conditions needed for gender mainstreaming in APF agencies; and (2) to implement a national interagency coordination strategy to provide services for women living alone in conditions of vulnerability. The results of the Presidential Targets System will be known by the end of the current administration (December 2006).

14. The National Programme for Equality of Opportunities and Non-Discrimination against Women (Proequidad) — a roadmap for the Federal Government on gender issues — contains nine key objectives, each of which has targets programmed over three time periods (short, medium and long term). To evaluate this programme, Inmujeres designed a methodology that relates its programmes to the actions undertaken by APF agencies and entities which contribute to fulfilment of the relevant targets. The methodology states that the programme should be 100 per cent completed during 2001-2006. The table below shows the weightings assigned to each specific objective and their breakdown by targets. For the short term (2002) 36.25 per cent compliance is programmed; for the medium term (2004) 39.65 per cent, and for the long term (2006) 24.10 per cent.

<i>Weighting of specific Proequidad objectives and targets</i>										
<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Total</b>
Short term (2002)										
Total goals	3	4	3	1	3	1	1	3	2	<b>21</b>
<b>Weighting (%)</b>	7.50	6.80	3.30	2.50	3.75	2.50	1.40	5.10	3.40	<b>36.25</b>
Medium term (2003-2004)										
Total goals	3	1	4	2	3	2	4	2	2	<b>23</b>
<b>Weighting (%)</b>	7.50	1.60	4.40	5.00	3.75	5.00	5.70	3.30	3.40	<b>39.65</b>
Long term (2005-2006)										
Total goals	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	<b>15</b>
<b>Weighting (%)</b>	5.00	1.60	2.30	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.90	1.60	3.20	<b>24.10</b>
Total goals	8	6	9	4	8	4	7	7	6	<b>59</b>
<b>Weighting (%)</b>	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	<b>100</b>

15. A compliance rate of 87 per cent was achieved between 2002 and June 2005, with various programmes and activities being undertaken to fulfil the nine Proequidad objectives.

#### **Progress on short, medium and long-term Proequidad goals, 2002-June 2005 (Percentages)**

<i>Proequidad Goal</i>	<i>Short term (2002)</i>	<i>Medium Term (2003 - 2004)</i>	<i>Long term (June 2005)</i>
1. Institutionalization	98	91	134
2. Human rights	90	85	92
3. Economic development	59	83	108
4. Poverty	96	91	90
5. Education	68	77	75
6. Health	92	94	50
7. Violence	90	93	80
8. Decision making	87	80	100
9. Culture, sport and media	68	94	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>92</b>

### Actions to evaluate the policies of Federal Civil Service

16. Inmujeres prepared a *Methodological Guide on Incorporation of the Gender Perspective in Federal Civil Service Offices and Agencies*; and it carried out an in-depth evaluation, under the gender perspective, of the following public policies: *Employment Support Programme* of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (STPS); *Productive Projects Support Fund*, of the Department of Agrarian Reform (SRA); *Programme to Provide Services for Agricultural Seasonal Workers*; *Educational Model Adopted in Schools with an Extended Timetable in the Federal District*, of the Ministry of Public Education (SEP); *Popular Health Insurance Programme* (SPS), of the Ministry of Health; and the *National Micro-Watershed Programme*.

17. In 2003 Inmujeres also monitored 74 operating rules of federal programmes and conducted an in-depth analysis with a gender perspective of 25 operating rules, which included proposals for evaluation indicators with a gender perspective, for various offices and agencies and for various programmes:<sup>1</sup>

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Programa de Reconversión a través de Alianza para el Campo [Alliance for Rural Areas Reskilling programme].	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Fishing and Food (SAGARPA)
Programa de Integración de Cadenas Agroalimentarias y de Pesca a través de Alianza para el Campo [Programme for the Formation of Agrifood and Fishery Chains through the Alliance for Rural Areas].	SAGARPA
Programa de Atención de Factores Críticos a través de Alianza para el Campo [Programme to Deal with Critical Factors through the Alliance for Rural Areas].	SAGARPA
Programa de Atención a Grupos y Regiones Prioritarios a través de Alianza para el Campo [Programme to Provide Services for Priority Groups and Regions through the Alliance for Rural Areas].	SAGARPA
Fondo para Atender a la Población Rural Afectada por Contingencias [Fund to Provide Services to the Rural Population Affected by Contingencies].	SAGARPA
Programa Marcha Hacia el Sur [“Going South” programme].	Ministry of Economic Affairs (SE)
Fondo de apoyo para la micro, pequeña y mediana empresa [Microenterprise, and Small- and Medium-Sized Business Support Fund].	SE
Fondo de Apoyo para el Acceso al Financiamiento de las Micro, Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas [Fund to Support Access to Financing for Microenterprises and Small- and Medium-Sized Businesses].	SE

<sup>1</sup> The identification of the agencies can be consulted in the glossary to this Report.



<i>Programme</i>	<i>Agency</i>
Programa Nacional de Financiamiento al Microempreneur [National Microentrepreneur Funding Programme].	SE
Programa Salud para todos (Seguro Popular de Salud) [Health For All programme (Popular Health Insurance)].	Ministry of Health (SSA)
Programa Comunidades Saludables [Healthy Communities Programme].	SSA
Programa IMSS Oportunidades [IMSS “Opportunities” programme].	Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS)
Programa de Atención a Personas con Discapacidad [Programme to Provide Services for Disabled Persons].	National System for Comprehensive Development of the Family (DIF)
Programa de Atención a Población en Desamparo [Programme to Provide Services to the Homeless].	DIF
Fondo para el Apoyo a Proyectos Productivos (FAPPA) [Productive Projects Support Fund].	SRA
Programa de la Mujer en el Sector Agrario (PROMUSAG) [Programme to Support Women in the Agricultural Sector].	SRA
Programa para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas [Programme for the Development of Indigenous Peoples and Communities], with modules on social infrastructure, productive projects, training and regional funds.	Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL)
Programa de Integración a Jornaleros Agrícolas [Agricultural Seasonal Workers Integration Programme].	SEDESOL

18. Reforms have also been made to Articles 16 and 55 on the Operating Rules for the Federal Expenditure Budget (PEF) 2004, informing government offices that the amounts allocated to gender equity programmes will not be altered, and that the evaluation of their projects will include results indicators with a gender and age-group breakdown, respectively. This evaluation is required to report on resources provided to beneficiaries and should include a specific section on the impact and outcomes of programmes to promote welfare, equity and equality, and non-discrimination against women.

19. In addition, the Gender Unit of the National Institute for Social Development (INDESOL) prepared a *Basic Procedural Guide* to facilitate review and introduction of the gender perspective in 16 SEDESOL operating rules. Programmes subject to operating rules for which suggestions were made on gender were: *Oportunidades*, *Hábitat*, *Local Development (Micro-regions)*, *Social Co-investment*, *Young People*

for Mexico, Citizen Initiative 3x1, Saving, Subsidy and Credit for Progressive Housing (*Tu casa*), Legal Identity, Productive Options, Older Adults, National Fund for Craft Development (FONART), Rural Supply, Rural Housing, Services for Seasonal Farm Workers, State Incentives and the Temporary Employment Programme.

20. The Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) evaluated, generated guidelines and proposed gender and ethnic equity indicators in five sectoral programmes subject to operating regulations: *the Regional Sustainable Development Programme (PRODERS)*, *Temporary Employment Programme (PET)*, *the Forestry Development Programme, (PRODEFOR)*, *the Commercial Plantations Development Programme (PRODEPLAN)*, and *the Hydro-agricultural Drinking Water Infrastructure programme*.

#### **Evaluation of the “Oportunidades” human development programme**

21. The “*Oportunidades*” programme (which began as the *Progresa Education, Health and Food Programme* in 1997), has been one of the main social programmes of the Government of Mexico since 2002. The design and operation of this programme has served as a model for other Latin American countries that are implementing similar programmes. Although *Oportunidades* is set in a broader strategy to reduce poverty in Mexico, it differs from previous programmes and even its contemporaries in the complementary nature of its interventions (e.g. on gender), the transparency and distributive efficiency of its allocation mechanisms, and the quality of the information obtained for its evaluation.

22. External evaluation of *Oportunidades*, with its capacity to measure short-, medium- and long-term impacts, is a symbol of excellence both nationally and internationally; it is recognized for its seriousness and scope; and it has been used as an example and model for the evaluation of social programmes by international organizations and in various countries of the world.

23. The evaluation process adopts various methodological approaches, both quantitative and qualitative, which complement each other to achieve a comprehensive evaluation. The evaluation includes analysis of different priority topics such as: the cognitive development and education of children and young people; and personal health and nutrition. It also studies of other thematic areas associated with poverty, such as: the status of women; the dynamic of family expenditure and consumption; the labour market and young people’s participation in it; the distribution of family income and saving; changes in demographic variables; and efficiency of targeting.

24. Evaluation of the *Oportunidades* programme also includes an analysis of issues relating to the environment in which families live their lives, such as community participation; the status of social networks; the quality of education and health services; and economic effects in the programme’s intervention zones.

25. Evaluation reports begin in 1999 with publication of the initial evaluation of the results of *Progresa*. In 2002 and 2003, the National Institute of Public Health (INSP) coordinated five evaluation studies for the programme. The Centre for Research and Advanced Studies in Social Anthropology (CIESAS) prepared documents containing the results of the qualitative evaluation; and a quantitative and qualitative impact evaluation was performed in 2004.

26. Constant evaluation has made it possible to assess the impact through time that is directly attributable to the programme, by making comparisons and measurements between families that joined at the start of the programme and others that joined later. Similarly, the exclusively rural initial coverage has been extended to urban zones, so the evaluation has established measurements for both realities. Eight surveys were carried out in rural areas between 1997 and 2003; and three in urban zones between 2002 in 2004. In 2004, both indicators were evaluated for the first time, making it possible to measure the medium-term impact on the beneficiary population in rural areas (1997-2003) and present the first short-term impact of the programme in urban zones (2002-2003).

27. The *Oportunidades* programme also evaluates affirmative actions to improve the status of women, targeting permanency in school, the right to health and food, management of transfers, access to education for adults, access to income-generating projects, and actions to combat rights-violating practices.

28. In the case of measures to keep young people in school, the external evaluation identifies impacts in terms of reducing the enrolment gender gap and positive results in terms of approval, permanency, transition and school achievement, particularly at the secondary and upper secondary levels.

29. In the case of actions to promote the right to health and food, the external evaluation reveals an increase in knowledge and use of contraceptive methods, papanicolau smear tests, prenatal care, and reduction of maternal mortality.

30. In terms of access to the management of transfers:

- The external evaluation shows that delivering funds to women alters the structure of household expenditure in favour of: better food (mainly proteins and vegetables); procurement of goods that change household tasks (stove, refrigerator, piped water, household materials). This has a positive effect on household welfare and the well-being of women.
- The qualitative studies indicate improvements in self-esteem, decision-making and voice within the family and community. The procedure strengthens cooperation networks and makes women eligible for credit.
- Events held to deliver support, and the Programme's activities in general, are seen as opportunities for women's socialization and independence.

31. In terms of access to adult education, the evaluations show a substantial improvement in self-esteem and a new relationship with children who studying, and even with spouses.

32. In terms of access to income-generating projects:

- The evaluation identifies increased investment in productive assets and greater participation in microentrepreneurial activities by the families covered by the Programme (33 per cent more than non-participants) and particularly women.
- 1,100,000 women receive support through savings accounts at the National Bank for Savings and Financial Services (BANSEFI); and growth is set to continue through saving and loan associations (target for 2005: 1.5 million).

33. The review of rights-violating practices highlights the following:
- *Jornadas por la Transparencia* [Workshops for Transparency] held with incumbents in 2003 (3.9 million): Free vote vs. obligatory tasks or quotas.
  - Starting in 2004, an operational watchdog system to detect abuses or inappropriate charges (“puntos centinela”).
  - New Care and Service Model (MAS) and Letter of Commitment to Citizens in 2005.
  - Workshops for Transparency in 2004 and 2005: *My Commitment is my Right* (Social rights approach).
  - Incumbents see the programme as a right, and oversee its correct operation.
34. In relation to the formulation of methodologies and conducting research to address the problem of the feminization of poverty, the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL), acting through the Social Development Institute (INDESOL) established the *Monitoring Unit on Experiences and Perceptions of Poverty from the Gender Perspective*, in coordination with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and Colegio de México. The Monitoring Unit has been designed as a tool to generate additional knowledge for use in the design and implementation of social policies to overcome poverty. For this purpose, it established a database with time series to monitor the situation of women living in poverty and their family environment.
35. In an initial stage, a survey was designed on *Monitoring Poverty Conditions and Experiences in Mexico from a Gender Perspective*, supplemented by in-depth interviews, focus groups and lexical studies. The survey was based on a subsample of households drawn from the *Urban Households Evaluation Survey* (ENCELURB-2002) of the *Oportunidades* programme.
36. In August 2003, SEDESOL published a survey entitled *Lo que Dicen los Pobres* [What the poor say], consisting of 3,000 interviews of families living in poverty. The survey sample has representativeness nationally, for urban and rural zones separately, and for three regions of Mexico: north, centre and south. It was applied in 49 municipalities located in 25 states.
37. The Monitoring Unit was linked to the Survey for Evaluation of the *Oportunidades* Programme, which contains valuable information on the conditions of life of the urban population, since roughly 2,400 individual questionnaires and 1,300 household questionnaires were applied to the rural population of Mexico.
38. Inmujeres produced version 4.0 of the *System of Indicators for Follow-up Regarding the Situation of Women in Mexico* (SISESIM), which highlights women’s contribution to society and reveals situations of inequity and inequality in opportunities between men and women. SISESIM has national coverage and includes 1,205 indicators grouped together under the following 10 topics: demographic situation, health, education, work, social security, households, families and housing, political participation, domestic violence, population speaking indigenous languages, and the disabled.
39. In coordination with Inmujeres, the Senate of the Republic initiated a process entitled *Monitoring and Evaluation of Progress and Implementation Challenges, 10 Years after the Fourth World Conference on Women, CEDAW, Cairo, and the*

*Millennium Development Goals in Mexico: Towards a Monitoring Mechanism*, with the aim of providing follow-up to international agreements signed by Mexico on discrimination and women's human rights.

### **Recommendation 21**

**The Committee calls on the State party to undertake dissemination, education and awareness-raising campaigns on the provisions of the Convention aimed at society as a whole, particularly officials responsible for the administration and protection of Justice and especially Mexican women, in order to make them aware of their rights in the judicial arena at the national and state levels.**

40. A characteristic of the judicial branch in Mexico is that it is exercised by men, as exemplified by the fact that the National Supreme Court (SCJN) has never had a woman president in its entire history.

41. Recognizing the importance of the work of this branch of government, the Proequidad strategy guidelines contain a commitment to promote the implementation of provisions on the human rights of women and girls contained in the relevant international instruments, in mechanisms for the prosecution and administration of justice. Its aims include training and awareness-raising processes for personnel working in law enforcement and justice administration, and legislators.

42. Pursuant to this commitment assumed by the current Government, 15 workshops were held from May to August 2005, on *Law Enforcement with a Gender Perspective*, for Public Attorneys working in the ordinary courts. The workshops aimed to publicize international treaties on women's human rights, particularly CEDAW, and the Belém do Pará Convention, and to provide assistance in implementing them. As of September 2005, 384 people had been trained: 284 women and 136 men. Three *Regional Roundtables to Disseminate and Analyze Proposals for Incorporating Women's Issues into Prison Legislation* were also held in 2005, with a view to strengthening the human rights of women in social rehabilitation centres, in the light of international instruments ratified by Mexico. As a support instrument, a document entitled *Women in Custody, and their Children: Standards for the Execution of Sentences in the Light of International Treaties* was prepared and distributed.

43. Another of the institutions currently involved in this issue, is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE), which, in 2004 in coordination with international organizations and the National Congress, held an *International Conference to Support Harmonization of Local Legislations with International Instruments Dealing with Women's Human Rights*. This is a nationwide project involving several similar events throughout the country, to publicize international instruments on women's human rights, and ensure that such instruments are harmonized, applied and invoked as part of the responsibilities and functions of civil servants. Participants included legislators, representatives of the executive and judicial branches, academic institutions, law enforcement and victim support mechanisms, and non-governmental organizations. Inmujeres also maintained dialogue with the legislative and judicial branches, and provided basic information such as the Convention, the Optional Protocol and General Recommendations.

**Dissemination and awareness-raising among the population at large**

44. During preparation of this Sixth Periodic Report, a working meeting was held with civil society organizations (CSOs) and networks involved with the topic of women's human rights, in which the importance of the Convention and presentation of reports was explained.

45. The following publications were published and distributed:

- *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and its Optional Protocol*. Edition published in November 2001 and distributed among federal civil servants, states and CSOs.
- *Compilation of the Main International Instruments on the Human Rights of Women*. Two editions (2004 and 2005) including a CD with versions in English and French of 11 documents, including the Convention, its Optional Protocol, and General Recommendations of CEDAW. The publication was prepared on the occasion of the *Ninth Regional Conference on Women of Latin America and the Caribbean*, organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and held in Mexico in June 2004. It was distributed among international and national participants at that event and also at the alternative CSO meeting for the entire region. The publications have been circulated among federal civil servants, the states and CSOs, and during the workshops on the *Law Enforcement with a Gender Perspective*, for public attorneys and various federal agencies.
- *Judging with a Gender Perspective. Manual for the Application in Mexico of International Treaties to Protect the Human Rights of Women and Children*. This was the outcome of the *National Meeting of Judges* held in 2002, and of a series of training events held across the country for judges on civil and criminal issues, to explain various international instruments in relation to women's human rights, such as CEDAW. The publication compiles rulings that invoke international instruments such as CEDAW. It has been made available to judges and magistrates throughout the country, and also to academic institutions and state mechanisms for the advancement of women.
- *Legislating with a Gender Perspective. Evaluation of the Human Rights of Women, and Children*. These publications, prepared in printed and electronic versions for each Mexican state, aim to promote legislative reform on women's human rights with a view to preventing discrimination in judicial regulations.
- *Women in Custody, and their Children; Standards for the Execution of Sentences in the Light of International Treaties*. This is a comparative study of laws governing the execution of sentences, to determine whether or not their provisions fulfil international treaties signed and ratified by Mexico, including CEDAW.

46. The National Sports Commission (CONADE) disseminated information on CEDAW during the meeting of the National Physical Culture and Sports System, an event that was also held by Petr6leos Mexicanos (PEMEX).

**Other activities to raise awareness among staff involved in law enforcement and justice administration.**

47. In 2004, among actions carried out by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (PGR) through the *Roundtable on Justice, Equity and Gender*, aimed at forming an institutional culture of full respect and exercise of women's rights, a cycle of conferences was held in Mexico City on the *Gender Perspective in Law Enforcement*, for women civil servants in that institution and the population at large.

48. On 8 March 2004, the PGR, in coordination with the Gender and Equity Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of the Union, inaugurated a *National Campaign for Equity and Comprehensive Security for Women*, to promote agreements, actions and public policies on behalf of equity and comprehensive security for women, disseminate their rights, and promote a culture in society of non-violence against women and the denunciation thereof. On the same date the National Institute of Criminal Sciences (INACIPE/PGR) held a workshop on *Justice, Equity and Gender* for women civil servants acting as liaison officers in the PGR *Justice, Equity and Gender Roundtable*.

49. In September 2004 in coordination with Inmujeres, the PGR held a workshop on the *Gender Perspective in the Law Enforcement*, for the institution's civil servants.

50. The Institute for Training and Professionalization in the Prosecution of Federal Justice (ICAP) held a training course for federal agents and investigators, on issues relating to human rights, victimology, criminal law and ethics. This analysed issues of equality, justice, equity, gender, and services for vulnerable groups.

51. In 2004, a lecture cycle on *Women's Human Rights, Violence and Masculinity* was held for career police officers in training and administrative staff at the Police Training Centre of the Federal Police Force of the Ministry of Public Security, located in San Luis Potosí.

**Recommendation 23**

**The Committee requests the State party to take into account its Recommendation No. 19 on violence against women and take the steps required to ensure that the law provides appropriate penalties for all forms of violence against women and that appropriate procedures exist for investigating and prosecuting such offences. It recommends that the State party promote the enactment of federal and state laws, as appropriate, to criminalize and punish domestic violence and the perpetrators thereof, and take steps to ensure that women victims of such violence can obtain reparation and immediate protection, particularly by establishing 24-hour telephone hotlines, increasing the number of shelters and conducting zero-tolerance campaigns on violence against women, in order that it may be recognized as an unacceptable social and moral problem. The Committee also considers it especially important that steps be taken to train health-care workers, police officers and staff of special prosecutor's offices in human rights and dealing with violence against women.**

**Regulatory framework for combating violence against women**

52. In January 2001, the Act creating the National Institute for Women (Inmujeres) was published. The Institute's specific objectives include promotion of a culture of

non-violence, non-discrimination against women, and gender equity to strengthen democracy. Inmujeres actions, programmes and projects are consistent with the PND 2001-2006, and also with the objectives and strategies proposed in Proequidad, in which Guiding Principle No. 7 states that policies and projects should aim to “prevent, punish, and eradicate violence against women.” This objective is pursued through seven strategy lines with both short- and medium-term targets.

53. Inmujeres thus assumed the task of continuing to strengthen actions which in the previous administration had been undertaken through the *National Programme against Domestic Violence (PRONAVI)*, and of preparing the *National Programme for a Life without Violence 2002-2006*. The latter is the outcome of work done by the *Institutional Roundtable to Coordinate Actions for Prevention and the Provision of Services to Victims of Domestic Violence and Violence against Women*,<sup>2</sup> for the purpose of instituting an integrated, interdisciplinary, interagency and concerted system to reduce domestic violence, working in close collaboration with organized civil society.

54. The Programme promotes the creation of a national system of public policies for prevention, treatment, information and evaluation with a gender perspective, implemented through eight strategy lines: prevention; services; detection; regulations; communication and institutional linkage; coordination and linkage with civil society; information and evaluation, and monitoring of compliance with the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (the Belém do Pará Convention). Each strategy line has specific objectives, lines of action and defined sectoral actions for compliance by the interlocutors of the Institutional Roundtable. Table 23.1 of the Annex to this Recommendation sets out the actions taken by government agencies in fulfilment of the programme and its subsystems.

55. Proequidad and the *Programme for a Life without Violence* also adhere to international standards that impose requirements on Mexico in terms of protection for women, particularly the Belém do Pará Convention. At the thirty-first Meeting of Delegates to the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW/OAS) in October 2002, the Mexican delegation presented a proposal for follow-up to that Convention, and also financed the meeting of experts that analysed the best way to do so (Washington, July 2005). The result of the process was approval by acclamation of the Follow-up Mechanism Statute at a meeting of States parties of the Organization of American States (OAS) on 26 October 2004. On 17 November 2005, the follow-up mechanism proposal was presented to the heads

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<sup>2</sup> Established in November 2001 under Inmujeres coordination, and comprising the Ministries of the Interior (SEGOB), Public Security (SSP), Public Education (SEP), Health, and Labour and Social Security (STPS); the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (PGR), and the National System for Comprehensive Development of the Family (DIF), the Equity and Gender Commission of the Senate of the Republic, state authorities, federal and local judicial authorities, the National Supreme Court (SCJN), the Federal Judiciary Council (CFJ), the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), and the following non-governmental organizations: the Mexican Association on Violence against Women, and Peaceful Alternatives (now the National Shelter Network). Subsequently, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE) was incorporated, along with the Ministry for Social Development (SEDESOL), the National Institute of Social Development INDESOL), the Mexican Youth Institute (IMJ), the National Institute for Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI), and the National Commission for Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI).



of sector in the country's different mechanisms and entities, and implementation began on 7 December that year.

56. In October 2005, Inmujeres revised and updated the *Programme for a Life without Violence* in various respects, expanding the concept of violence against women in line with the definition used in the Belém do Pará Convention and including information on the follow-up mechanism for that Convention.

#### **Legislative progress and other relevant actions**

57. Mexico has made significant legislative progress in combating violence against women. As of October 2005, 28 of the 32 states<sup>3</sup> had a law to prevent and sanction domestic violence; in 21 of them the Civil Code considers domestic violence as grounds for divorce; in 27 states domestic violence is a criminal offence; and in 13 Criminal Codes, spousal rape is typified as a specific crime. Nonetheless, fewer than half of the 32 Codes typify the crime of violence towards children. Moreover, in most cases of this type of offence the aggressor is punished with between four months and six years imprisonment, which permits release on bail, except in the Code governing the Federal District. The reason for this situation is that the Civil Code defines domestic violence, but the Criminal Code does not, or vice versa. The Criminal Code of the Federal District provides protection for the female partner in the event of rape during courtship.

58. On 18 November 2004, a bill was presented in the Senate for a Draft Decree issuing the General Act creating the *National System for Prevention, Protection, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women and Girls*. The bill proposes that the national system should consist of the Ministry of Public Security (SSP), which would coordinate all actions, the PGR and Inmujeres, which would act as Executive Secretariat of the system. In addition, the Ministry of Public Education (SEP), the Ministry of Health and mechanisms or agencies providing services for women and girls in all states and municipalities will directly participate.

59. The Chamber of Deputies submitted the Draft Decree reforming the Federal Civil Code on domestic violence, which proposes to add a paragraph to expand the universe of persons that can be considered subject to domestic violence, and to include all those under custody, guardianship, protection, education, training or care, or persons living in the same household as the aggressor, either temporarily or permanently, irrespective of any family relationship.

60. In addition, an initiative to reform the Federal Criminal Code on domestic violence was submitted, to prevent women and children that suffer abuse from having to abandon the family home. In November 2005, the *Special Commission to Supervise and Follow Up Investigations on Femicide in Mexico*, announced a general legal bill to promote access for women to a life without violence. This defines the specific crime of femicide, such that this can be punished and prevented, and puts forward a set of government policies to ensure the safety of the female population.

61. The PGR is promoting the creation and correct implementation of legislation for victims in all states. It prepared a *Draft Code of Standard Criminal Procedures* for crime victims, and analyzed criminal codes for victims for the purpose detecting

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<sup>3</sup> Mexico is a federal republic consisting of 31 states and a federal district. Hereinafter reference will be made to the 32 states.

any discriminatory elements. It also published a compilation of the 12 laws on the protection of victims in the states that have such laws, including victimology analysis, for the purpose of avoiding discriminatory and unequal treatment.

62. The National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH) prepared 32 proposals for reforms to the Civil, Family and Civil Procedure, and Family Codes, focusing on measures to protect victims of domestic violence.

### **Services, protection, reparation**

#### *Shelter centres*

63. The Ministry of Health is responsible for the project *Support for Strengthening a Network of Temporary Shelters for Victims of Domestic Violence*, through which it supports the operation and professionalization of 22 shelters in 18 states, three of which were created in 2004. It publicizes the existence of the national shelter network for victims of violence, and promotes the creation of new shelters offering psychological, medical and legal services. It also operates the project *Health Centres for Indigenous Women* in the states of Puebla, Chihuahua, Oaxaca, Chiapas and Guerrero, which includes a culturally appropriate model for the indigenous population.

64. The Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) held two tenders to fund 26 projects executed by civil society organizations (CSOs), aimed at strengthening shelters for women and their children living in situations of violence.

65. Inmujeres supports and promotes strengthening of the *National Shelter Network for Women in Situations of Extreme Violence* (RENARAC). In 2002 the network operated nine shelters, and by October 2004 the number had risen to 34, located in 24 of the 32 states. CSOs operate of these 25 shelters, and the other nine are run by the government of the states in which they are located. The Institute helped finance two meetings of the network and its second assembly which was held in June 2005. It also published the *Manual of Procedures for Centres Providing Services and Shelter for Women and their Children who are Victims of Domestic and Sexual Violence*; the *Manual on Shelter for Women and their Children in Situations of Domestic Violence: Elements to be Considered for their Creation*; and, in collaboration with the Caribbean University of Quintana Roo, the *Manual of Operating Regulations and Models for Comprehensive Services for Dealing with Violence*.

#### **Telephone help lines**

66. Since January 2003, Inmujeres has been operating the *Phone Line for a Life without Violence* which makes it possible to permanently monitor the population's needs; provides professional care; forms a national network of support services; provides immediate and direct access to guidance and referral in a single service; and evaluates the impact of campaigns for the prevention of violence and promotion of a social policy. In 2004, 11,396 calls were received: 6,764 claiming psycho-emotional violence; 4,031 reporting physical violence; 1,704 for financial reasons; 1,574 for sexual violence; 722 on employment issues; and 285 on institutional issues. In 2005 an average of 1,176 calls per month were received up to October. During the Campaign on Violence against Women, promoted by Inmujeres in November 2005, the number of calls increased by 540 per cent.

67. Within this project, Inmujeres organized the National Meeting of Telephone Help lines, to learn about activities being undertaken in the country and the issues on which they specialize. The meeting was attended by 28 representatives from help lines across the country and from state mechanisms for the advancement of women. The Institute also organized the first international meeting of telephone service and guidance systems and held a training workshop on domestic violence and crisis intervention for the country's telephone help line staff, attended by 60 representatives from such services in 15 states, thereby making it possible to strengthen networks for support and exchange of experiences on service models.

68. The Ministry of Public Security (SSP) initially established the team for operating the Inmujeres phone line, known as the *National System for Guidance and Telephone Referral for Women and Girls in Situations of Violence*, in installations belonging to the Federal Preventive Police (PFP). Since 2004, however, the phone line service has been installed on Inmujeres premises, after the Institute made a major investment in technical equipment and software to operate it. In 2003, Inmujeres printed and distributed 100,000 pocket cards to publicize the *Phone Line for a Life without Violence*. It also has a social management module (MGS) to serve women and girls seeking information and assistance on psychological, legal, employment and health matters, referring their requests to the appropriate agencies.

69. The PGR operates the 01 800 MUJERTEL-PGR phone service which provides psychological support, legal advice, referral and monitoring for women and girls living in situations of violence. At the state level, Aguascalientes, Coahuila, Colima, Chihuahua, Jalisco, Nuevo León, Puebla and San Luis Potosí, all have help line services for women victims of violence.

#### **Prevention and services**

70. Prevention and service actions include those carried out by the institutional roundtable, coordinated by Inmujeres, including: promotion of research on violence; advertising campaigns; incorporation of the gender perspective in institutional programmes and actions against violence; promotion of reforms and new legal frameworks, and formulation and monitoring of the *National Programme for a Life without Violence*, from which two reports have been produced based on information provided by each of the mechanisms comprising it. In 2003 there were three general meetings of the roundtable, another three in 2004, and two more in 2005. The thirteenth and most recent was held in August that year.

71. Within this context, Inmujeres created and implemented the *Comprehensive System of Services for Women Victims of Domestic Violence* (SIAMAVIF) which had been promoted in 24 of the 31 Mexican states as of 2005. Interagency coordination meetings have also been held with government and civil society actors in the various states, and agreements have been reached to: establish a referral and counter-referral network; establish an interagency roundtable to coordinate actions against domestic violence; form directories for referral to organizations; strengthen programmes to disseminate women's human rights; revise criminal law in the light of the comparative legislation typifying domestic violence as a serious crime; and earmark specific budget items for dealing with the problem of domestic violence. A total of 24 meetings of the system had been held up to August 2005.

72. Inmujeres has the following projects currently ongoing in the framework of the *National Programme for a Life without Violence: Proposals for democratic*

*Coexistence in the Family; Against Violence, Let's Educate for Peace*; and a workshop on *Prevention of Violence from Childhood*, for the purpose of continuing the previous project.

73. The *Programme on the Family, Sexual Violence and Violence against Women* is operated from the Ministry of Health; as from 2005 it was being applied in states with three levels of service: essential services in health centres; specialized services in general and specialist hospitals; and services in shelters. In the latter category the Programme supported 18 shelters in 2004, four of them in indigenous areas. The Programme is soon to be included in the Popular Health Insurance catalogue. See table 23.2 in the Annex to this Recommendation for a state breakdown of the activities undertaken in this Programme.

74. The Ministry of Health developed the *Comprehensive Model on the Family, Sexual Violence and Violence against Women*, through which it promotes programmes providing legal and therapeutic support, as well as guidance for victims of violence. It is applied in the various states and includes the on-line interstate workshops. In 2003, the budget for programmes relating to the family, sexual violence and violence against women was used to strengthen health services in the 13 states participating in the Model's pilot project (Coahuila, Monterrey, Federal District, Michoacán, Morelos, Zacatecas, Baja California Sur, Hidalgo, Chihuahua, Tlaxcala, Oaxaca and Chiapas). In 2004 the number of participating states grew to 21, covering a total of 12,646 health sector workers. The Model was adapted for application to specially vulnerable populations, in particular indigenous and agricultural seasonal workers. In December 2004 the Model was published in three volumes: *Strategy, Planning and Operation*; and it was distributed in the 32 states to support implementation of the *Programme on the Family, Sexual Violence and Violence against Women*.

75. The Ministry of Health also prepared a *Trainers Manual for Health Workers: Prevention and Care Services for the Family, Sexual Violence and Violence against Women*, which has been distributed to all state health services.

76. Under an agreement with the Ministry of Health, the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI) promoted a pilot project on health care and domestic violence for the indigenous population, the aims of which include dealing with domestic, institutional and social violence (emotional support, legal support and accompaniment, and medical care); training on masculinity; domestic violence, and the establishment of five health centres in different states linked to the health sector.

77. The National Scheme for Comprehensive Development of the Family (SNDIF) operates the *Family Legal Assistance Programme*, through which 189 children were reunited with their families in 2004. Between October 2003 and September 2004, 16,973 complaints of abuse were dealt with. In these, abuse was proven in 12,473 instances, but only 2,213 cases were finally brought to court. The SNDIF also operates *Attorney's Offices for the Defence of Children, Women and the Family (DMMF)* and is implementing a project in conjunction with state-level DIF systems to ensure total coverage for such offices, consisting of reviewing and adapting the various attorney office models and their main programmes, to generate a national assistance model. The aim is to expand service coverage by creating the necessary regional, municipal and delegated attorney's offices, so that all people, irrespective of where they live, have a means to denounce or deal with situations of domestic

violence, and/or receive legal assistance on family issues. Thanks to the efforts made by state and municipal SNDIF systems, the 612 attorney's offices in 2001 had grown to 815 in 2003.

78. SNDIF also developed a system of detection, registration, services and follow-up in cases of domestic violence and violence against women; and it established the *National Census of Vulnerable Girls* as part of the of Federal, State and Municipal Information System (SIFEM) on social assistance.

79. SEDESOL operates *Specialized Centres on Domestic Violence* (CEAVIF) and *Shelters for Women in Situations of Domestic Violence*, in addition to a guidance office on domestic violence for women working in the Ministry. Through its *Hábitat* programme, it promotes neighbourhood improvements in precarious settlements, in an attempt to promote urban development. Since 2005 it has been implementing a modality on *Security for Women and their Communities*. The *Hábitat* programme also proposes to create shelters, housing or refuges for women, children, and older adults who are victims of domestic violence. In 2004 this programme was already being applied in 173 of the 364 cities that comprise the Urban System, thereby addressing the needs of eight out of 10 urban residents.

80. The National Institute of Social Development (INDESOL) supported seven specific projects on gender violence in 2004, allocating a federal budget of 1,830,000 pesos to promote CSOs specializing in this area. Through such projects it benefited 2,082 people directly, of whom 1,632 were women and 450 were men. Actions promoted included: legal and psychological assistance for women; dissemination campaigns on domestic violence; workshops and talks to raise awareness on gender equity, violence, legal rights; six radio spots on peaceful relationships; a didactic game for use in community diagnosis; and the production and transmission of 18 radio spots by the *Observatorio ciudadano contra la violencia* (Citizens' Monitoring Unit against Violence). In 2005, 24 projects against violence were being supported, with a budget of 4,485,500 pesos for training activities, dissemination/awareness-raising on gender equity and violence, and direct specialized services in cases of gender violence.

81. The Ministry of National Defence (SEDENA) undertakes awareness-raising, prevention, early detection, and care and investigation actions through the *Permanent Programme for the Prevention of Domestic Violence*. The beneficiaries of this programme are female military personnel (6,087 women) and the dependents of all Mexican army and air force personnel (approximately 258,862).

82. The PGR created the *National Centre for Services for Victims*, attached to the Office of the Deputy Attorney for Human Rights, Care for Victims and Community Services, which is in an initial phase, to provide assistance to the relatives and victims of kidnapping. It also operates the *Comprehensive Programme on Crime Prevention*, serving society at large, although mainly focused on women. The Senate of the Republic and the World Organization against Torture (OMCT) formulated a proposal to create a Special Office in the PGR to address the problem of crimes of violence against women throughout Mexico.

83. The CNDH operates a support network for women and children whose human rights have been violated, in addition to a permanent legal and psychological consultancy programme, with referral to specialized services.

84. Inmujeres also prepared a systemic study entitled *Critical Path of Services for Women Subject to Violence*; it organized an international meeting on *Services and Prevention of Violence against Women: a Multidisciplinary Approach*; and an *International Meeting on Service Models in Relation to Gender Violence*. In terms of methodological tools and educational materials with a gender perspective, it produced a document on the subject of *Prevention of Violence from Childhood* for use with teachers and children in the National Educational System (preschool, primary, distance education and special education), and with trainers in the *National Permanent In-Service Teacher Training Programme*.

#### **Campaigns and dissemination actions**

85. The *National Campaign on Equity and Comprehensive Security for Women*, convened by the Equity and Gender Commission of the Chamber of Deputies and the PGR, was proposed as a long-term action subject to periodic evaluations of progress and results. The campaign includes activities with the Chamber of Deputies, State Congresses, Inmujeres, the Mexican Institute of Public Health (IMSS), the Government Employee Social Security and Services Institute (ISSSTE), SNDIF, state-level Attorney Generals' Offices, state-level mechanisms for the advancement of women, political delegations, State Commissions on Human Rights, and educational institutions. As part of the campaign, events have been held in various Mexican states and in the Federal District, including, colloquiums, forums, conferences, and exhibitions. The PGR disseminates preventive messages at cultural, sporting and recreational activities such as fairs, workshops, meetings on crime prevention and drug addiction; and it held national day-long workshops on comprehensive prevention of violence, crime and drug addiction, in the 264 CONALEP facilities throughout the country, including forums, roundtables, conferences, youth meetings, sport events and cine-debates.

86. The Ministry of Health disseminates knowledge and application of *Official Mexican Regulation, NOM-190-SSA1-1999: Provision of Health Services, Criteria for Medical Care in Cases of Domestic Violence*. It also supports dissemination campaigns for the prevention of violence against indigenous people, in their own language, including informative radio spots targeting indigenous women. These aim to raise their awareness and detect situations of domestic violence and health care needs on a timely basis and are recorded in the Tzeltal, Tzoltzil, Nahuatl, Tepehualtepec, Amuzga, Mixe, Huave and Mixteca languages.

87. The ISSSTE also participates in the *Interagency Commission for Prevention and Care in Relation to Gender Violence in the Federal District*, to disseminate NOM 190-SSA1-1999. It also held five workshops on prevention and services in relation to domestic and sexual violence and violence against women, which were attended by 150 health workers, doctors, social workers, and nurses.

88. In order to disseminate international instruments on women's human rights, specifically the Belém do Pará Convention and the Statute for its Follow-up Mechanism, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE) held an *International Congress to Support Harmonization of Local Legislations with International Instruments on Women's Human Rights*, in six locations (San Luis Potosí, Tijuana, D.F., Monterrey, Morelia and Villahermosa). It also held the *Second National Meeting of Women Legislators: Toward Harmonization of the State legal Systems with the International Instruments to which Mexico is a Party*, on women's human rights. Workshops were

also held in all states to produce proposals for legislative reform on criminal law, social assistance and health care, to come into line with international instruments on women's human rights. In 2003 the National Population Council (CONAPO) designed and disseminated the *Homes and Family* campaign in its versions *Conversation* and *Changes*. It also designed and disseminated informative radio spots from January to September 2005, on the following topics: abuse of older adults; violence against women; addictions and violence; HIV/AIDS: girls, women and violence; and violent courtships. These were broadcast in the programme entitled "Zona Libre", in collaboration with the Mexican Radio Institute, and targeted adolescents and young people from 15 to 25 years of age living in the Metropolitan Area of Mexico City.

89. The National Council for Culture and the Arts (CONACULTA) organized the *First International Meeting of Scenic Arts for Human Rights* at the National Arts Centre (CENART); it also published a book on *Violence against Women in Mexico* (CECUT- Colegio de la Frontera Norte); and it organized a conference entitled *From Marital Violence: Research on the Role of Self-Esteem and Music Therapy as an Assistance Alternative*, at the Tijuana Cultural Centre.

90. The National Water Commission (CONAGUA) created a portal on its website on the subject of *Woman and Water*, to disseminate information and assistance on domestic violence, health and education. In addition, the Mexican Ministry of the Navy (SEMAR) gave talks on social guidance and abuse of women and children. Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior (BANCOMEXT) published recommendations on the steps to be taken by a victim of domestic violence; and the Independent National University of Mexico (UNAM) is operating a Violence Analysis Unit.

91. In 2002 the National Council of Education for Life and Work (CONEVyt) and the National Institute for Adult Education (INEA) jointly prepared a series of ten posters on the family and domestic violence, which it disseminated through the Metro public transport system. The posters addressed the following topics: domestic violence, gender violence, and violence against children and in various social spaces; prevention, communication and peaceful conflict solution; support mechanisms, etc.

92. Inmujeres has also implemented the following media campaigns: *El que Golpea a Una Nos Golpea a Todas* (Violence against one of us is violence against all of us); *Alto a la Violencia Hacia las Mujeres* (An end to violence against women); *Atentamente las Mujeres* (Yours sincerely, women); *La Violencia destruye todo* (Violence destroys everything); *Por una vida sin violencia* (For a life without violence); *Ni golpes que duelan, ni palabras que hieran* (Neither blows that wound, nor words that hurt); *Eduquemos con ternura* (Let's educate with kindness); *Dignificación del Trabajo Doméstico* (Dignifying domestic work); *Más Acciones, Más Refugios* (More actions, more shelters); *Contra el Maltrato a Niñas y Niños en Centroamérica y México* (Against child abuse in Central America and Mexico); *Abre la Boca* (Speak out); *Abre los Ojos pero no cierres la boca* (Open your eyes, but don't remain silent) (UNICEF, SNDIF, PGR, Inmujeres); and a campaign in indigenous languages to eradicate violence, among other activities. It also ran a campaign on women's human rights with the aim of incorporating the gender perspective in public security policies and promoting analysis of the social readaptation system.

For publications and publicity materials see table 23.3.

### **Training and awareness-raising**

93. PGR established the *Justice, Equity and Gender Roundtable* to incorporate the gender perspective in the work of its employees at the national and state levels. It carries out prevention and care actions for victims of violence, in addition to actions on behalf of human rights and against the commercial exploitation of children. During the reporting period, it held a workshop on *Justice, Equity and Gender* in the initial training courses for federal investigation agents and technical experts in criminology; it incorporated the gender perspective in human rights and ethics issues in training courses for these agents, and in those aimed at employees of public attorneys' offices, professional experts, regional chiefs of the Federal Investigation Agency and civil servants. It also incorporated the gender perspective into masters courses on victimology and criminology, under the title *Female Criminality*. The PGR also provides training for staff who work with both victims and perpetrators of crime, through awareness-raising workshops involving group dynamics on gender, sexual violence, domestic violence and masculinity; as well as basic courses on human rights for its entire staff. It also prepared the *Manual of Services for Victims of Crime*, and it organized a lecture cycle on the *Gender Perspective in Law Enforcement*.

94. The National Institute of Criminal Sciences (INACIPE) signed a collaboration agreement with Inmujeres; it held a course on *How to Detect, Prevent and Deal with Domestic Violence*; and it published a *Manual on Incorporation of the Gender Perspective in Training for Federal Public Attorneys and Professional Experts*. In 2004 the Federal Law Enforcement Training and Professionalization Institute prepared the *Initial Training Course for Federal Investigators*, covering issues such as: individual guarantees, human rights and victimology, and including analysis on topics such as equality between men and woman, vulnerable groups, gender inequality, and equity and gender policy.

95. The strategic pillars of the Ministry of Health programme on *Family, Sexual Violence and Violence against Women* include training for all staff for the detection, containment and referral of persons living in situations of violence; in addition to specialized staff training on services for victims of violence; awareness-raising at the different hierarchical levels, both for civil servants and users of services; and promotion of practical multisectoral actions for social mobilization to prevent gender violence, and its consequences for public health.

96. In the framework of Mexican Official Regulation NOM-190-SSA1-99 on *Criteria for Medical Care in Cases of Domestic Violence*, the IMSS disseminates basic concepts on domestic violence to health workers in family medical units. In 2001 it initiated the *IMSS Preventive Health Strategy (PREVENIMSS)* which includes educational sessions on identifying forms of abuse and domestic violence, in which reporting is encouraged, and guidance is provided on the services and support networks available both within the institution and elsewhere. The IMSS has carried out training actions in 24 delegations (65 per cent of the total system); and it organizes help groups for the aggressors or victims of domestic violence. Coverage of rightful claimants in terms of information on domestic violence in 2003 amounted to 31.5 per cent, and 43,736 claimants were incorporated into domestic violence help groups during that year. A *Trainer Manual for Health Workers: Prevention and Care Services in Relation to the Family, Sexual Violence and Violence against Women* was also circulated and implemented; and leaflets on



domestic violence were distributed in nurseries and social security centres. In the framework of the project on *Renewal of Masculinity*, implemented as part of the IMSS *Oportunidades* Programme, training was provided for men living in areas of high deprivation, for the purpose of avoid disputes over the economic resources distributed by the Programme.

97. The SEP Programme of *Civic Formation and Ethics for Primary School* highlights the following components: intercultural education, education for peace and human rights, environmental education, gender perspective, and prevention of violence. The Educational Satellite TV Network (EDUSAT) transmits approximately 20 programmes each month on issues relating to gender equity, and on preventing and combating violence.

98. SEP held the First and Second National Meetings to Promote Transparency and Combat Corruption, on the subject of *Dissemination and Protection of Students' and Parents' Rights*, for the purpose of dissemination and awareness-raising among teachers on gender equity in relation to maltreatment, and physical and psychological abuse, for application in the educational services they provide. It also ran an opinion survey to measure students' and parents' perceptions on dissemination and care services in relation to maltreatment, physical and psychological abuse and sexual harassment in agricultural technological education facilities. The SEP has published manuals, notebooks and guides to enable instructors of both sexes and trainer-tutors to provide community courses, including topics that deal with gender equity and peaceful conflict resolution.

99. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE) held an international seminar on *Implementation of International Instruments and International Recommendations on Women's Human Rights*, for officials and persons responsible for law enforcement and assistance for victims of violence; a seminar on *National Instruments to Prevent, Investigate and Punish Torture*; and another on *Instruments for the Regional and International Protection of Human Rights*. It also runs a permanent training programme with gender perspective, which has included workshops on domestic violence and a conference on *Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse*, aimed at its staff.

100. The Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB) is developing a culture of gender equity and prevention of domestic violence in publications and magazines; and it prepared the *Draft Regulation on Publications and Illustrated Magazines*, in conjunction with the National Chamber of the Mexican Publishing Industry, to prevent violence against women and promote gender equity in publications.

101. The SSP conducts training and awareness-raising actions for its staff and that of the Federal Preventive Police (PFP) through its gender programme, in the framework of the *National Programme on Development and Dissemination of Human Rights*; and, in coordination with the CNDH and with the State and Federal District Commissions on Human Rights, it has trained Ministry staff, members of centres attached to the *Deconcentrated Administrative Agency for Prevention and Social Readaptation*, state and municipal police officers, instructors and instructor interns, staff of the *General Agency for the Coordination of Human Rights and Civic Participation*, and officials of the justice administration and law enforcement systems. It also supported the National Academy of Public Security by providing the *Diploma Course on Human Rights in Relation to Prison*.

102. The CNDH operates a *Permanent Training Programme on the Human Rights of Women and Girls* which holds workshops, conferences, seminars, workshop-courses, and roundtables, including the following: *Women's Rights and Women; Violence and Human Rights*; and the regional seminar on *Key Themes in the Life of Women*, which included an event on the *Violence Prevention and the Right to a Life without Violence*. It created a support network to refer cases requiring specialized attention from the Coordination Unit for Women's Issues, Children and the Family. The CNDH gathered statistical information from the Higher Courts in 25 states on the family and crimes involving domestic violence; it published a book on *Family and Human Rights*; and it prepared contents and materials for a workshop on *Strengthening the Family*, held in Tlaxcala, Tamaulipas and Baja California.

103. Inmujeres has carried out the following actions: signing of a collaboration agreement with the Federal Judiciary Council (CJF), in August 2005, to develop and implement specific actions to incorporate the gender perspective in the judiciary within its jurisdiction. In late 2005 an awareness-raising and training workshop was held for administrative staff of the Federal Judiciary in the Mexico City.

104. Workshops have been held on Law Enforcement with a Gender Focus for employees of Public Attorneys' Offices in 16 states. On two occasions a women's human rights trial has been simulated, coordinated jointly by the CNDH and the Office of the High Commissioner of the United Nations for Human Rights, with a jury consisting of prestigious international jurists. The second simulation was held in October 2005, in the presence of a female prosecuting judge from the National Supreme Court.

105. As part of its training programme for prosecutors, Inmujeres held a workshop on *Law Enforcement with a Gender Focus*, for employees in the offices of public attorneys working in the ordinary courts at state level. *Training Programme for Litigation Lawyers. Diploma Course on the Anthropology of Violence. Diploma Course on Public Policies and Democratization of the Family*, in the framework of the proposed project for *Democratic Coexistence in the Family*. Conference sessions were also held on human rights for permanent police officers and trainee police officers of the PFP.

#### **Statistics and data with a gender breakdown**

106. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) estimates that violence against women in Mexico generates a cost of between 1.6 per cent and 2 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in respect of alleviating its effects (113 billion pesos). Nonetheless, in negotiations over the 2005 budget, the Equity and Gender Commission of the Chamber of Deputies obtained substantial funding to combat violence against women: 400 million pesos distributed across 11 programmes in seven ministries, representing 0.35 per cent of total federal investment.

107. In the framework of the *Programme for a Life Without Violence* an indicator system was established to measure domestic violence in Mexico, with the aim of creating a system of reliable, up-to-date and comprehensive indicators on the phenomenon of domestic violence, generated from specific and regular data sources. The activities envisaged include actions to regulate the production of basic statistics on violence, both in administrative records and those based on surveys. The main data sources are: the National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships

(ENDIREH); the National Survey on Violence against Women (ENVIM, 2003); and the Phone Line for a Life without Violence.

108. The main data sources on violence are ENDIREH; ENVIM 2003 and the Phone Line for a Life without Violence.

109. The 2003 ENDIREH survey was conducted by Inmujeres in conjunction with INEGI, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNIFEM, supported by the governments of the 11 participating states. The aim of the survey was to identify situations of violence among Mexican couples and to ascertain the degree, magnitude and type of violence that women suffer at the hands of their partners when the latter live with them. The survey questioned 57,000 households to obtain statistics at the national level and for each of the 11 participating states, and the results were officially presented on 14 March 2004. A second study, based on an analysis of ENDIREH to identify the determinants of violence, was presented on 25 November 2005.

110. In addition, the Ministry of Health obtained, processed, analysed and published the results of ENVIM 2003, and circulated them among health service users and providers. This survey contains general data on the magnitude, distribution and impact of spousal violence in Mexico. The Ministry also executed a project in collaboration with the INSP on mortality resulting from aggression against women living in border zones.

111. Inmujeres negotiated a collaboration agreement with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Institute of Psychiatry to conduct a survey on child abuse. This seeks to obtain statistical data on the number of children living with situations of emotional abuse, intimidation, and physical and sexual abuse at school. The data collected will be used to develop guidelines for investigating this phenomenon and to assist with legal actions. It will also make it possible to ascertain the sociodemographic profile of the aggressors and victims in acts of violence, and the type of violence and assistance requested by the victims.

112. In the second half of 2004, SEDESOL and INSP conducted a *Survey on Violence and Decision Making* (ENVIT) in urban and deprived areas of 17 Mexican states. This survey was applied to a subsample of the *Survey to Evaluate Urban Homes* in the *Oportunidades* human development programme. A total of 3,797 women were interviewed, of whom 2,993 claimed to have a conjugal partner at the time of the interview. A research paper is also being prepared on conjugal violence against women in families assisted by the *Oportunidades* programme, along with another study that analyses the relationship between women's emotional state and their participation in decision making.

113. The results of these surveys (ENDIREH, ENVIT, ENVIM) reveal the situation in relation to the violence against Mexican women, and they have been used to prepare other studies and related research.

For information in relation to the states, see table 23.4.

#### **Recommendation 27**

**The Committee calls on the State party to give priority to women in its poverty eradication strategy, with special attention to women in rural and indigenous areas; in this context, measures and specific programmes should be adopted to**

**ensure that women fully enjoy their rights on an equal footing in the areas of education, employment and health, with special emphasis on joint work with non-governmental organizations and on women's participation not only as beneficiaries, but also as agents of change in the development process.**

For further information on this recommendation, see Article 14 of this Report.

114. A specific strategy of the National Development Plan 2001-2006 (PND) involves expansion of opportunities for the creation and development of productive projects directly benefiting vulnerable groups among indigenous communities.

115. Mexico's new social policy encompassing all of the current Government's social programmes is known as the *Contigo* (With You) strategy and has two objectives: to eradicate poverty, and to allow for full development of the entire population. The *Contigo* strategy coordinates efforts by all Ministries and agencies working in the social area, both federal, state and municipal governments, together with civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector and communities. The *Contigo* strategy has two central complementary aims: to provide essential social benefits to the whole population; and to activate levers that promote human development and trigger economic growth.

116. In the framework of the *Contigo* strategy, the Government implements the *Oportunidades* programme to promote human development among population groups living in extreme poverty. This is an interagency programme involving the Ministries of Public Education (SEP), Health, Social Development (SEDESOL), the Mexican Institute of Public Health (IMSS), and state and municipal governments. It is based on co-responsibility with beneficiaries and provides support in the areas of health care, education and food. It facilitates and promotes access by families to new services, in addition to employment, income and saving programmes. It also grants scholarships for the continuation of studies at the upper secondary level. Its beneficiaries have preferential access to temporary employment projects. It facilitates access by families to the saving and popular credit system promoted by the National Bank for Saving and Financial Services (BANSEFI).<sup>4</sup>

117. Promulgation of the General Law on Social Development in 2004 guarantees access to social development and equal opportunities programmes, and to those aimed at overcoming discrimination and social exclusion; it acts under the principle of respect for diversity, which includes gender recognition. For further information, see also Recommendation 19 of this Report.

118. Since 2003, SEDESOL has been implementing the *Hábitat* programme which provides assistance to people living in poverty situations in cities and metropolitan areas. This programme targets its assistance on household members living in poverty, taking special account of the inequities suffered by women, especially those who are heads of family, the disabled and older adults.

119. The IMSS also operates the following programmes to support the most vulnerable families: healthy housing; clean water; family food production (orchards and farms); productive projects; rural midwife training; shelters for women with high-risk pregnancies; medical care for families who are beneficiaries of the *Oportunidades* programme; programmes for women entitled: *Si yo estoy bien, mi*

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<sup>4</sup> For further information on the evaluation of the *Oportunidades* programme, see Recommendation 19 in this Report.

*familia también* (If I'm OK, my family is too); *Project to Overcome Educational Backlog*; and *Empowerment of Indigenous and Campesino Women*.

120. The following research projects were undertaken with funding from the Inmujeres-CONACYT sectoral Fund for Research and Development:

(a) *Conditions of Employment and Women's Marginality in the Rural Sector of Veracruz*;

(b) *Poverty, Family and Gender Policy in Tijuana: Heads of Family Programme*;

(c) *Gender and Natural Resources: Mayan Women and Agrarian Reform in Mexico (1971-1992)*, which aims to ascertain the impact of Agrarian Reform on property rights over land and natural resources under a gender perspective;

(d) *Access for Survival: Survival Strategies, Gender and Policies to Combat Poverty*.

For the actions on poverty eradication at the state level see table 27.1 of the Annex to this Recommendation.

#### **Indigenous women<sup>5</sup>**

121. The Act on the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI) sets out principles governing public actions to promote the comprehensive and sustainable development of indigenous peoples and communities. It refers specifically to inclusion of the gender focus in APF policies, programmes and actions, subject to consultation with indigenous peoples and communities, to promote participation, respect, equity and full opportunities for indigenous women.

122. According to the Act creating it, the CDI is tasked with guiding, coordinating, promoting, supporting, encouraging, monitoring and evaluating programmes, projects, strategies and public actions for comprehensive and sustainable development of indigenous peoples and communities in Mexico, pursuant to the provisions of Article 2 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.

123. The CDI operates in 24 states of the Mexican Republic through 110 Coordination Centres for Indigenous Development. It has a Centre for Research, Information and Documentation of the Indigenous Peoples of Mexico, 28 Regional Centres (CRIDs), 1,081 school shelters, and an Indigenous Culture Radio Broadcasting System (SRCI) in 15 states. The latter consists of 20 radio stations in AM and four in FM reaching more than 5.5 million speakers of indigenous languages and roughly 21 million people in 954 municipalities. It is also responsible for the following programmes: *Indigenous School Shelters*; *Basic Infrastructure for the Needs of Indigenous Peoples*; *Promotion and Development of Indigenous Cultures*; *Productive Organization for Indigenous Women*; *Promotion of Agreements in relation to Justice*; and *Development Programme for the Mayan Communities in the Yucatán Peninsular*.

124. Since August 2005 the Federal Government has been implementing the Indigenous Development Strategy in 50 municipalities of low human development

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<sup>5</sup> Article 14 of this Report also provides information on the country's indigenous and rural population.

containing and 92 per cent indigenous population, with the aim of reducing indigenous poverty. The CDI is responsible for this strategy,<sup>6</sup> whose objectives include improving the quality of housing; promoting literacy, school attendance, educational quality and out-of-school training; expanding health services and nutrition; and more intensively promoting basic infrastructure construction.

125. Table 27.2 of the Annex to this section lists actions on behalf of indigenous women undertaken by CDI during the reporting period, including the following: *Project for Prevention and Services in Relation to Violence and its Consequences on the Health of Indigenous Women “Casa de la salud de las Mujeres Indígenas”*, based on a collaboration agreement with the Health Ministry, through its *Women and Health Programme* (PROMSA). These two institutions agreed to promote a pilot model for services in relation to health and domestic violence for indigenous women, which is culturally appropriate and attuned to the needs and demands women from various regions and ethnic groups. The aims of the project are: reproductive health services (reduction of maternal mortality and prevention of cervical cancer); combating family, institutional and social violence (emotional support, legal support and assistance, and medical care); training (masculinity, domestic violence, intercultural health, maternal mortality, and reproductive health). The qualitative results of the project are as follows: (a) positioning of organizations as parties in and promoters of indigenous health in their communities and with respect to the local health sector authorities; (b) empowerment of indigenous women; (c) linking of the *Casas* with the health and law enforcement sectors in their regions; (d) raising the profile of violence as a public health problem and dealing with specific cases; (e) direct services for reproductive health among indigenous women in high-deprivation regions.

126. In 2004, CDI began broadcasting 15 radio spots on indigenous woman and reproductive health, entitled *Pláticas con Doña Lupe, la partera de mi pueblo* (Chats with Mrs. Lupe, your local midwife), through 20 indigenous radio stations in 15 Mexican states. These aim to inform indigenous women of their sexual and reproductive rights and how to defend them, promoting attitudes of respect, care and protection of their body, the couple and the family. The broadcasts consist of illustrated narratives that approach topics that are then developed through participatory research. This material was also distributed to organizations that participated in the *Fourth Continental Meeting of Indigenous Women*, to replicate similar experiences in other countries.

127. In the education domain, the CDI has promoted projects aimed at closing the gap between the national and indigenous populations in terms of school access, attendance, use and performance, seeking, even in the most general actions, to promote enrolment and permanent attendance by indigenous girls in the education system, and to address the literacy and training needs of the adult indigenous women. It also provides economic support and monitoring actions for indigenous students in higher education to help reduce the disadvantages caused by marginality, exclusion and discrimination, and to uphold their right to education. Projects were

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<sup>6</sup> The CDI replaces the former National Indigenous Institute (INI), whose policies, regulations and institutional model had become obsolete after 54 years of existence, for the purpose of serving the needs of indigenous peoples who currently account for 10 per cent of the total Mexican population.

undertaken in 22 Mexican states and in the Federal District. A total of 370 scholarships were awarded, of which 47 per cent were for women.

128. The project entitled *Voces diferentes y voces discordantes. Perspectivas y propuestas de las mujeres indígenas en los marcos normativos tradicionales. Género, usos y costumbres* (Different and Discordant Voices. Perspectives and proposals from Indigenous Women in Traditional Social Frameworks. Gender, Uses and Customs) implemented by CDI, consisted of seminars and workshops that allowed indigenous women from five ethnic groups to develop abilities and experience in community leadership, and to be trained as promoters of human and community rights. In 2004 three theoretical-practical modules were completed, and 16 community workshops were held. A further 14 workshops were held in January and February 2005.

129. Through the *Festival of Creative Women* project, the CDI aims to create intercultural spaces to help society value the knowledge and expression of indigenous cultures, in particular the role that women play in the cultural reproduction of their ethnic groups. Three meetings were held: Mexico City (March 2002); Puebla (March 2003) and the city of Chihuahua (2004).

130. In the context of Mexico's participation in the Third Meeting of the *Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples* devoted to indigenous women, the CDI provided financial support for the preparatory process. A total of four preparatory workshops were held with an average of 50 indigenous women participating at each event. The workshops concluded by issuing a statement and appointing four delegates from the Mazahua, Amuzgo, Tzeltal and Mixteco ethnic groups, who were commissioned to take the general document representing the position of indigenous women in Mexico to the aforementioned Meeting.

131. The *Programme of Productive Organization for Indigenous Women* (POPMI), run by the CDI, aims to improve the conditions of life and social status of indigenous women, and strengthen their participation as instigators of their own development, by implementing productive organization projects with a gender, sustainability and multicultural perspective. In 2004 the programme supported 1,240 solidarity groups in regions of high and very high deprivation, encompassing 12,400 indigenous women, providing average funding of 75,000 pesos per project. In response to demand, CDI decided to transfer resources from other programmes in 2005.

132. The *Regional Indigenous Funds* are an economic and political mechanism operated by the CDI on behalf of indigenous peoples in 28 of the country's states, covering people who are subject to high and very high levels of deprivation. There are 28 funds exclusively for indigenous women who receive financing, technical assistance and training for the organizational strengthening of their groups.

133. The *Programme to Support Handicraft Design* (PROADA) is operated jointly by the Ministry of Economic Affairs (SE), the National Council for Culture and the Arts (CONACULTA) and the CDI, to support the design and marketing needs of handicraft producers and productive groups, and help them upgrade to more complex schemes of productive and commercial activity. The programme is aimed strictly at the development and strengthening of training actions and technical assistance with a comprehensive view of handicraft design, addressing aspects such as organizational forms, production, marketing, and women's specific status. In

addition, Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX) held two handicraft exhibitions in 2004 in support of the work of women.

134. The National Fund for the Support of Social Enterprises (FONAES), a deconcentrated agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (SE), supports the organized efforts of indigenous producers, campesinos and low-income urban groups, to promote productive projects and social enterprises that generate employment and incomes for the population, allow them to improve their living standards and encourage them to put down roots in their communities of origin.

See the annexes for information on the increased amounts of funding for viable and sustainable productive projects, and the number of projects and enterprises run by indigenous, urban and campesino women in conditions of poverty, supported by the FONAES in 2004.

135. Work continues with the instrument entitled *Impulso productivo de la mujer* (Productive Incentive for Women) which targets women exclusively. It spent 94.77 million pesos (roughly US\$ 8.6 million) on 1,129 projects in 2003, and 151.28 million pesos (roughly US\$ 13.7 million) on 1,589 projects in 2004.

136. The Ministry of Health carried out the following activities for the benefit of indigenous women:

- The programme entitled “*Arranque parejo en la vida*” (Fair Start in Life). This is currently operating in 18 Mexican states in 470 municipalities with high levels of marginalization, major concentrations of indigenous people, and the highest maternal and neonatal mortality rates.
- Programmes to reduce mother-child mortality and morbidity among indigenous communities. Activities in these programmes include: a census of pregnant women and recent mothers, children under two years of age, and midwives, to identify risks; training for staff providing first- and second-level care, on the subject of identifying and caring for pregnancy risk; installation of a MATER module (high-risk pregnancy care) in hospitals; infrastructure strengthening (hospital equipment); installation of “AME” hostels providing pregnancy care; promotion of community participation; midwife training; collaboration with municipal authorities and actions to promote health and social participation; preparation of the Midwife Technical Skill Standard (including course-workshops to train appraisers and internal certifiers of job skills for the certification of traditional midwives).
- Incorporation of self-care, reproductive health and informed choice of family planning methods in local and regional educational dissemination programmes in municipalities where over 40 per cent of the populations are speakers of an indigenous language.
- Training in the gender perspective for doctors, nurses and community personnel who work in indigenous municipalities.
- Emphasis on the intercultural focus (work with service providers who speak the language of the communities, and empowerment of traditional midwives by providing them with working materials).
- Health information provided in 10 of the country’s indigenous languages.



- Development of dissemination mechanisms and information in indigenous languages on the sexual and reproductive rights of women (in coordination with the CDI and the Indigenous Peoples Representation Unit at the Office of the President). This includes the preparation of statements of informed consent for irreversible family planning procedures (BTO and vasectomy) in eight indigenous languages, which have been distributed to the states with largest indigenous populations.
- Awareness-raising for indigenous populations on sexual and reproductive health: design and transmission of radio spots; promotional materials and educational strategies in the framework of the CDI Programme on *Health and Nutrition among Indigenous Peoples*.

137. The Ministry for Agrarian Reform (SRA) and the National Communal Land Trust Fund (FIFONAFE) operate the *Agrarian Development Funding Programme*, aimed at indigenous campesino women's groups located in rural areas. It supports productive projects within their communities, and encourages them to put down roots in their places of origin by generating permanent and/or temporary jobs. The projects can involve any economic activity, based on the sustainable use of natural resources and the beneficiaries' own abilities and experiences. From the inception of the programme in 2002 until early 2004, 3,174 jobs had been created benefiting 16,550 people.

138. In 2005 the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Fishing and Food (SAGARPA) provided support for indigenous producers through the *Direct Rural Support Programme* (PROCAMPO), channelling a total of 3,298.3 million pesos to the benefit of 851 producers, of whom 21 per cent were women.

139. Over the last ten years, strategies and actions to address literacy needs have been based on two programmes: literacy in Spanish and indigenous literacy. The provision of literacy skills is a permanent programme with the immediate aim of ensuring that young people and adults acquire and develop a functional mastery of written language and mathematics. In the specific case of indigenous literacy, a bilingual and intercultural approach is a fundamental criterion. In that regard, 17 indigenous mother-tongue and bilingual modules were developed within the framework of educational actions by the Ministry of Public Education (SEP), the National Council of Education for Life and the Work (CONEVyT) and the National Institute for Adult Education (INEA), in coordination with technical teams. In eleven of these modules (Náhuatl, Rarámuri, Mixe, Pame, Mayan, Otomí, Mazahua, Tsetal, Tsotsil, Zapoteco and one on spoken Spanish as second language), issues relating to gender, violence and women's health were addressed. Also, in the *Indigenous Literacy Project* and in the *Education for Life and Work Model* (MEVyT) indigenous, Spanish-speaking and indigenous women were incorporated permanently into the processes of basic literacy both in Spanish and in an indigenous first language with Spanish as a second language.

140. In the framework of the *Programme to Promote, Study and Disseminate the Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH) has held courses and workshops on sexual and reproductive rights in indigenous communities.

141. Inmujeres also operates a *Project on Interculturality, Gender and Health*, which includes training on gender and interculturality for reproductive health

workers in the states with largest indigenous populations; the establishment of a specific microsite on the Inmujeres website; and a statistical diagnosis of the health status of indigenous women. As part of this project, Inmujeres collaborated with IMSS-*Oportunidades* to organize a health training event for indigenous youth in November 2005.

142. In the framework of the *National Campaign to Improve Access to and the Quality of High-Priority Social Services for Women Living in Conditions of Vulnerability and/or Poverty*, and with the aim of obtaining inputs for the production of dissemination materials, Inmujeres held a workshop in September 2003 for the exchange of experiences with community health promoters in rural and indigenous areas (Programme IMSS-*Oportunidades*, CDI, CONAMED, PROMSA, Ministry of Health). As a result, the following dissemination materials were prepared: 20,000 posters and 1,000 triptychs on patients' rights, and three spots on indigenous radio stations, in the Zapoteca, Mayan and Náhuatl languages.

143. Inmujeres also implemented the following actions:

- Preparation of the publication: *Sociodemographic and Economic Indicators of Indigenous Peoples: a Gender Perspective*.
- *Workshop for Exchange of Experiences with Community Health Promoters*.
- *Fourth National Contest on Successful Experiences in the Management and Conservation of Indigenous Natural and Cultural Heritage*.
- *Incorporation of the Gender Perspective in Services for Indigenous and Rural Women: National Meeting of Rural and Indigenous Women; Sociodemographic and Evaluative Research with a Gender Perspective in the Rural and Indigenous Environments*.
- *Campaign to Combat Violence against Indigenous Women*.

### **Sustainable development**

144. The actions undertaken by the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) are framed by three objectives: gender mainstreaming, analysis of programmes to incorporate the gender perspective, and economic development. These goals give rise to various awareness-raising actions of national coverage on gender, support and training for indigenous women. SEMARNAT actions on this issue include:

- Guidelines and indicators on gender and ethnic equity in five sectoral programmes subject to operating rules: *Sustainable Regional Development* (PRODERS), *Temporary Employment* (PET), *Forestry Development* (PRODEFOR), *Development of Commercial Forest Plantations* (PRODEPLAN), *Hydro agricultural Infrastructure for Potable Water, Sewerage and Sanitation System of the National Commission on Water and Institutional Environmental Development*.
- Gender awareness-raising workshops, attended by staff from SEMARNAT federal delegations and their deconcentrated bodies, other state government mechanisms, state mechanisms for the advancement of women, civil organizations and protected natural areas (PNAs).

- Funding for productive projects in the framework of the *Gender Equity, Environment and Sustainability Programme*.
- Support for formulation of an environmental policy with gender equity in coordination with civil society.
- Promotion of strategies for equitable social participation between women and men. With support from Inmujeres and the World Conservation Union (IUCN) it also held a workshop on the *Gender Perspective in Protected Natural Areas*.
- Preparation of diagnostic studies and development of action plans to incorporate the gender perspective in PNAs.

145. Over the last four years Inmujeres has promoted gender mainstreaming in the institutions that participate in the design of public policies on gender and the environment. It collaborates with SEMARNAT and SAGARPA, and their deconcentrated bodies, including the National Commission for Protected Natural Areas (CONANP) and the Trust Fund for Shared Risk (FIRCO), and also with state and municipal mechanisms for the advancement of women across Mexico, promoting specific efforts and actions in communities of all regions of the country. As a result it has been possible to benefit majority women's groups that have undertaken community work and productive projects from a gender perspective.

146. Strengthening in technical training on management processes with a gender perspective has thus far been provided to 650 PNA microentrepreneurs (90 per cent women), on average representing over 3,250 workers (80 per cent women and 20 per cent men) who participate in such productive units. Men have been included in the process to raise awareness for greater equity and valuation of women's participation in the work, family and community environments, and to show them alternative forms of masculinity than those exercised traditionally. Training with a gender perspective has been provided to nearly 100 technical workers (66 men and 34 women) of 26 PNAs, to act as multipliers in management processes with microenterprises; training was also provided for 85 technical workers (83 per cent men and 17 per cent women) in all state-level divisions of FIRCO across the country, raising awareness for work with a gender perspective in micro-watershed management.

#### **Recommendation 29**

**The Committee encourages the State party to take steps to combat trafficking of women and girls and exploitation of prostitution, both outside and inside the country, and to compile and systemize sex-disaggregated data in order to formulate a broad strategy for putting an end to such degrading practices and punishing their perpetrators.**

147. All forms of trafficking in people, especially women and girls, should be approached from the perspectives of human rights, law enforcement and public health. Mexico is simultaneously a country of origin, transit and destination for migration.

148. Combating the trafficking of women in Mexico requires collaboration by the authorities and society at large. For this purpose the present Government has embarked on actions to achieve interagency and intersectoral coordination encompassing state agencies and government institutions, CSOs, academia, the

media, entrepreneurs, the international community and neighbouring countries, with aim of laying foundations for a comprehensive national plan of action to jointly combat this scourge and coordinate with regional initiatives.

149. The actions being undertaken by the Government of Mexico to suppress the trafficking of women in all its forms include support for the *Project to Combat the Trafficking of Women, Adolescents and Children in Mexico*. This is an initiative of the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW) of the Organization of American States (OAS), which has been implemented in Mexico since October 2004 by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). It is supported by Inmujeres, as counterparty, together with the National Migration Institute (INM), which works to combat the trafficking of women in Mexico by raising awareness among the actors and sectors involved. Project activities included the production of training documents, a dissemination manual setting out concepts and basic guidelines on the trafficking of women, and preliminary diagnostic studies of this phenomenon at Mexico's borders to the north (Baja California) and south (Chiapas).

150. The Government of Mexico made a contribution of US\$ 39,000.00 through Inmujeres to IACW/OAS for the purpose of strengthening the project.

151. The results of the project included basic training on human trafficking, and specifically trafficking in women and girls, for institutions at the federal and state levels and for civil society representatives, including the media. Four regional training seminars were also held. One was held in the northern city of Monterrey, and another in the south, in Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, which was attended by 38 public officials from the states of Campeche, Chiapas and Quintana Roo. A seminar was held in Mexico City for civil servants, and another for the media and CSOs working in this area. In total, 150 officials received training. Each event received technical assistance from international experts both from IACW/OAS, and from IOM Mexico. To conclude the project, a report will be published to serve as a technical guide for future actions, together with awareness-raising material.

152. In August 2005, the Ministries of External Affairs (SRE) and Interior (SEGOB) and the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (PGR) collaborated with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection of the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS - CBP) to create the OASIS Program. This forms part of a binational effort with the United States to protect migrants, prevent impunity and strengthen border security. The programme aims to prosecute human traffickers and smugglers operating on both sides of the Baja California-California and Sonora-Arizona border corridors.

153. SRE organized an *International Conference on Human Trafficking* in coordination with the SEGOB, PGR, SNDIF, Inmujeres, IOM, the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). It also promoted congresses within the country and in the Federal District, to address the topic of international legal instruments and harmonization of local and federal legislation. One of the issues considered was the status of human trafficking in criminal law and services for crime victims. The conference was attended by representatives from local congresses, and mechanisms for the advancement of women in states and local authorities. The events included 33 workshops held throughout Mexico that have helped raise awareness of the importance of the necessary reform, repeal and additions in local and federal laws, and their

harmonization with the international instruments on women's human rights and trafficking in women. In addition a *Compendium of National and International Laws and Instruments on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women, Children and Girls* was produced and disseminated.

154. A *Memorandum of Understanding for the Protection of Women and Children who are Victims of Human Trafficking and Smuggling on the Border between Mexico and Guatemala* was signed on 22 February 2005. This provides for the establishment of a Technical Commission to prepare an annual work programme including coordinated training actions for migration officers on support for victims; preparation of a binational study to analyse the problem of women and minors who are victims of trafficking; the establishment of mechanisms for the voluntary repatriation of children to be reunited with their families; information exchange; and the holding of prevention and information campaigns.

155. In the framework of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) (established at the initiative of Mexico in 1996 and comprising Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, El Salvador, the United States, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic) (see also Recommendation 31 of the Committee to Mexico in this Report), a network of Liaison Officers was created to combat human trafficking and unlawful smuggling of migrants.

156. In August 2005 an amendment was signed to the Letter of Understanding between the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico, originally signed in September 2001, whose purpose was to eliminate drug trafficking and organized crime. The framework for the amendment is provided by the provisions of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Sanction Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, for which both countries undertake to establish and support government-to-government projects aimed at intensifying bilateral collaboration in combating human trafficking. The two projects that are specified and governed by the Amendment are: *Establishment of Investigation Groups on Human Trafficking/ Technical Procedural Assistance; and Establishment of a Technical Subgroup on Human Trafficking.*

157. To complement these projects, others are being put into operation, including: (1) *Establishment of a Support Network to Provide Comprehensive Services for Victims on Mexico's Northern and Southern Borders;* (2) *Suppression of the Practice of Travellers who Circulate inside the Country or Abroad for the Purpose of Obtaining Sexual Services;* (3) *Messages to Prevent Human Trafficking;* (4) *Public Awareness-Raising of the Risks of Human Trafficking;* and (5) *Technical Assistance to Providers of Shelter and Services for Victims.*

158. A Subgroup on Human Trafficking has also been created, headed by the SRE and consisting of the Centre for Intelligence and National Security (CISEN) attached to SEGOB, the National Migration Institute (INM), Inmujeres, PGR, SSP, PFP, SNDIF, the Ministry of Tourism (SECTUR) and the Ministry of Health. This mechanism provides a communication channel among the various Federal Government agencies that are working to combat human trafficking from different domains. The participating agencies have agreed upon the need for a comprehensive approach, complementary actions, and a Mexican Government position on the subject to act in coordinated fashion.

159. An initiative is being prepared to upgrade this trafficking subgroup into the *Intersectoral Commission to Combat Trafficking*, which, once approved, will be published in 2006 in the Official Gazette (*Diario Oficial*) of the Federation to ensure its permanency.

#### **Legal domain**

160. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in People, Especially Women and Children, have already been ratified by Mexico. By signing these instruments the Mexican State undertakes to apply them as part of its domestic law. For that reason, several legislative initiatives have been presented for the purpose of adapting the law, since trafficking is not yet duly criminalized in accordance with current international standards. Nonetheless the Federal Criminal Code, the General Population Act, the Federal Act against Organized Crime, and state Penal Codes all cover offences relating to the exploitation and deprivation of personal freedom, such as pimping, child pornography, trafficking in minors, trafficking in illegal aliens, sex crimes, etc.

161. The criminalization of trafficking in Mexico has been linked to corruption of minors, including paedophilia, child prostitution, pornography, slavery and servitude. Labour exploitation alludes to “any issue that constrains a person to supply work or personal services without due retribution, or a contract that places another person in a condition of servitude.”

162. At the state level, there is also a lack of uniformity in the criminalization of offences that arise from trafficking, since, in some cases, the same behaviour is described differently, or is approached in a general way. Some Mexican states typify human trafficking as a crime, specifically Quintana Roo, Guerrero, Coahuila, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Tabasco and Veracruz. Nonetheless, these legislations only address one form of trafficking, namely sexual exploitation. The crime is also defined in Mexico State, Coahuila, Chiapas and Baja California Sur where servitude is considered a “violation of labour and social security laws or labour exploitation.”

163. At its session of 4 May 2005, the Permanent Commission of the Congress of the Union issued a declaration reforming Article 21 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, to recognize the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. This is a necessary stage prior to continuing with the work of approving the Rome Statute, for the purpose of integrating its contents fully into our penal system and to give constitutional recognition to its provisions. Article 7 of the aforementioned Statute considers slavery a crime against humanity, and includes human trafficking, in particular of women and children, in that category.

164. Title Eight, Chapter III of the Federal Penal Code, on *Human Trafficking and Pimping*, refers in Articles 206, 207 and 208 to the crime of pimping; but it does not consider or define human trafficking.

165. Several initiatives for reform, addition and repeal of the provisions of the Federal Penal Code, and the Federal Code of Penal Procedures have been tabled in 2004 and 2005.

166. Bills currently in the Congress of the Union that aim to prevent and punish human trafficking in Mexico include the bill of 9 December 2004 relating to the Act

to Prevent and Punish Human Trafficking. This adds the Federal Act against the Organized Crime and the Federal Code of Penal Procedures, with the aim of incorporating into national law international guidelines and fundamental principles on the prevention, criminalization and punishment of trafficking in the federal domain. The bill was passed on first reading by the Senate in December 2005; and, once corrections and additions have been made, it will be sent for analysis and debate in the Chamber of Deputies.

#### **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)**

167. A large number of CSOs are working to combat human trafficking and, in particular, trafficking in women. These include the *Sin Fronteras* (No Borders) organization, which has been working on this issue since 1996 with the following main objectives: (1) to achieve appropriate definition of the crime; (2) to develop the institutional capacity needed to deal with the caseload; (3) to participate in the construction of civil society networks; and (4) formulation of public policy. *Sin Fronteras* has helped promote an appropriate national regulatory framework, emphasizing procedures based on human rights and protection and services for victims.

168. Another leading example is the *Coalition against Trafficking in Women and Girls in Latin America and the Caribbean*, which engages in training and denunciation actions, and the promotion of rights and advocacy in this area. Other CSOs include the *Fray Julián Garcés* Centre, the Tapachula Migrant House, the organization *Por la Superación de la Mujer* (For the Advancement of Women), the *Fray Matías* Human Rights Centre of Córdova, the *Una Mano Amiga* (Friendly Hand) organization in the fight against AIDS and the *Innovation México* organization.

#### **International organizations. IOM**

169. Since its establishment in Mexico in March 2005, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has undertaken a series of activities in relation to combating human trafficking, provision of services for victims, and legal consultancy. Training and awareness-raising workshops have been provided to support various CSOs working in this area, especially on trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation, and to groups interested in promoting legislation on his subject.

170. In addition, the *Programme to Provide Services for Victims of Trafficking*, which began work in May 2005 on Mexico's southern border, aims to create a coordination and cooperation network among various government mechanisms at the federal and local levels and among CSOs, to provide assistance to victims, especially Mexican and Central American women, adolescents and children. At the present time, the IOM is working in Tapachula, Chiapas, to refurbish a home to provide assistance for women. In this context, it has established a basic network of CSOs that work as partners on identification, referral and assistance for victims. It is also taking steps to set up a transborder network with Guatemala.

**Recommendation 31**

**The Committee urges the State party to focus on the causes of that phenomenon by adopting measures to alleviate poverty and strengthen and promote the economic input of women, as well as fully guarantee the recognition and exercise of their rights. The Committee further encourages the State party to seek bilateral and multilateral agreements with the receiving countries.**

171. Mexico is a country of migrant origin, traffic and destination. Mexicans of both sexes are involved in migratory movements of various types and at different times, both within the country and outside it. Migration to the United States has historical roots and is a complex and worrying phenomenon, in which multiple economic sociodemographic and cultural factors of both countries intervene; it is a key issue on the bilateral agenda with the United States. Mexico is also a transit country for Central American and Latin American women who travelling to the United States, generally for the same reasons. In such cases, lack of legal documentation makes them more vulnerable and defenceless when crossing Mexican territory.

172. Women's participation in the migration phenomenon has several dimensions in Mexico; some migrate autonomously in search of better opportunities, while others do so either accompanying their spouse or with the aim of joining him. The other facet of this phenomenon is personified by the women who stay in their communities of origin as heads of household with new responsibilities and roles.

173. The sex and age distribution of the migrant population shows that women who migrate to the United States are younger than their male counterparts. Ages in both sexes are concentrated between 15 and the 34 years, and, in the case of women, particularly between 15 and 29 years. According to the National Population Council (CONAPO), migrants over 18 years of age are predominantly male (133 men for every 100 women).

174. Of women who migrate, 58 per cent have at least one year of secondary schooling, whereas only 45 per cent of their male counterparts have this level of education. The vast majority of male migrants are married (65 per cent), and 71 per cent are recognized as heads of household, while the corresponding proportions among women are 34 per cent and 54 per cent.

175. Most women who migrate are generally young and single, and come from urban localities in the northern and traditional regions of Mexico. Women usually travel to the border in the company of family and friends, with whom they attempt to cross the border to find work. Four out of every five women lack previous migratory experience.

176. CONAPO also highlights the fact that Mexican women who are deported represent one of the most vulnerable population groups in unauthorized migration to the United States. The total number of repatriations in 2004 was 514,944. Of that number, 69,495 were women over 18 years of age and 11,170 were adolescents and girls.

177. To deal with issues in international migration, mainly towards the United States, Mexico has established the *Institute of Mexicans Abroad* (IME), a deconcentrated agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE). Its function is to provide guidance to Mexican communities abroad, in which it is supported by



various Ministries and government mechanisms including Inmujeres, which form its National Council.

178. To address the problem of migratory flows from Central and South America and from other countries into Mexico, either as a destination or in transit, the National Institute of Migration (INM), attached to SEGOB, regulates and deals with procedures for foreigners entering Mexico.

### **Agreements**

179. In keeping with the importance that the current Government attaches to the human rights of the women migrants, a collaboration agreement was signed between Inmujeres and INM in 2004 for the two mechanisms to undertake actions, within their respective jurisdictions, to promote, protect, ensure respect for and disseminate the human rights of national and international women migrants. The two agencies agreed to form and participate in working roundtables, groups and committees to develop policy with a gender perspective, including the establishment of an interagency mechanism to help provide comprehensive and coordinated services for women migrants.

180. Also in 2004, Inmujeres signed a collaboration agreement with the IME to link their actions and programmes on behalf of Mexican women who emigrate to the United States.

181. In 2004 SRE, the Ministry of Health and the University of California signed a Letter of Intent on issues relating to the health of the migrant population, in the framework of the Fourth Binational Health Week in Los Angeles, California. The objective was to coordinate binational cooperation projects and health care for migrants and their families.

182. On 29 June 2004 a Social Security Agreement was signed in the city of Guadalajara, Mexico, between the head of the Mexican Institute of Public Health (IMSS) and its counterpart in the United States, with the aim of combining the contribution rates for retirement and other pensions in Mexico of Mexican workers employed in private firms in the United States.

183. On 19 May 2005 a collaboration agreement was signed between the INM and the National System for the Comprehensive Development of the Family (DIF), which aims to establish bases for collaboration between the two institutions, to undertake joint actions on behalf of migrant children and adolescents and repatriated Mexicans and foreigners, guaranteeing them full exercise of their rights under Mexican law and other international and multilateral instruments, and offering them humanitarian and comprehensive services.

184. Among activities to strengthen schemes of consular assistance and protection provided by the SRE, through the General Directorate of Protection and Consular Affairs, a work contract was signed with the Centre of Human Rights and Constitutional Law (a non-profit organization in support of migrants, based in the city of Los Angeles, California) to implement the *Pilot Programme on Services for Women and Children Victims of Domestic Violence*.

185. The pilot project began on 1 December 2004, in the states of Arizona, California, Illinois and Texas and will last for one year. It aims to provide legal assistance and guidance to Mexican women and children who are victims of

violence in the United States; legal representation in 250 cases of Mexican women and children who are eligible for regularization of their migratory status in the United States; and semi-permanent housing services to 35 Mexican children who are undocumented in the United States.

186. In view of the success it has achieved, the programme is expected to be continued, to deal with roughly 800 cases in the remainder of this year and during 2006, with national coverage in the United States.

#### **Institutional and interagency activities**

187. In the framework of the Inmujeres-INM collaboration agreement, and in coordination with the Institute of Women of Chiapas, the Mexican Committee for Aid to Refugees (COMAR), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Mexico, and the Centre for Research and Higher Studies in Social Anthropology (CIESAS), in November 2004 a *Forum on Women and International Migration in the Southern Border*, was held in the city of Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas. The aim of the event was to cooperate in the design and implementation of comprehensive joint policies, programmes, projects and interagency actions that contribute to respect for and promotion of the human rights of women migrants and their relatives on Mexico's southern border.

188. In December 2004, a *Forum on Women and Internal Migration in Mexico* was held in coordination with the INM and the Women's Institute of Guanajuato, with following aims: (1) to prepare public policy proposals and specific lines of action on services for women migrants and those living areas of high migratory flows, focusing on the issues of employment, health, education and violence; and (2) to lay foundations for the creation of an interagency coordination mechanism to provide services for women migrants and their families in the framework of human rights and gender equity.

189. One of the outcomes of this forum was creation of a virtual network on gender and migration, linked to the Inmujeres website, with the aim of providing a mechanism for information exchange on the subject, and to interconnect the various agencies that provide assistance to migrant populations. This network has been operational since February 2005.

190. In May 2005, the *Interagency Gender and Migration Coordination Roundtable* was implemented to help in the design and execution of comprehensive interagency and interstate policies, programmes, projects and actions that guarantee respect for and promotion of the human rights of the Mexican women participating in domestic and international migration, and those living among emigrant populations in Mexico. This roundtable encompasses 31 federal civil service (APF) and state mechanisms, state institutes for women, academia and CSOs. Actions promoted by this coordination mechanism include the design of dissemination material for the campaign on the human rights of women migrants on the northern and southern borders, and an agreement for their distribution nationwide; interagency coordination for holding the *National Day on Internal Migration and Gender: Origin, Transit and Destination*; establishment of the *State Roundtable on Gender and Migration* in Quintana Roo; and the project for a regional diagnostic study on internal and international migration in the states of Chiapas, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo, in coordination with the Institute for the Development of Mayan Culture of the

State of Yucatán, and the corresponding state mechanisms for the advancement of women. Four meetings of the roundtable had been held as of November 2005.

191. In the framework of the Agreement between Inmujeres and IME, a project was developed on *Mexican Women who Live and Work in the United States*, which began in 2004 with a campaign entitled *Here or Beyond the Border You Have Rights; Know Them to Exercise Them*. This was publicized on both sides of the border through printed materials, radio broadcasts and audiovisuals. As a first phase, six television spots and six radio spots were produced and broadcast on the right to health, education, maternity, equity and dignity. The corresponding materials were disseminated in 45 Mexican consulates in the United States and in 10 Mexican emigrant states. To complement this, a series of post cards referring to women's human rights were distributed through IME and Mexican consulates in the United States.

192. The second phase of the campaign in 2005 aimed to continue the process that had begun the previous year, and to introduce a national dimension through the *Interagency Coordination Roundtable on Gender and Migration*. Activities included production of a leaflet on the rights of women migrants, with a print run of 25,000 copies, in versions for the northern and southern borders. This contained specific information on prevention, warnings, and institutional orientation in the form of addresses to apply to should the need arise, such as Mexican consulates, Central American consulates, the Beta group, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Mexican Commission for Assistance to Refugees (COMAR), INM, IME and Inmujeres.

193. In 2004, IME, Inmujeres and Mexican consulates in the United States organized a joint videoconference involving representatives of Mexican women migrants in the cities of Chicago, Los Angeles, Indianapolis, San Antonio and San Francisco, together with officials from those institutions. The aim was to establish dialogue between the institutions and Mexican women migrants, to ascertain their specific needs and to lay foundations for a work programme on their behalf.

194. To continue this process, the *Binational Forum on Women Living and Working* in the United States was established in coordination with IME and the Mexican Consulate in Indianapolis. Its aim was to provide a space for reflection and analysis on the conditions of Mexican women living and working in that country in different environments; and to ascertain their priority service needs, with the aim of proposing comprehensive service strategies to help raise their quality of life and promote full respect for their human rights. The Forum produced agreements that included setting up work groups to monitor the incorporation of the gender perspective in the actions carried out by the members of IME Advisory Council in the various commissions in that country; as well as the importance of producing informational leaflets to publicize issues relating to the mental and emotional health of women migrants and referral institutions.

195. As part of its support actions for women migrants, Inmujeres prepared books, pamphlets and documents with a gender and human rights perspective on the following topics: *Violence and Women Migrants; Profile of Women Migrants; Indigenous Women Migrants; Trajectories of Women Migrants; and the Internal Migration of Agricultural Seasonal Workers*, among others.

196. A Manual on *Gender and Migration* is currently being prepared, for civil servants of both sexes; and another on *Sexuality and Reproductive Health among Women Migrants*, with collaboration from the University of California, in the United States, aimed at community health promoters who provide services in the United States through CSOs serving the Latin community.

197. Inmujeres and the Ford Foundation also supported the *Sin Fronteras* organization in developing the project on *Services and Empowerment for Women Migrants and Children who are Susceptible to Domestic Violence*, to gain a deeper understanding of violence in that population group, and help gain recognition for them as legal subjects. The results included a publication on *Violence and Women Migrants in Mexico* and a leaflet on the same topic, aimed at helping migrants to identify situations of violence and be aware of the institutional resources that are available.

198. Two binational training days were held on gender and migration, in the framework of the Inmujeres work strategy for 2005, which aims to raise the profile of the human rights of women migrants within and outside national territory. The IME, INM and state mechanisms for the advancement of women all participated in the training day on the northern border (Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua), while INM and the state mechanism for the advancement of women in Quintana Roo helped organize the training day for the southern border (Cancún, Quintana Roo).

199. In view of the phenomenon of internal migration and its implications, in November 2005 Inmujeres, in conjunction with SEDESOL, STPS, SEP, the Ministry of Health, CDI, INM, the Women's Institute of Guanajuato and the State Commission on Support for Migrants from Guanajuato, organized a *National Workshop on Internal Migration and Gender: Origin, Transit and Destination*, to provide a mechanism for reflection and analysis on internal migration in Mexico, and its impact on women; and to produce proposals and guidelines for the formulation of comprehensive public policies with a gender perspective on this issue.

200. The INM has incorporated a migrant rights perspective into some of its actions. In conjunction with SRE it organized an *International Seminar on the Human Rights of Migrants* (Veracruz, June 2005). This aimed to publicize the contents of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, and other international instruments to promote and protect the human rights of migrants of both sexes; and to promote a broad and comprehensive culture in relation to this phenomenon, making it possible to guarantee the human rights of the migrant population and particularly those of women migrants.

201. It also organized a workshop on the *Human Rights of Migrant Women and Children*, in Veracruz, for civil servants responsible for migrant services. The aim here was to provide basic tools on human rights with a gender perspective. In March 2005, INM organized a seminar on *Women and Migration on Mexico's Borders*, which addressed the situation of women migrants on the southern border; the participation of women in *Mara Salvatrucha*; a study of international migration from the gender perspective; and the human rights of women migrants on the northern border.

202. At the same time, IMN devoted an edition of its information bulletin *Cartel INM Informa* to the issue of women migrants, to raise awareness among migrants of both sexes on the risks to which they are exposed during their journey to the United States. The bulletin is published monthly with a print run of 5,000 copies. An information flyer (10,000 copies) was also circulated on preventive measures, aimed at women migrants in Ciudad Juárez.

203. In the framework of the programme to make migration detention units more dignified, the INM improved the facilities of migration detention units throughout Mexico, providing specific areas for women and men. In November 2004, INM began construction of a model migration detention unit in accordance with international standards; this has capacity for 960 people for temporary stay, and 490 overnight, with specific areas for men, women, families and children.

204. In relation to the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women migrants, INM has worked through the Beta migrant protection groups to establish a mechanism for guidance and permanent support for migrants of both sexes, and particularly women and girls, together with legal and medical assistance in the case of women who are victims of rape, battering, or in a situation of vulnerability. Within that framework, Inmujeres participated in three diploma courses organized by INM to provide comprehensive training for Beta Group officials.

205. In coordination with UNICEF, SRE and INM, between 2003 and 2004 the National Scheme for Comprehensive Family Development (SNDIF) conducted an investigation to analyse the interagency procedure followed with children and adolescents who are repatriated or travel unaccompanied by family relatives, in 11 border cities in five Mexican states, and the current regulations on the child migration phenomenon. The results were published in 2005 in a book entitled *Migrant Children on the Northern Border: Legislation and Processes*.

206. The Ministry of Health has designed programmes and actions aimed at providing services for Mexican migrants of both sexes in the United States: the *Vete Sano, Regresa Sano* (Leave Healthy, Return Healthy) programme; the *Programme of Popular Insurance for Migrant Families*; and a *Programme to Repatriate Mexicans who Fall Ill*, in coordination with the SRE. In 2002, the Mexico-US Border Health Commission was established, which investigates diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, environmental health, and women's health.

207. The Ministry of Public Education (SEP) operates various programmes to provide services for Mexicans of both sexes who emigrate to the United States: the *Mexico-US Binational Migrant Education Programme* (PROBEM); the *Education Programme for Mexican Adults Abroad*; the *Programme for Hiring Mexican Teachers*; the *Distance Education Programme*; and the *Secondary Programme for Adults*. In addition, the *Plazas Comunitarias e-México* was established in the United States. The SEP also organizes the National Olympics in which young athletes from the Mexican community in the United States participate, and it prepared regional modules entitled *La corriente de la vida* (The Current of Life) and *Construyo un hogar para mí* (I'm Building a Home for Myself) on reproductive and sexual health for rural women and women migrants on the northern border.

208. SEDESOL is responsible for *Programa 3x1* (the 3 for 1 Programme) which adds federal, state and municipal funds to money sent by migrants, to improve the quality of life of their places of origin.

209. The Ministry of Public Security (SSP) prepared a research project on the *Situation of Women Prison Inmates on the Mexico-US and Mexico-Guatemala Border Zones*.

210. CONAPO conducted studies on migration on old age and family reunification, and on maternal mortality and municipal migration. In November 2004, in collaboration with Colegio de México (COLMEX), the University of Guadalajara, and CIESAS Western Campus, it organized a seminar on *Mexico-United States Migration: Implications and Challenges for Both Countries*.

211. In coordination with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (STPS) and Colegio de la Frontera Norte, CONAPO promoted the production of information and research to improve knowledge on the movements of co-nationals towards the northern border of Mexico, and thence to the United States. In that framework, the *Survey on Migration across Mexico's Northern Border* (EMIF) was designed to deepen knowledge of the phenomenon of labour migration to those regions, stressing the socioeconomic and demographic features of migrants of both sexes, and the effects they have on the labour market. The EMIF has been implemented for five periods starting in 1993 and was also applied to migration across the southern border in 2004.

212. Publications produced by CONAPO include the following: *Indices of Mexico-US Migratory Intensity; The New Era of Migrations; Mexico-US Migration: Policy Options, Present and Future, and Continuity and Change; in addition to 20 editions of the International Migration Bulletin*. It has also produced the *Series sobre Migración* (Migration Series), providing information on world migration, the immigrant population in Mexico, the population resident in United States, temporary migration to the United States, migrants sent back by border patrol, remittances, and the state dimension of migration.

213. The National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT), in coordination with Inmujeres, supports research projects on poverty, migration and violence, financed through the *Sector Fund for Research and Development*.

214. The Senate of the Republic is studying a bill to protect migrants and emigrants, which, among other things, seeks to prevent abuses in migratory procedures and any type of inhuman or degrading treatment of female migrants whether documented or undocumented.

215. In June 2004 a *Subcommission on Migrants' Human Rights* was created within the Government Policy Commission on Human Rights, established in 2002 and chaired by SEGOB. This subcommission is co-coordinated by INM and the *Sin Fronteras* CSO. Inmujeres serves on the Commission to ensure incorporation of the gender perspective. The subcommission's objective is to design and monitor government policies and actions aimed at strengthening the promotion and defence of migrants' human rights.

216. Mechanisms for the advancement of women in states which are both recipients and senders of migrants, have carried out actions, held meetings, conducted

diagnostic studies and implemented projects that recognize the problems and vulnerability of women emigrants and immigrants.

217. Using resources from the *Sector Fund for Research and Development*, an Inmujeres-CONACyT research project was carried out on *Internal and International Migration of Women Seasonal Workers*, with the aim of measuring the magnitude of internal and international migration, with a gender breakdown, identifying conditions of life and work, and providing inputs for Inmujeres in its task of coordinating actions on behalf of women migrants.

218. At the initiative of the Federal Government and the Senate of the Republic, a group comprising government officials responsible for managing the migratory phenomenon, members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, academics of both sexes with expertise on migratory issues, and civil society representatives, began work to consolidate national migratory policy, based on a diagnostic study and a common platform. A series of meetings have been held under the title *Perspectives with Basic Principles and Recommendations for Platforms for Constructing a Mexican Migratory Policy*. As a result, in October 2005 a document was prepared containing the basic principles to guide Mexican migratory policy, together with recommendations on the commitments that Mexico should fulfil and the effects to be considered of future migratory reform in the United States.

219. In 2005, INM held three forums for reflection and debate on the migratory phenomenon on the southern border, the results of which would be used to design a comprehensive migratory policy, to help improve management of this issue, facilitate migratory flows and ensure respect for the human rights of migrants of both sexes, and also protect the country's border security. A *Proposal for Comprehensive Migratory Policy on Mexico's Southern Border* was prepared within that framework.

220. On measures to mitigate poverty and empower the economic role of women, see Article 14 and Recommendation 27 of this Report.

### **Recommendation 33**

**The Committee recommends that the State party speed up the adoption of the reforms that must be made in the Labour Act, including the prohibition of discrimination against women, in an effort to ensure their participation in the labour market on a footing of genuine equality with men. It also urges the State party to give effect to the labour rights of women in all sectors. To that end, it recommends that the State party strengthen and promote the role of Inmujeres in negotiating the Labour Act so as to give special attention to the needs of women workers and to implement the principal of equal pay for work of equal value, and prohibit the requirement of a pregnancy test for maquiladora workers.**

### **Amendments to the Federal labour Act**

221. Although SEGOB is the only agency empowered to conduct relations between the various authorities of the United Mexican States, Inmujeres has assumed the very important task of presenting and positioning its proposals within the APF. To that end, it has worked permanently with STPS and SEGOB to ensure that all initiatives, certification and minutes presented in the Congress of the Union are

made from a single Federal Government position on labour issues in favour of women.

222. Table 33.1 of the Annex to this Recommendation provides greater detail on the legislative work undertaken on this issue: four bills to reform the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States; four bills to reform the Federal Labour Act proposed by the Senate of the Republic, and 20 bills to reform that Act proposed by the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of the Union, in addition to a bill to reform the Income Tax Act.

223. On 25 November 2002, the Chamber of Deputies received from SEGOB, via the STPS, a proposal from majority worker and business sector representatives in the *Central Decision Roundtable to Amend and Update the Federal Labour Act*.

224. In accordance with its brief, between 2001 and 2002 Inmujeres prepared and presented proposals at the Central Roundtable for legislative reforms on the rights of Mexican women. The proposed legislative reform on non-discrimination was worded as follows:

- (i) Article 3°. – Work is both a right and a social duty and is not an object of commerce; it requires respect for the liberties and dignity of the person providing the work and should be carried out in conditions that ensure the life, health, and a decent standard of living for the worker and his or her family.
- (ii) No conditions may be established that imply discrimination between workers on the grounds of ethnic origin, race, sex, age, disability, political doctrine, social condition, religion, opinions, marital status or any other aspect that is contrary to human dignity.
- (iii) In addition, it is in the interest of society to promote and ensure training and skill development, productivity and quality in work, and the benefits that these should generate both for workers and for employers.

225. In terms of guaranteeing women's participation in the labour market on a genuinely equal footing with men, Article 56 states:

Article 56.– In no circumstances may conditions of work be inferior to those established in this Law; they should be proportionate to the importance of the services provided, and the same for the same work, without differences being established on the grounds of ethnic origin, race, nationality, sex, age, disabilities, social condition, religion, political doctrine, opinions, marital status, except for the modalities expressly stated in this law.

226. The Chamber of Deputies is currently reviewing bills to reform various articles of the Federal Labour Act, including the following:

- (a) Responsible parenthood and protection of the organization and development of the family.
- (b) Establishment of a rest period for women workers who adopt children.
- (c) Labour market flexibility for young students, for the purpose of establishing a maximum working day for all workers.
- (d) Gender mainstreaming in labour legislation.



227. Reforms are also pending in Congress to make the working hours of employed mothers compatible with their children's school hours; to protect the rights of children and adolescents on issues of sex education; and to support parents in the child care system.

228. With regard to the requirement of a negative pregnancy test for women in the maquila industry, Inmujeres proposed reforms for women workers within the central decision roundtable, which resulted in the following wording in the Federal Labour Act:

Article 133.- Employers or their representatives are prohibited from:

XIII. Dismissing a female worker or forcing her directly or indirectly to resign on the grounds of pregnancy, or because of a change in marital status or having young children in her care.

### **Institutional actions**

229. With the aim of seeking consensuses for legislative reform, approval of new bills and other regulations on equity and labour-market inclusion, in addition to the *National Forum on Labour Reform*, the STPS issued opinions, analysis and comments in relation to over 40 initiatives on issues such as the non-requirement of a certificate of non-pregnancy to obtain or stay in a job; child minding and breast-feeding facilities in firms; reforms to laws and regulations on social security institutions; workplace violence; and recognition and support for CSOs that work on equity and gender issues.

230. Follow-up and evaluation tasks were also carried out in relation to the National Consultation to amend Articles 101 and 107 of the Social Security Act; Legislation on the Federal Labour Act in Relation to Sexual Harassment and Breast-Feeding Facilities in Firms, working with 22 Mexican states, and documenting information on the proposed reform to the Labour Act for dissemination purposes.

### **Recommendation 35**

**The Committee recommends the adoption of strategies for increasing the number of women in decision-making posts at all levels, particularly in the municipalities, by taking temporary special measures as specified in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention; it recommends further that the State party strengthen its efforts to promote women to management positions in the public and private sectors through special training programmes and sensitivity campaigns stressing the importance of women's participation in decision-making at all levels.**

231. During the current Government, various initiatives, actions, programmes and projects have been undertaken to promote women's participation in decision-making posts at the national, state and municipal levels, in an equity and equal opportunity framework, based on strategies that contribute to the elimination of discrimination against women in the exercise of their civil and political rights.

### **Programmes and projects**

232. The actions taken by the Government, through Inmujeres and with APF participation, to enable women to occupy decision-making posts and to achieve

equal opportunities between women and men, include the *Programme of Gender Mainstreaming in the Federal Civil Service* (see also Article 3 of this Report). This involves the following lines of action, among others: staff selection; functions per post; wages; opportunities for training, posts and structure in middle and senior management levels (to incorporate the gender perspective in the civil service career and other arrangements regulating staff hiring); and promotions (to ensure the existence of transparent, objective, and non-discriminatory criteria in methodologies for review and appraisal for promotion).

233. Progress made includes the following: a *Procedural Manual for Implementing and Monitoring the Programme*. In addition, to encourage 13 government agencies and bodies to start implementing the programme, Inmujeres designed a *Procedural Manual for the Establishment of Intra-Agency Gender Roundtables*, the first edition of which was distributed among APF agencies and mechanisms. At the present time, 23 the general government agencies and bodies are implementing the self-diagnostic phase of the programme; and, thanks to the civil service career, regulations have been issued for 33 of the 124 activities and sub-activities proposed in the programme.

234. Certification has also been provided through the *Gender Equity Model* (MEG), applied in both the public and private domains, to eliminate labour discrimination towards women and promote equal opportunities, together with the *Permanent Training Programme on Gender and Unionism* (for further information see also Articles 4 and 11 of this Report).

235. In late 2002 ECLAC invited Mexico to participate, through Inmujeres, in a project on *Democratic Governance and Gender Equality in Latin America and the Caribbean*. The area of intervention identified for the project was the promotion of a political culture that includes equity and gender equality as a value and principle. The results included publication of a document entitled *Legal and Institutional Framework for Political Participation by Women in Mexico*; the concluding forum on *Political Culture with a Gender Perspective for Democratic Governance in Mexico* held in December 2003; internal and external strengthening of Inmujeres; and the creation of working links between institutions.

### **Agreements**

236. In June 2005, IFE and Inmujeres signed a collaboration agreement to undertake joint actions to incorporate the gender perspective in all activities and programmes relating to the creation of a civic culture with a gender perspective.

237. The IFE has also signed collaboration agreements with mechanisms for the advancement of women in the states of Michoacán, Morelos, Sonora and Yucatán, with the aim of strengthening civic education with gender equity, and undertaking joint actions aimed at encouraging women's political participation.

238. The SEP and Inmujeres signed an agreement that includes guaranteeing men and women equal opportunities and access to full participation in the institutional structure. This will be achieved mainly through the Federal Government civil service career system, which will be strengthened by contributions by Inmujeres, MEG and various mechanisms.

239. SEGOB forged agreements and arrangements for interagency collaboration, and with academic sectors for the purpose of promoting a democratic culture with gender equity.

#### Political parties and popularly elected posts

240. With regard to popularly elected posts, in early 2005 women occupied 20 per cent of local deputy seats, and, in the case of councillors 12.1 per cent of *síndicos*, 29.8 per cent of *regidores*, 3.5 per cent of municipal mayoralties, 23.43 per cent of seats in the Senate of the Republic, and 24 per cent of seats in the Chamber of Deputies. Nonetheless, there is currently only one woman governor in Mexico's 32 states (3.1 per cent).

<i>Post</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage Women</i>
Governor	1	32	3.1
Local deputies	222	1,109	20
<i>Síndicos</i>	220	1,819	12.1
<i>Regidores</i>	4,373	14,675	29.8
Municipal mayors	85	2,429	3.5
Senators	30	128*	23.43
Deputies	120	500	24

Sources: Inmujeres, with reprocessing based on INAFED at 16 March 2005; website of the Federal District Legislative Assembly, [http://www.asambleasd.gob.mx/11 de octubre de 2005](http://www.asambleasd.gob.mx/11_de_octubre_de_2005). Website of the Senate of the Republic and of the Chamber of Deputies.

\* Figure refers to 18 October 2005.

241. Further to information sent to the CEDAW Committee in 2002, measures adopted by the majority parties in their statutes to increase the proportion of women candidates include the following:

The statutes of Partido Acción Nacional (PAN), approved in May 2004, stipulate that the powers of the National Executive Committee include "Issuing measures to ensure gender equity in candidacy lists for popularly elected posts." The Political Action Programme 2004, states that "It is essential to find ways to speed up the process of integrating women into the country's economic, social and political life ..., and that women and men should have an equal influence on decision-making processes. Institutional programmes should be promoted that give incentives for women to participate in government, within political parties."

242. That party's *Regulation on the Choice of Candidates for Popularly Elected Posts*, states that party committees shall promote equitable participation by women and men in pre-candidacies, via campaigns prior to election processes. In the case of councillors (*regidores* and *síndicos*), pre-candidacy lists may not contain more than 60 per cent of the same sex. The national list of candidates for senators elected under proportional representation will be formed in segments of three, and the first three will contain a candidate of a different sex. There is currently a proposal to

require candidacy lists for popularly elected posts to be 50 per cent men and 50 per cent women for 2006.

243. The statute of the Partido de la Revolución Democrática (PRD), approved in March 2004, states that “in filling its directive, representation and decision-making bodies, and in proposing multinominal candidacies, the party will take affirmative action to guarantee that neither sex has more than a 70 per cent representation. This same principle will be applied in the case of electoral alliances and external candidacies”, including candidacies for councillors in municipalities.

244. In the case of registrations of incumbents and alternates elected by formula, candidacies for alternates are subject to the same affirmative actions as incumbents on behalf of gender, young people, indigenous people and migrants; and these are also applicable in the case of alliances and external candidacies.

245. The Declaration of Principles of the PRD, approved in April 2001, proclaims gender equity as a commitment to fight for equitable participation by women in all domains of decision making.

246. In November 2005, the creation of a political commission, comprising female legislators and leaders of the National Executive Committee was approved, which will work on electoral strategy from a gender perspective in coordination with the Political Council.

247. The statutes of the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) approved at its Nineteenth Assembly (November 2004 to March 2005), establish 50 per cent parity in leadership posts on committees at the national and state levels, including in the Federal District, and in municipalities and delegations; in national and regional lists of candidates for election by proportional representation for registration in federal elections; and in candidate lists in municipalities, for municipal elections, for both incumbents and alternates; and in federal and state electoral processes based on relative majority.

248. A ruling issued by the Thematic Roundtable entitled *Declaration of Principles* proclaims equity as a principle of the party, aimed at equal opportunities in decision-making for men and women.

249. In November 2005, political parties conducted internal processes to choose candidates for the elections in 2006. The recently created party Alternativa Social Demócrata y Campesina, put forward a woman as candidate for President of the Republic.

#### **Training, awareness-raising and dissemination**

250. With regard to the population served nationwide through IFE civic education programmes, 845 men and 1,620 women received civic training for parents in 2004, under the *Education and Citizen Training in Schools Programme*.

251. In the *Informal Education and Training Programme for Citizen Participation* training was provided in 2004 through the following projects:

- *Electoral Education and Training* (91,462 women and 86,738 men).
- *Promotion of Active Citizenry*, 30,042 women and 18,960 men, of which 496 women and 371 men were trained as instructors.

- *Civic Education and Citizen Training in the Municipal Domain* (10,776 women and 7,607 men).
- *Promotion of Training Projects and Citizen Participation* (734,022 women and 630,236 men).
- *Strengthening and Dissemination of the Democratic Culture* (109,076 women and 106,820 million).

252. In conjunction with Inmujeres, the National Institute for Federalism and Municipal Development (INAFED) analysed sociodemographic information with a gender breakdown obtained from the 2000 Population Census, to ascertain the political participation of Municipal Mayors and councillors (*regidores* and *síndicos*). Since May 2003 the National Municipal Information System (SNIM) has had an “Inmujeres” section. Gender sensitive information is available on CD and at the INAFED website.

253. In conjunction with the Interdisciplinary Group on Women, Work and Poverty (GIMTRAP, A.C.), the National Institute for Social Development (INDESOL) held a cycle of teleconferences on public policies for gender equity in the municipalities. Issues addressed included political participation, female leadership and local government; women mayors in Mexico; the challenge of governing, women and indigenous municipalities, among others.

254. The SEP, in conjunction with the Simone de Beauvoir Leadership Institute, organized a seminar in Mexico City on *Women at the Helm of SEP: Gender, Power and Leadership*, which generated a solid network of female officials and former high-level officials to promote involvement of a larger number of women in SEP decision-making posts.

255. Every year since its creation, Inmujeres has promoted the commemoration of the anniversary of female suffrage in Mexico, as an affirmative action. Within that framework, events have been held to which legislators and civil servants of both sexes, civil society organizations, outstanding women, and others are invited.

256. Also as part of activities to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of women’s suffrage, the 11 political parties registered with the electoral authorities, together with members of civil society, reaffirmed *Pact 2003: One More Step for Full Women’s Citizenship in Mexico*, with the aim of continuing to promote public policies and legislation on behalf of gender equity and the full exercise and enjoyment of women’s rights. Meetings in this context have been revived with a view to the elections to be held in 2006.

257. Since 2003, Inmujeres has published various documents aimed at raising the profile of women’s participation in power and decision-making structures and their political participation.

#### **Municipal and state domain**

258. Activities undertaken from Inmujeres to strengthen women’s citizenship include training and awareness-raising workshops on various issues for officials of both sexes from state and municipal mechanisms for the advancement of women, such as the workshop on *Women’s Political Participation in the Municipalities*, in the framework of the *Programme to Promote Women’s Electoral and Political Participation in the Municipalities*; and the formalization of a network aimed at

institutionalizing the gender perspective, as expressed in the *Declaration on Equity and Gender Equality made at the First National Meeting of Municipal Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women*, among others (see also Article 3 of this Report).

259. The *Programme to Promote Women's Electoral and Political Participation in the Municipalities*, implemented by Inmujeres in 2005, seeks to promote and stimulate the formation of political and social leadership among women in their municipalities, and participation in the internal elections of their parties. As part of this programme, Inmujeres distributed 50,000 copies of the *Guide to Power*, which supports the development of political leadership capacities. Other participants in the programme included mechanisms for the advancement of women in the states involved, state electoral councils, and the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE). This project will be coordinated with the regional project run by INSTRAW in 2006, entitled *Strengthening of Governance with a Gender Focus and Political Participation of Women in the Local Domain*, of which Inmujeres is the national counterparty.

260. As part of the of the *Generosidad* (Generosity) project, part-financed by the World Bank and executed by Inmujeres, in 2003 and 2004 a programme was implemented on *Training for Women and Awareness-raising among Male Leaders*, to strengthen the capacities of women leaders, consolidate their role in the community, and promote reflection and a new attitude among men leaders aimed at co-responsibility and harmonious coexistence between the sexes. Participants included 289 women and 145 men leaders from eight Mexican states, members of campesino organizations, political parties and students, and members of community organizations from the *Convive* projects, among others. A methodological review is taking place on the basis of the experience gained, to produce a publication that will be institutionalized by Inmujeres in its regular programme, having been identified as a good practice.

261. In addition, in July 2005, a publication was presented entitled *CONVIVE Programme: Experiences of Community Women Who Self-Organize*. This provides a broad description of 10 successful experiences of projects of different types and in different regions.

262. State mechanisms for the advancement of women undertook various actions and activities on the issues of leadership, empowerment and decision-making; and awarded prizes and recognition to outstanding women in the public and political life of the entities.

### **Recommendation 37**

**The Committee recommends that the State party consider the situation of the adolescent population as a matter of priority and urges it to adopt measures guaranteeing access to reproductive and sexual health services with attention to the information needs of adolescence; it recommends further than it implement programmes and policies to increase the knowledge of the various contraceptive methods and their availability on the understanding that family planning is the responsibility of both partners. It further urges the State party to promote sex education for adolescents with particular attention to the prevention and elimination of HIV/AIDS.**

263. According to data provided by INEGI (Twelfth General Population and Housing Census, 2000) nationwide half of the population was 22 years of age or younger, thereby showing that Mexico is a country of young people. The data also show that most people start life with a partner and begin the reproduction phase between the ages of 15 and 29.

264. INEGI also estimates that as of 2000, the total number of women between 15 and 19 years of age accounted for 19.5 per cent of the total female population. By 2004, according to the latest figures estimated by the National Population Council (CONAPO), the number of births among women of that age group represented just over 13 per cent of total registered births.

265. The results of the National Reproductive Health Survey (ENSAR) carried out by the Ministry of Health in 2003, shows that nationwide there is a high level of knowledge on contraceptives, high prevalence of usage among women of fertile age with a partner (74.5 per cent), a reduction in the urban-rural gap (77.6 per cent compared to 65.1 per cent) and a reduction in unmet demand (9.9 per cent) compared to previous surveys. Nonetheless, there is still low use of contraceptive methods in the 15-19 year age group (45 per cent) and among women without schooling (58 per cent).

266. Given this situation, and in order to provide adequate information to young people and adolescents regarding their sexuality, reproduction and reproductive health generally, various government and non-governmental organizations have been implementing programmes targeting that population group. These include the *Education for Life Programme* for young people doing their national military service, implemented by the National Institute for Adult Education (INEA), the Ministry of National Defence (SEDENA) and the SEP. This programme offers basic education and seeks to go beyond the limits of formal education to enable young people to take and exercise informed decisions relating to their personal life, and to prevent risky conduct, either individual or collective (see also Article 10 of this Report).

267. Since 2000, CONEVyT-INEA, has been developing the *Education Model for Life and Work* (MEVyT), an educational proposal that prioritizes young people and women, addressing issues of demography, health, sexuality, reproductive health, family and family planning, among others.

268. INEA and CONAPO jointly prepared the module *Pregnancy: a Life Project*, in the Proequidad framework, to encourage young people of both sexes to reflect on the circumstances and conditions in which an unplanned pregnancy occurs and its repercussions on their life projects.

269. The SNDIF programme on *Prevention and Comprehensive Services for Pregnancy in Adolescence* aims to prevent and deal with the risks of social exclusion arising from pregnancy and unplanned maternity in adolescence. It provides information on personal development, sexual education and the social environment to adolescents of both sexes. By the end of the third quarter of 2005, the programme was operating in 892 communities in 29 states, and 727 community networks had been formed. In 2003, the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS) held 1,922,800 educational interviews to inform young people, adolescents and adults on contraceptive and family planning methodology.

270. The Ministry of Health has included a link in its website entitled *YqueSexo.com*, which provides information on sexual and reproductive health designed especially for adolescents. This also has a link to the publication *Sexual and Reproductive Health in Adolescence*, which aims to support professionals working with adolescents and addresses issues concerning the sex and reproductive life of adolescents: pregnancy, sexual relations, contraceptive methods, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), etc.

271. Inmujeres has a link in its website to *Este cuerpo es mío* (This body is mine), which provides information on sexuality to the adolescent population, and seeks to bring about a change in attitude and conducts. Since 2005, Inmujeres has been participating in the promotion and implementation of a project on sexual and reproductive rights for young people, the aim of which is to provide information, education and guidance to prevent unplanned pregnancies and STIs among adolescents of both sexes. Project participants also include the United Nations Population Fund (FNUAP), the Ministry of Health, the Latin American Centre for Health and Women (CELSAM-México), and various agencies of the government of Campeche.

272. Actions on sexual and reproductive health for adolescents were also undertaken at the state level, including conferences and workshops held by the Guanajuato Institute for Women, many of which were aimed at staff of the state SNDIF, technical personnel, health workers and interns of five state Centres for Social Rehabilitation (CERESOs).

273. Similar events were held in Quintana Roo, Querétaro and Veracruz, for dissemination campaigns, talks, workshops and conferences dealing with physical-emotional changes in adolescents of both sexes, family planning methods, reproductive health, prevention of addictions, basic and child sexuality and early pregnancy, prevention of HIV/AIDS, and cervical-uterine and breast cancer.

### **Recommendation 39**

**The Committee recommends that data disaggregated by sex should be compiled and urges the State party to include relevant statistics indicating the evolving impact of the programmes.**

274. The gender equity agenda has resulted in the institutionalization of the subject in the state, consistent with Proequidad commitments, which can be seen in the existence of systems and measurement instruments with a gender perspective.

275. Inmujeres and INEGI, with support from UNIFEM, promoted and encouraged the development of statistics with a gender breakdown and gender-sensitive indicators of national, sectoral (education, health and work) and regional interest (for states and municipalities).

276. Without doubt, this interagency effort has boosted the strategy for generating and using indicators from and with a gender perspective. The use of a model making it possible to define concepts, prepare questionnaires and classifications and disseminate, with participation by information users and producers, reinforced that effort. The result represents important lessons that have been shared with other countries in the region to strengthen statistical capabilities.



277. This recognition also is present in the document *Las Metas del Milenio y la igualdad de género. El caso de México* (Millennium goals and gender equality. The case of Mexico) of the ECLAC “Mujer y Desarrollo” series, published in July 2005. This identifies Mexico as the country that has made most progress on gender disaggregated indicators and statistics, “not only having regularly provided for gender disaggregated data in the data collection process, but also because it has taken major steps in the analysis of such information from the gender perspective. Mexico has also made progress in promoting the development of statistical methods to improve data relating to women in economic, social, cultural and political development.”

**Regional laboratories for the development of indicators for evaluation and impact measurement; and workshops on statistical indicators with a gender perspective in the states.**

278. These laboratories and workshops have been held by Inmujeres since 2001 to strengthen the capacities of staff of both sexes in government agencies at the state level, evaluate processes to institutionalize and mainstream gender in programmes and projects, and exchange experiences among those responsible for defining and applying outcome and impact indicators. As of November 2005, 18 workshops had been held at the federal, regional, state and municipal levels.

279. Workshop participants include the state-level sectors of health, tourism, housing, planning, education, culture, human rights, employment, services for indigenous peoples, representatives of academia, and municipal women’s Institutes.

280. These laboratories and workshops provide basic elements to enable the designers of social programmes to construct more appropriate indicators for measuring the progress made by programmes and their evaluation.

**Information Systems**

281. In 2004, Inmujeres and INEGI, supported by UNIFEM, prepared the fourth edition of the System of Indicators for Follow-up Regarding the Situation of Women in Mexico (SISESIM). This version not only updated the figures, but also revised and improved the thematic content and organization of the indicators in line with Proequidad, and based on the latest conceptual developments available on gender issues. The system contains 1,638 indicators that demonstrate the demographic, social, economic and political situation of Mexican women in relation to men, making it possible to identify the prevailing situation and the factors that generate and produce gender inequalities.

282. Created by Inmujeres in 2003, the State Gender Indicator System (SEIG) is a statistical tool that enables officials in the states to make their own diagnostic studies of the status of women in the different social environments. It consists of over 80 socioeconomic indicators that show the progress and participation of women at the municipal and state levels, as well as identifying equity gaps between men and women, which are useful in the design of public policies. So far, 21 of the 32 states have joined this system.

283. Inmujeres also operates the Interactive System for Monitoring the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (SICEDAW), which, as of November 2005 contained 87 government reports, 12 reports of the

CEDAW Committee, and 16 shadow reports of CSOs, corresponding to 26 Latin American countries (SICEDAW can be consulted on the Inmujeres portal).

284. In coordination with the National Institute for Federalism and Municipal Development (INAFED), Inmujeres included information with a gender breakdown in the National Municipal Information System (SNIM), to provide tools for use by municipal mechanisms for the advancement of women and civil servants of both sexes in the preparation of programmes and projects that take account of the specifics and local context of each region.

285. In the framework of the National System of Health Statistics, the interagency group comprising the Ministry of Health, IMSS, Inmujeres, CONAPO, UNIFEM, the Population Council and INEGI, began work to generate health statistics and indicators that are gender sensitive in their different components: population and coverage, resources, services and damage to health. There is also an epidemiological bulletin which analyses health-sector information for the purpose of documenting gender inequities.

286. A proposal is currently being prepared for a system of indicators to measure health inequities with a gender perspective; and meetings have been held to modify the Official Mexican Regulation (NOM) on clinical case files, in which it was agreed to break down data by sex and age.

287. In 2004, the IMSS posted health statistics with a gender breakdown on its Internet portal, dealing with morbidity, mortality and disability, and including demographic and social aspects, and population services.

### Surveys

288. The National Survey on the Dynamic of Household Relationships (ENDIREH) was held in 2003 pursuant to agreements between Inmujeres and INEGI, with collaboration from UNDP and UNIFEM, and support from the 11 participating state governments. Its aim was to generate basic statistics to measure and characterize gender violence, for the purpose of underpinning and preparing public policies to eradicate it. The survey covered 57,000 homes representative nationally, and in 11 of the 31 Mexican states.

289. In March 2004, Inmujeres convened participating bodies to standardize concepts and methodologies for subsequent use, resulting in the publication of basic tables for each participating entity.

290. The analysis of ENDIREH results was presented in November 2004, leading to the publication *Gender Violence among Mexican Couples: Results of the National Survey on the Dynamic of Household Relationships, 2003*.

291. In February 2004, the Metropolitan Survey on Remuneration (EMREM 2003) was carried out to ascertain the behaviour of hourly wages and salaries for women and men in various jobs in the manufacturing, electrical, construction, commerce and services sectors. The survey produced basic tables which are available electronically.

292. During 2004, the Ministry of Health reviewed, validated and analysed the *National Reproductive Health Survey* (ENSAR 2003), mentioned in the reply to Recommendation 37 of the Committee. The *National Survey of Violence against Women* (ENVIM, 2003) was also conducted by that agency; and the *Survey on*

*Health Needs on Marginalized Urban Areas* (ENESAUM 2003) was implemented by IMSS in 15 deprived urban zones to evaluate the health needs of families living there.

### **Meetings**

293. Since 2000, INEGI, UNIFEM and Inmujeres have organized and coordinated *International Meetings on Gender Statistics* for technical staff and officials in statistics offices, and in mechanisms for the advancement of women and other institutions, to raise awareness and encourage reflection on the need to review statistics from a gender perspective. In the first three of such meetings, gender statistics were discussed without any particular thematic focus. In 2003, the Fourth International Meeting on Gender Statistics was held in the framework of the Millennium Development Goals. The 2004 meeting was devoted to an analysis of gender statistics and the environment; and in 2005, 10 years after the Beijing Platform for Action, the sixth meeting was entitled *From Beijing to the Millennium Goals*.

294. In July 2004, the *Second International Meeting of Experts on Surveys of the Use of Time, Measurement and Valuation* was held, coordinated by Inmujeres, UNIFEM and INEGI. Its aim was to generate an opportunity for dissemination and exchange of experiences on surveys of the use of time (methodologies, scope and conceptual constraints, operational and institutional), and to use the gender perspective in research and public policy formulation. In September 2005, the third edition of *Encuentro* was published to monitor progress on this issue.

### **Publications in printed form and/or on magnetic media**

- Study on Unpaid Domestic Work
- Diagnostic Studies on the Status of Women
- Men and Women in Mexico (INEGI, Inmujeres)
- Steps Towards Gender Equity, 2002
- “Gender Perspective in the Production of Statistics” series
- “Boletines” series
- Manual for Developing Evaluation Indicators with a Gender Perspective
- Gender Information Bulletins (2002)
- Commemorative days. Information with a Gender Perspective, 2005
- Statistical summary. Indicators with a Gender Breakdown
- Indicators with a Gender Perspective for Indigenous Peoples
- Women in Decision-Making and their Participation in the APF
- Fifty Years of Struggle and Reflection: Women’s Participation in Mexican Electoral Processes
- Preliminary Tables from the Survey on the Use of Time, 2002
- Final Tables from the Survey on the Use of Time, 2002

- Survey on the Use of Time and its Potential for Understanding Gender Inequities, 2003

295. Recommendation 23 of this Report contains information on studies, statistics and gender-sensitive data on violence. Article 11 also includes information on employment.

#### **Recommendation 41**

**The Committee recommends that the law be revised by raising the minimum legal age of marriage in order to bring it into line with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and make it equally applicable to girls and boys.**

296. It is important to bear in mind that Mexico is a representative, democratic, federal republic, consisting of 32 states that are free and sovereign in everything relating to their internal laws, but united in a federation. Each state conducts its own legislative review on this issue: 26 states set the minimum age for marriage at 16 years for men and 14 for women. Five states establish an age of 16 for both sexes, and one has raised the age to 18 and 16 years, respectively.

297. Nonetheless, an effort has been made at all levels to standardize federal and local legislation to fulfil the agreements signed by Mexico. Bills to reform the Federal Civil Code have been submitted, including one presented in October 2002 and currently under study, which proposes as a fundamental requirement for matrimony between minors that both are at least 17 years of age at the time of marriage, and have the consent of those who are in a position of guardianship over them.

298. In April 2003 the Chamber of Deputies announced the creation of the *General Commission on Family Affairs*, and in March 2004 it presented a Memorandum of agreement for the creation of the *Special Commission for Children, Adolescents and Families*, to review federal laws on the subject, promote the rights of children and adolescents, incorporate a child perspective into the federal expenditure budget, establish mechanisms for linkage with local congresses, hold periodic meetings with Federal Government bodies, and sign collaboration agreements.

299. Through the operation and functioning of the 24 state committees for Monitoring and Surveillance of the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, SNDIF is promoting a review of the state laws to make them compatible with the stipulations of that Convention and the Law for the Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents.

#### **Recommendation 43**

**Taking into account the gender dimension of declarations, programmes and platforms of action adopted by relevant United Nations conferences, summits and special sessions (such as the special session of the General Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (the twenty-first special session), the special session of the General Assembly on Children (the twenty-seventh special session), the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, and the Second World**

**Assembly on Ageing), the Committee requests the State party to include information on the implementation of aspects of these documents relating to relevant articles of the Convention in its next periodic report.**

300. In both multilateral and regional forums, Mexico has supported initiatives that help promote respect for women's human rights, including gender mainstreaming, equal opportunities between women and men, and the promotion of non-discrimination and the fair and equitable development of all society.

301. At the United Nations, Mexico has participated actively and constructively in the main bodies responsible for women's issues, such as the General Assembly, the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), the Commission on Human Rights (CHR), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW); and a Mexican woman has recently been appointed as Deputy Chief of Staff the Office of the United Nations Secretary General.

302. Mexico has participated in negotiating, co-sponsoring and supporting a large number of resolutions during sessions of the General Assembly, such as: Women and Development: Working Towards the Elimination of Crimes against Women and Girls Committed in the Name of Honour; Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women; Trafficking in Women and Girls; Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, among others.

303. It has also provided inputs and opinions for the Secretary General's report on monitoring the implementation of the resolution entitled Women, Peace and Security, approved by the Security Council in 2000.

304. Mexico participated actively both in the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994, and in the special session of the General Assembly of 1999, stressing the importance of the Cairo Programme of Action, and the way in which that document has served to enhance national population policy. To prepare Mexico's participation in the activities of the tenth anniversary of ICPD (Cairo+10), in November 2003, the Technical Committee for Follow-up of Implementation in Mexico of the ICPD Programme of Action was established. The Committee produced the Report of Mexico on progress made thus far in fulfilling the commitments of the Programme of Action at national level, which was presented to the United Nations in 2004, as well as in various forums and international meetings held to commemorate that international conference. Of particular interest is Chapter 2 "Gender Equity and the Empowerment of Women."

305. On several occasions Mexico has been a member of the Commission on Population and Development, whose overriding mandate is to supervise, review, and evaluate execution of the Cairo Programme of Action in regional, national and international plans, and to advise the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on this subject. Mexico's current membership of this organization ends in 2009.

306. Inmujeres developed and provided material inputs on older adult women for the Second World Assembly on Ageing (Spain 2002). At the General Assembly it co-sponsored the resolution on Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing, which was adopted without a vote.

307. As explained to the Committee in 2002, Mexico's participation in the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Children in 2002, resulted in a programme entitled *A Mexico Suitable for Childhood and Adolescence. Programme of Action 2002-2010*, which was prepared on an interagency basis and with CSO participation in the framework of the *Contigo* strategy. The programme includes practical actions to combat problems that seriously affect childhood and youth, such as violence, abuse, pornography, sexual exploitation, HIV/AIDS, drug addiction, migratory phenomena and living on the street.

308. Within the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), Mexico has supported various resolutions on issues such as: Women, the Girl Child and HIV/AIDS; Gender Mainstreaming in Organizations of the United Nations System; and Eliminating Demand for Trafficked Women and Girls for all forms of Exploitation, among others.

309. Furthermore, during the second evaluation of the Beijing Platform for Action (forty-ninth session of CSW, 2005), Mexico reaffirmed its commitment to the objectives of equality between women and men, gender mainstreaming and the advancement of women in all domains of society. In that same year, in ECOSOC, Mexico, supported by the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC), was elected to one of the vacant posts for the region in CSW, and will participate as a full voting member of the period 2006-2009.

310. It has also participated actively and visibly on gender issues in other United Nations bodies such as the Commission for Social Development, supporting resolutions such as *Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of the Family and Beyond*, and *Evaluation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing*, which includes the gender perspective. Mexico has been a member of the Commission on several occasions, its most recent term of membership having ended in February 2005.

311. In the Commission on Human Rights it also has co-sponsored and supported resolutions on the elimination of violence against women and female migrant workers, and on the integration of human rights in the United Nations system. Within that framework, it succeeded in incorporating gender-sensitive language in various documents dealing with subjects such as suitable housing, human rights and extreme poverty, prohibition of forced eviction, and national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights.

312. Mexico participated very actively in the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, held in May 2004, in which it submitted a report on the Status of Indigenous Women in Mexico. This topic was also the subject of a parallel event in which four indigenous Mexican women representatives participated, and in which the results of regional workshops sponsored by the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI) were presented. During the forum, Mexico supported resolutions on education, health, and economic and social development, focusing on the issue of indigenous women.

313. Similarly, in the United Nations Committee for Programme and Coordination (July 2004), Mexico endeavoured to maintain the gender perspective as a component of disarmament programmes. A very similar position was advocated in the public session of the Security Council (October 2004), in which Mexico reiterated the importance of maintaining the gender perspective as a component in

the maintenance of international peace and security, a view that was echoed by the President of the Council in his statement.

314. Mexico also promoted the incorporation of paragraphs with a gender focus at the San José Declaration, approved during the Fourteenth Ibero-American Summit (October 2004).

315. Given the importance and usefulness of creating and developing a culture of equality and equity, free from violence and discrimination, and of recognizing the importance of promoting political participation by Mexican women at the local level, Inmujeres made a grant of 550,000 pesos (roughly US\$ 50,000) to INSTRAW, for the purpose of supporting implementation in Mexico of the project on *Strengthening Governance with a Gender Perspective and Political Participation by Women at the Local Level*, promoted by that organization.

316. In June 2004 Mexico hosted the Ninth Regional Conference on Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by ECLAC, the most important outcome of which was approval of the *Mexico Consensus*, reaffirming the commitment of governments in the region to the objectives of the Beijing Platform for Action and international agreements and conferences relating to the advancement and development of women. The Consensus also singles out areas of special concern in the region to enable all women to achieve full exercise and enjoyment of all human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, on an equal footing with men.

317. Among the activities prior to the regional conference, new presiding officers were elected, and Mexico, represented by the President of Inmujeres, was appointed to the chair. Since then, Mexico has participated actively in positioning the regional agenda on important gender issues.

318. In the Organization of American States (OAS), our country has played a major role in the Inter-American Commission on Women (IACW), by being an active party to initiatives and resolutions approved by the Commission. Examples include *Integration of the Gender Perspective in the Summit of the Americas*, *Violence against Women*, *Combating the Crime of Trafficking in People, Especially Women, Adolescents and Children*, *Gender and Consumption in Free Trade Processes*, *Gender and Access to Decent Work to Overcome Poverty*, and *Women, Trade and Economic Empowerment*.

319. In recognition of the need to protect women's human rights and eliminate situations of violence that could affect them, in August 2003 IACW/OAS initiated a project for a *Mechanism to Follow-up Implementation of the Belém do Pará Convention*. The draft mechanism, approved on 26 October 2004, was based on the proposal put forward by the Government of Mexico, which has reiterated in several forums its conviction that violence against women is a human rights issue associated with other hemispheric problems, such as lack of development and equal opportunities.

320. Consistently with this commitment, Mexico financed the meeting of experts (July 2004) that studied the most appropriate way to monitor the Convention. In addition, through Inmujeres, it made a donation to IACW/OAS for a total of 600,000 pesos (roughly US\$ 54,500), to implement the resolution approved during the thirty-second meeting of delegates of the IACW (October 2004), which calls for contributions to the specific fund created in the OAS for that mechanism. The

Mexican Government will also finance one year of technical assistance to the mechanism's secretariat in 2006. The incumbent delegate of Mexico to IACW, i.e. the President of Inmujeres, was recently elected to the presiding officers for the period 2004-2006.

321. The Government of Mexico is currently supporting the project on Combating the Trafficking of Women, Adolescents and Children in Mexico, an IACW initiative implemented in Mexico since October 2004 by OIM, with support from Inmujeres in the role of counterparty. The latter made a contribution of US\$ 39,000 to IACW, for the purpose of strengthening the project (see also Recommendation 29 of this Report).

#### **Recommendation 44**

**The Committee requests the State party to widely disseminate these concluding comments, in order to inform the Mexican population, especially public officials and politicians, of the steps that have been taken to ensure de jure and de facto equality of women and of other measures that need to be taken to that end. It also requests the Government to continue to disseminate widely, especially among women's and human rights groups, the Convention and its Optional Protocol, the General Recommendation of the Committee, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: Gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".**

322. The Fifth Report of Mexico was defended before the CEDAW Committee on 6 August 2002. One month later, the SRE sent the Committee's recommendations on the report to Inmujeres, thereby initiating the process of disseminating the recommendations and producing the Sixth Report of Mexico.

323. As an initial step, dissemination of the recommendations began with a meeting in September 2002, to which CSOs were invited, and in the framework of which a press conference was held to disseminate the recommendations to society at large.

324. Under this framework, the recommendations were also sent to 19 heads of the various APF agencies: the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP), SE, the Ministry of Energy (SENER), SAGARPA, SEMARNAT, SCT, SECTUR, SEP, the Ministry of Health, STPS, SEDESOL, ORDPI (now CDI), SEGOB, SEDENA, the Navy Secretariat (SEMAR), the Ministry for Comptrollership and Administrative Development (SECODAM), PGR, SSP, and the Ministry for Agrarian Reform (SRA). For the purpose of strengthening this dissemination and requesting their support in complying with them, the recommendations were resent in May 2003.

325. To ensure full compliance, the Committee's recommendations were presented to the Inmujeres Federal Gender Liaison Officers, during a meeting held in December 2002, requesting their support for the interagency and intersectoral work of following up the recommendations and preparing this report. They were also sent in January 2003 to the chief officers of agencies responsible for international affairs at the following organizations. SAGARPA, SCT, SEDESOL, SE, SEP, SENER, INM, SHCP, the Civil Service Ministry (SFP), the Ministry of National Defence (SEDENA), the Marine Secretariat (SMARINA), SSA, SECTUR, SEMARNAT, and STPS, as well as to the Inmujeres Consultative and Social Committees, given their importance as organizations for advice, promotion, analysis, evaluation and



monitoring of public policies, programmes, projects and actions undertaken for the benefit of women.

326. During production of this Report, a participatory methodology was devised to involve the executive, legislative and judicial branches and states, together with CSOs. Outstanding in that framework was work with APF officials (referred to as CEDAW liaison officers), as key actors in the process, who were appointed by the heads of each of the agencies at the request of Inmujeres. Three working meetings were held to raise their awareness of the importance of the Convention, the submission of reports to the Committee, and Mexico's experience on this issue.

327. In addition, during working meetings held between Inmujeres and state mechanisms for the advancement of women, the Committee's recommendations to Mexico were presented, and a manual was prepared to support data compilation.

328. To ensure permanent access to information on the latest report of Mexico and recommendations of the Committee, as well as the Convention and its Optional Protocol, these documents were posted on the Inmujeres website and in the CEDAW interactive system (SICEDAW).

329. Another key event was the seminar held in coordination between UNIFEM and Inmujeres in November 2005, entitled *CEDAW and Special Measures to Guarantee Real Equality: General Recommendation No. 25 of the Committee*, which had participation from a Mexican woman expert, a former member of the Committee. The seminar was attended by public officials representing international organizations accredited in Mexico, together with representatives from academia and CSOs.

330. On 1 and 2 August 2005, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs held an International Congress on *The Road to Gender Equality: Proposals*, to reflect on coordination between the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals. Officials from the executive, legislative and judicial branches participated in this congress, along with representatives from civil society and academia.

331. In December 2004, Inmujeres began a dialogue to initiate activities in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPA), in an event to raise awareness of the importance of the BPA, and the new measures adopted during the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and on progress and shortcomings in its implementation at the national level. The meeting was attended by the Chief of the Latin American and Caribbean section of UNIFEM, and during the meeting, participants were provided with a publication containing the BPA and new measures adopted in 2000.

332. With a view to creating a mechanism for monitoring international instruments on the human rights of women, such as CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals, the Joint Commissions on Social Development and Equity and Gender of the Senate of the Republic have held four meetings since June 2005 to pool efforts for ensure their implementation. Inmujeres has been part of this process.

### **Publications**

333. In accordance with its brief, Inmujeres has permanently disseminated international instruments on women's human rights at meetings with CSOs, public

officials in the three branches of government, and academic representatives. It has also provided supporting documents during various training courses, including those undertaken with representatives of the government sector and justice administration.

- *Compilation of the Main International Instruments on Women's Human Rights*. Two editions of 1,000 copies each, including a CD with versions of international instruments in English and French, including the CEDAW Convention and recommendations.
- *Beijing Platform for Action (1995) and new measures adopted at the twenty-third special session of United Nations General Assembly (2000)*. 2004 (5,000 copies).
- Triptych: *Mexico Consensus*, adopted at the Ninth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (June 2004), versions in Spanish and English, with 5,000 copies each.
- *General Recommendation No. 25 of the CEDAW Committee*, financed by UNIFEM. 2005 (1,000 copies)
- *Las Metas del Milenio y la igualdad de género. El caso de México* (The Millennium Development Goals and Gender Equality. The case of Mexico.) ECLAC Mujer y Desarrollo series No. 67. Inmujeres and INEGI. June 2005.
- *Institutional Legal Framework of Political Participation by Women in Mexico*, 2003 (1,000 copies).

334. In addition, the following publications were prepared by the Joint Social Development and Equity and Gender Commissions of the Senate of the Republic, and were circulated during meetings held as part of the process to create the monitoring mechanism mentioned above:

- *Towards a Mechanism for Monitoring and Evaluation of Fulfilment of Mexico's International Commitments on Gender. A Balance Sheet on Equity and Gender from the Congress of the Union*.
- *Towards a Mechanism for Monitoring and Evaluation of Fulfilment of Mexico's International Commitments on Gender. Progress Report, Millennium Development Goals*.
- *Towards a Mechanism of Monitoring and Evaluation of Fulfilment of Mexico's International Commitments on Gender. Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, Fourth World Conference on Women, Millennium Development Goals, Cairo +10*.
- *Towards a Mechanism of Monitoring and Evaluation of Fulfilment of Mexico's International Commitments on Gender. Evaluation Beijing +10, Results in Mexico. Spheres of Concern, Progress, and Obstacles*.
- *Meeting for Monitoring and Evaluation of Progress and Challenges to Implementation Ten Years after the Fourth World Conference on Women in Mexico, CEDAW and the Millennium Development Goals. Towards a Monitoring Mechanism. Supporting documents*.

335. In the framework of the project on *Monitoring the Mexico's International Commitments on Women's Human Rights*, the SRE also promoted dissemination of

the main international instruments on women's human rights through various publications:

- *Compilation of Recommendations to Mexico from International Mechanisms and the Human Rights Committees of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, 2003.*
- *Full Validity of Women's Human Rights in Mexico, Report to the International Congress to Support Harmonization of Local Legislations with International Instruments on Women's Human Rights. 2004 (1,000 copies).*
- *Women and International Law. International Conferences and the International Labour Organization. 2004 (1,000 copies).*
- *Statute of the Mechanism for Monitoring Implementation of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, the Belém do Pará Convention. 2004 (1,000 copies).*
- *Selected Compilation of the National Legal and International Framework on Women. SRE, UNIFEM, UNDP, 2004.*
- *Manual of CEDAW and its Optional Protocol, SRE, UNIFEM, UNDP. Two editions, 2003 and 2004.*
- *Report on the International Forum for Non-discrimination. SRE. UNIFEM, UNDP, 2003 (1,000 copies).*
- *"Los Hombres Opinan." (Men give their opinion), Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, 2003 (1,000 copies).*
- *Report on the Regional Forum for Reflection on the Millennium Development Goals and Gender Equity in the Framework of the Puebla-Panama Plan. SER, UNIFEM, UNDP. 2004.*
- *Report of the International Seminar Application of International Instruments and Recommendations on Women's Human Rights, SRE. UNIFEM, UNDP. 2004.*
- *Listing of Services relative to the Family and Sexual Violence against Women and Girls in Chihuahua "Atiende Mujer que te Atienden", 2004 (1,000 copies).*

## Part II

### Compliance with the Contents of the Convention

#### Articles 1 and 2

336. In the report submitted to the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) in April 2004, Mexico mentioned approval of the Federal Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination and the creation of the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination.

337. In 2000, the first initiatives began to take shape in the search for new ways and means to prevent, combat and eradicate discrimination in our country, initiatives which are also the result of the work of various actors and sectors: academics, politicians, civil society organizations, legislators, civil servants and others.

338. The main background information on discrimination included the work carried out by the *Citizen Commission for Studies against Discrimination* (2001), which made an initial attempt to summarize and compile data on the phenomenon of discrimination in Mexico. This Commission concluded its work in November 2001, issuing a general report, published under the title *Discrimination in Mexico: Towards a New Culture of Equality*.

339. The work done by the Commission gave rise to a bill which subsequently became the Federal Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination, published on 11 June 2003, as the first specific law regulating Article 1 of the Constitution. The Act underscores the importance of the issue of discrimination in Mexico, and the imperative of guaranteeing the exercise of fundamental rights under the principle of equality, on which the Federal Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are based. It thus incorporates (non-discriminatory) affirmative action measures on behalf of equal opportunities for women and children.

340. Under the mandate of this Federal Act, the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination (CONAPRED) was created, representing another step in the process of institutionalizing non-discrimination in Mexico. The Council is a governing body that promotes policies and measures that contribute to cultural development and social inclusion, and guarantee the right to equality. It is also responsible for hearing and resolving claims and complaints of alleged discriminatory acts committed by private individuals or federal authorities in fulfilling their functions. It enjoys technical and managerial autonomy, adopts its decisions with complete autonomy, and is not subordinate to any authority for its rulings in proceedings relating to complaints or claims.

341. To support the fulfilment of its functions, the Council works very closely with institutions such as CNDH, CDI, Inmujeres, the National Institute for Older Adults (INAPAM), the National Institute for Youth (INJ), the Mexican Commission for Assistance to Refugees (COMAR) and others. An example of this is the collaboration agreement signed in August 2004 between Inmujeres and CONAPRED to jointly combat the discriminatory practices suffered by over 54 million women and girls in the country.

342. The First National Survey on Discrimination in Mexico, conducted by the Ministry for Social Development and CONAPRED in 2005, is another of the major advances made on discrimination, having made it possible to open public debate on the issue. Its purpose is to generate information to characterize and better understand the phenomenon of discrimination in Mexico. In total, 5,608 interviews were held, including with indigenous people, older adults, disabled persons, religious minorities and people with different sexual preferences.

343. The results, published in May 2005, show that one in every three people belonging to the interview groups claim to have suffered discrimination as a result of their condition. Women perceive that the main rights that are not respected are the following: work for fair pay, equal treatment before the law, and a life without violence. The home is where women suffer most as a result of domestic violence. In their opinion, the main obstacles to overcoming this are discrimination resulting from pregnancy or children, and lack of jobs for women (see table 1.1 of the Annex to this Article, for details of the results on discrimination against women).

344. Although Article 1 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States prohibits all discrimination based on gender, and Article 4 states that men and women are equal before the law, de facto inequalities and evidence of various forms of discrimination have motivated intensive work on legislative reforms, including the passing of the following laws: the General Social Development Act; the Federal Act for the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination; the Act on the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples; and the Federal Act to Promote Activities Undertaken by CSOs.

345. The Congress of the Union is currently studying a bill submitted by the President of the Republic to reform the Political Constitution so as to guarantee the protection of human rights and make it obligatory for civil servants at the three levels of government to protect such rights. The bill also establishes protection for human rights as a regulatory principle of Mexican foreign policy.

346. For its part, the Senate tabled and passed a bill for a General Act on Equality between Women and Men, whose main principles are non-discrimination on the grounds of gender, mainstreaming, equity, federalism, personal autonomy and participation. The details are described in Article 15 of this Report.

347. In April 2005, the Senate also tabled and passed a bill for a General Act on Disabled People, which made it a requirement for public policies to observe principles of equity, social justice, equal opportunities, recognition of differences, dignity, integration, respect and accessibility. Both of these bills are currently under review in the Chamber of Deputies.

348. Other progress has been made in respect of secondary laws, such as reform of Article 6 of the regulation on ISSSTE child development welfare camps (*estancias*), which, starting in 2000, incorporates as beneficiaries of the camp service working parents who are widowed or divorced and have accredited guardianship over children. It also establishes legal equality enabling women workers to extend health care protection to their husband or partner (as explained to the Committee in the document submitted in 2002). Between 2002 and 2004, 171,829 beneficiary spouses and cohabitant partners have been registered.

349. In October 2003, Inmujeres presented a study entitled *Legislate with a Gender Perspective: Legislative Evaluation on the Human Rights of Women and Children*,

covering the 31 states and the Federal District. This shows that discrimination and exclusion of women still prevails in many laws.

350. As of 2005, two national meetings of women legislators had been held, one in February 2004 on the other in August 2005, with the aim of establishing a mechanism for liaison with local congresses, while fully respecting the sovereignty of all legislatures, for the purpose of promoting the construction of gender minima in the national legislative domain, mainstreaming, and various affirmative actions in each and every state of the country.

351. In March 2003, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE) held an *International Forum for Non-discrimination*, aimed at legislators, public policy makers, academics and CSOs, for the purpose of disseminating the content of legal instruments ratified by Mexico on this issue, and to highlight the need to harmonize national legislation with international regulations. The forum was attended by legislators, specialists and public officials, both national and foreign.

352. Also worth mentioning is the creation of a *National Human Rights Programme*, whose direct antecedent was the *National Diagnostic Study on Human Rights* performed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), for which various national consultations were held. The programme, published on 5 August 2005, seeks to introduce the human rights perspective into the daily work of the State, through coordination between the federal authorities, Federal Government and state authorities, to consolidate an authentic national policy.

353. The programme's Specific Objective 1.3. "Introduce the human rights perspective in the design, implementation and monitoring of public policies of federal public administration," states that public policy design with a human rights perspective should ensure equity, based on a gender perspective and the principle of non-discrimination, together with equal opportunities and incorporation of evaluation indicators making it possible to obtain information with a gender breakdown.

354. At the state level, the Act for the Prevention and Eradication of Discrimination was passed in 2004 in Tamaulipas. This empowers the state Commission on Human Rights to participate in and resolve cases of complaints or claims in relation to discrimination. As of May 2005, seven Mexican states had introduced legislative reforms to raise non-discrimination to local constitutional rank.

355. The Federal District approved amendments to Article 206 of its Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedures, making it possible to punish persons incurring in acts of discrimination with between one and three years' prison, 50 to 200 days' fine, and 25 to 100 days' community service. Eligible reasons include the grounds of sex, age, marital status, pregnancy, race, ethnic origin, language, religion, ideology, sexual orientation, colour of skin, nationality, social origin or position, work or profession, economic position, physical characteristics, disability or health status.

356. There are also programmes that promote human rights for women in custody, operated by the Ministry of Public Security (SSP): *Human Rights for Women and Children in Prison*; *Medical Care in Prison*; *Women with HIV/AIDS*; and *Petitions on Human Rights for Women and Children in Prison*. The organization has also held three diploma courses on *Human Rights for Women in Custody*. It gives training on basic and specialized human rights issues, and on public security and prison security

for members of the Federal Preventive Police (PFP), senior management staff, administrative, technical, legal, security, custodian staff and guards at all centres; state and municipal police; internal instructors and staff of the General Coordination Unit on Human Rights and Citizen Participation.

357. It conducted research for a publication on the situation of women held in female prisons in the states of Oaxaca, Querétaro, Puebla, Hidalgo, Sinaloa, Chiapas, Veracruz and Nuevo León, Quintana Roo, and the Federal District. It convened the first contest of paintings by women prisoners, and subsequently organized exhibitions and the sale of works in five locations in the Federal District.

358. The CNDH designed and prepared basic guidelines for inclusion in standard regulations on female prisons, and also a *Standard Regulation on Female Prisons*. In the framework of the *Permanent Programme for Promotion and Dissemination of Human Rights of Persons in custody*, it distributed the following publications: *The Human Rights of Women in custody*, and *Guide to Obtaining the Benefits of Early Release*. In support of social rehabilitation programmes, PEMEX held an exhibition and sale of paintings entitled *Matices de Libertad* (Aspects of Freedom) in 2003 and 2004

359. Inmujeres carried out the following actions of behalf of women prisoners:

- Study: *Analysis of Judicial Case Files on Women First-Time Offenders, Processed and/or Sentenced for Common Crimes and Held at Social Rehabilitation Centres* (CERESOs), “Femenil Oriente” in the Federal District; Los Mochis, Son.; Morelos and Chiapas.
- Proposed amendments to: the Act on Minimum Standards for Social Rehabilitation of Women Serving Prison Sentences; Regulation on Centres for the Social Rehabilitation of Women; and the First Regulation on the Execution of Penal Sanctions for Women in Mexico.
- Preparation of the document, *Postulates for Incorporating Women into Prison Legislation*, to promote a review of prison legislation in each state through three regional and one national roundtable.
- Regional working roundtables to analyse *Postulates for Incorporating Women into Prison Legislation*, with the aim of promoting and disseminating the rights of women in custody in the light of international treaties on human rights, and presenting a proposal for the reform of prison legislation to the Federal Government to guarantee fulfilment of their human rights.
- Presentation of the video entitled *Deshilando Condenas, Bordando Libertades*, the theme of which is indigenous women in prison.
- Participation in the seminar-workshop on *Violence against Women in Custody in Latin America*.

360. Actions at the state level include the following: Aguascalientes: *Specific Training Programme for Women Prisoners*. Baja California Sur: *Social Workshops in Social Readaptation Centres in la Paz, Comundú and Mulegé*. Quintana Roo: *Forum to Analyse the Human Rights of Women in Custody* (CERESO, Chetumal). Sinaloa: (a) *Forum on Women in Custody*, (b) *Study in the CERESO of Los Mochis*; and (c) *Census of Women in Custody*; Yucatán: (a) *Research on the Situation of*

*Women in Prison; (b) Workshop: Double Captivity: How to Continue Being a Woman in Prison?*

### **Article 3**

361. As reported in the document replying to the Committee's questions in 2002 in relation to the Fifth Report of Mexico, in 2000 our country began a new phase in its political, social, economic and demographic life. The democratic transition that began that year permeated all levels and sectors of society to promote social change, and new ways for society to express its demands and articulate its interests.

362. The document prepared on that occasion described the actions carried out by the present Government two years into its term of office, which included ratification of the Optional Protocol of CEDAW (April 2002), and creation of Inmujeres (January 2001) as a decentralized public body with its own capital and management autonomy, tasked with implementing and monitoring policy on behalf of women at the national level.

363. As noted in 2002, Inmujeres was the outcome of the historical struggle by women to achieve equal conditions in all aspects of their life compared to men. At the same time it also symbolized the political will of the new Government to strengthen the institutional framework for the advancement of women, for the purposes of implementing actions to improve the condition and status of women in Mexico, in accordance with commitments assumed as a State and enshrined in various international instruments.

364. The law states that the general aim of the Inmujeres is to promote and encourage conditions that facilitate non-discrimination and equality of opportunities and treatment between the genders; full exercise of all women's rights, and their fair participation in the country's political, cultural, economic and social life.

365. The National Programme for Equal Opportunities and Non-discrimination (Proequidad) is a response to the premises established in the National Development Plan (PND), 2001-2006, which also proposes a new relationship between the Government and civil society, and sets forth new paradigms for human development with equity.

366. Through its nine objectives and targets, the programme focuses on the priority issues identified during its preparation: gender mainstreaming, human rights, economy, poverty, education, health, violence, political participation in decision-making, culture, sports and communications media. Its objective and contents were also explained in the document sent to the Committee in 2002 and in the Report of Mexico to the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), on the occasion of the second evaluation of the Beijing Platform for Action.

367. It is worth noting that the budget allocated to Inmujeres since its creation has been larger than 200 million pesos (roughly US\$ 20 million); and, although it is a regulatory and not an executive agency, it has developed and implemented projects in various domains to advance gender mainstreaming in the federal civil service (APF).

368. The hierarchical position of Inmujeres, as the supreme authority on gender issues, enabled it in 2002 to sign the *National Agreement for Equity* with national ministries, in which the latter commit to fulfilling Proequidad objectives and



incorporating them into their programmes and policies. The gender programme was articulated with all institutions involved in social policy on the basis of that agreement.

369. The criteria of mainstreaming, linkage and federalism that the law attributes to Inmujeres, defines bases for action and has been fundamental for achieving institutional change and a change in perceptions.

370. Under the first criterion, gender mainstreaming, it works in conjunction with all APF agencies and entities to establish a network of officials of both sexes who act as liaison between Inmujeres and their respective agency or institution. Its work has basically been focused on gender mainstreaming and monitoring fulfilment of Proequidad targets in respect of the institutional activities within its jurisdiction.

371. The most important outcome of this work is the *Programme for Gender Mainstreaming in the Federal Civil Service*, developed by Inmujeres on the basis of the diagnostic study of the reality between men and women in the APF, the project on *Institutional Culture and Gender Equity in Public Administration*. This is a key instrument for promoting cultural change at the institutional level leading to greater access for women to decision-making posts, on an equal footing with men (see also Article 7 of this Report). As a support tool, a *Procedural Manual for Implementation of the Mainstreaming* programme was designed, setting out the policies, responsibilities and activities to be carried out.

372. Also worthy of mention is the *Programme of Gender Awareness-raising and Training* for civil servants in the three branches of the State, at the three levels of government. In the 2003-2004, over 10,000 people were trained, including officials of both sexes in the public sector and employees of private enterprises.

373. Mainstreaming and incorporation of the gender perspective has also resulted in the creation of gender units or mechanisms in the different APF sectors and offices. At the present time, 10 APF agencies have a gender unit: SRE, STPS, SEDENA, the Ministry of Health, SEDESOL, SEMARNAT, SE, SFP, SEP and PGR.

374. In the same framework, intra-institutional gender roundtables are being organized for agencies or sectors whose legal-administrative framework makes it difficult to create new structures: SEGOB, SEMAR, SSP, SHCP, SE, SAGARPA, SCT, SRA, SECTUR, and also with PEMEX, the National Water Commission (CAN), the National Council for Culture and the Arts (CONACULTA) and the National Sports Commission (CONADE).

375. To support full functioning of these roundtables, apart from providing training and technical assistance, Inmujeres designed a *Procedural Manual for the Establishment of Intra-Institutional Gender Roundtables*, basically to enable the 13 agencies and government entities already working on gender mainstreaming to join the process promoted by Inmujeres and start implementation of the gender mainstreaming programme.

376. It is notable that some sectors that were expected to be staunchly resistant, such as security and finance, have shown clear signs of a commitment to work with gender mainstreaming.

377. In addition to these instruments and processes, between 2001 and June 2005 Inmujeres signed 245 collaboration instruments with mechanisms of different types in the executive and judicial branches.

378. To promote programmatic measures from a gender perspective, together with transparency and equity in the allocation and execution of public expenditure, initial awareness-raising and methodological workshops have been held on the subject of budgets with a gender perspective for APF officials of both sexes, to enable them to promote, from their specific domains of competence, the preparation and implementation of budgets that are equitable between women and men. In addition, support tools were designed such as: *Conceptual Guide 2004 to Preparing Budgets with a Gender Perspective*; *Analytical Guide to Identify the Gender Perspective in the Expenditure Budget of the Federation (PEF) 2004*; *Technical Guide to Include the Gender Perspective in PEF 2004*; and *a Guide to the Planning and Programming of Budgets with a Gender Perspective, 2005*.

379. Recently, Inmujeres has proposed including a clause in the PEF decree to require internal oversight bodies to ensure adequate compliance by agencies and entities that have programmes subject to operating rules, to ensure that funds are used with a gender perspective.

380. The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) has prepared and produced budgets with a gender breakdown in all agencies and public bodies, and has included indicators developed by the Institute to design operating rules for various social programmes.

381. In this context it is important to note that the PEF approved for 2006 to support the advancement of women, was raised by 100 per cent compared to the previous year and covers 36 programmes for women.

382. Achievements promoted by female legislators in the PEF 2006, include creation of a specialized national inspection unit to investigate disappearances and murders among women. Budgetary funding was also approved for a *National Diagnostic Study of All Forms of Violence against Girls and Women*, under the auspices of INEGI; the creation of a *Monitoring Unit on Equality and Even-handed Democracy*; and a *Programme to Serve the Needs of Women Held in Prison for Federal Crimes and their Children*.

383. Funds were also specifically approved for programmes for women on health, violence, work and the environment.

384. While maintaining full respect for federalism, the national mechanism has established working networks with state and municipal governments. The 32 Mexican states, including the Federal District, all have a mechanism for the advancement of women; 28 of them have been officially established as a state institute, two function as councils, one as a programme and another as a secretariat.

385. With the aim of providing funding for projects that promote its institutional strengthening, Inmujeres created the *Fund for the Strengthening of Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women in the States*, and has signed collaboration agreements with a number of state and municipal governments for the purpose of constructing consensus, coordination and cooperation mechanisms. As of April 2005 Inmujeres had signed agreements with governments in 23 of the 32 states and was in the process of negotiating agreements with seven more. It has also signed agreements with the mayoralties of 31 municipalities and is supporting activities in awareness-raising, training, technical assistance, statistics and gender indicators, for the purpose of strengthening more than state 30 mechanisms and over 57 at the municipal level.

386. As of November 2005, 11 national meetings had been held with state mechanisms for the advancement of women, and four meetings with municipal mechanisms. In addition, two regional meetings were held with municipal mechanisms for the advancement of women (centre-west and north of the country), to exchange common experiences aimed at initiating, strengthening and consolidating municipal mechanisms.

387. In addition to the *Guide to Initiate and Strengthen a Municipal Mechanism for the Advancement of Women*, prepared in 2005, a database was established containing general information on 342 female municipal staff.

### **Linkage**

388. For the purpose of regulating the new relation between State and civil society, the Act on the Promotion of CSO Activities was passed in February 2005. This legislation not only acknowledges the importance of CSO participation as consultation mechanisms, but also recognizes the need to incorporate them into APF participation and consultation mechanisms and in social oversight bodies (see also Article 7 of this Report).

389. In accordance with the Act, activities to be supported include those that promote gender equity and support the defence and promotion of human rights. In terms of public funds, the proposal to support CSO activities includes the incorporation of citizen oversight mechanisms, procedures and actions, for project certification.

390. The Act calls for the creation of the Federal Register of CSOs, which is currently coordinated by SEDESOL. As of September 2005, 2,500 unique registration keys (CLUNIS) had been issued. In that year there were over 73 APF agencies involved in the coordination for actions to promote CSOs. Under this scheme, the SEDESOL website has hosted 25 tenders from various Federal Government agencies offering activities and resources to CSOs (see also Article 7 of this Report).

391. In July 2005, the Commission for the Promotion of CSO Activities, arising from the Federal Act, organized a meeting entitled *De la mano hacia la corresponsabilidad. Encuentro Sociedad Civil-Gobierno Federal* (Hand in Hand Towards Co-responsibility: A Meeting between Civil Society and the Federal Government), which encompassed over 1,300 civil society organizations originating from all of the country's states. The aim was to strengthen channels for dialogue and promote co-responsibility and common commitment between the two sectors. Over 20 federal agencies presented their institutional services for the promotion of CSO actions.

392. The Mexican Commission for Assistance to Refugees (COMAR) deals with applications for refugee status from women on equal footing with those submitted by men. All procedures to determine refugee status are carried out with a gender perspective; applicants are interviewed by female staff and, where necessary with interpreters; and efforts are made to ensure that the latter are women. In cases of a couple seeking refugee status, women are informed of their rights and obligations as an applicant for refugee status, and, specifically as a female refugee, and both individuals are interviewed.

- 183 women had requested and 42 had been granted refugee status as of December 2004, (COMAR).

393. Efforts to strengthen and professionalize CSOs are based on the subsidiarity principle, to help them share their knowledge and experience, and provide them with information and methodological tools to acquire greater specialization and knowledge of the problem on which they are engaged. The main strategy has been training, including a national diploma course on CSO professionalization held in 25 states, in which more than 1,000 CSOs participated and a total of 2,000 people received training.

394. Inmujeres is conducting institutional strengthening workshops for CSOs, to help them professionalize their services and provide tools for their sustainability and consolidation.

395. Under this framework, for four years Inmujeres has been implementing the Proequidad Fund which provides financing to CSOs working on behalf of women. As of November 2005, four fund issues have been made, supporting the development of 158 projects to the extent of roughly 32 million pesos, and benefiting over 500,000 women in 25 states (see also Article 7 of this Report).

396. In addition, to strengthen links with CSOs, Inmujeres created a micro-site on its Internet portal, where, among other things, it is possible to consult the *National Directory of Civil Society Organizations with Actions for Women*, which holds information on over 800 organizations throughout the country.

397. Also significant is the work of the Women's Parliament, which in 2005 celebrated eight years of uninterrupted activity, and for the first time that year held five meetings at the regional level. In addition to promoting the political participation of women and accountability, the Parliament is seeking a review of legislative regulations and government budgets to incorporate the gender perspective (see also Article 7 of this Report).

### **Legislative progress**

398. The second evaluation of implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, showed that significant progress had been achieved on legislative issues, including the following:

- The General Social Development Act (January 2004). This establishes a National Social Development Policy guaranteeing access to social development programmes and equal opportunities; and overcoming discrimination and social exclusion, acting under the principle of respect for diversity which includes gender recognition.
- The Federal Act for the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination (June 2003) (see Articles 1 and 2 of this Report).
- The Act on the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples.
- The Act for the Promotion of Social Development Activities undertaken by CSOs.

399. As mentioned in the Report of Mexico submitted to DAW in 2004, the key parliamentary debates have focused on the violence against women and murders in

Ciudad Juárez, although other government initiatives are under study in relation to the Act for the Protection of Migrants and Emigrants, reforms and additions to the Planning Act and the Act on Statistical Information and Geography, and labour reform, among others.

400. In addition, a key reform bill that raises the protection of human rights to constitutional rank was sent to the legislature on 26 April 2004. The proposed legislation makes it an obligation for civil servants of both sexes to protect such rights, and makes it compulsory to provide education with a gender perspective.

401. In November 2005, the Chamber of Deputies approved the bill reforming the Act on the National Commission on Human Rights, which is now being considered by the Senate. This empowers the Commission to carry out follow-up, evaluation and monitoring in relation to equality between women and men.

402. In addition to the progress achieved through the creation of Inmujeres and the quota system contained in the Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures (COFIPE), there is also constitutional reform prohibiting the exercise of any discrimination, including on gender grounds; budgets that specifically address women's issues; and, more recently, creation of the Study Centre for the Advancement of Women and Gender Equity, which will support the Congress of the Union with technical advice and analytical data to assist legislators of both sexes fulfil their functions on behalf of equity.

403. Through various points of agreement, the Senate of the Republic has addressed a number of issues relating to femicide, sexual and reproductive rights, child care services, recommendations on gender in international organizations, the human rights of women migrants, the problem of trafficking of women, creation of subcommissions to address the problem of femicide in Ciudad Juárez and in the country generally, evaluation of Beijing +10, and commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of women's suffrage in Mexico, among other things.

404. They are also initiatives to typify femicide in the Criminal Code, in terms of violence against women and girls, for purposes of prevention, protection, assistance and eradication; the Act on the Prevention and Punishment of Trafficking; and proposals to attract and create a specialist unit to address the problem of femicide in our country.

405. In September 2004, Inmujeres presented the document *Method for Analysis of the Legal Framework of the Gender Perspective* to local and federal legislators of both sexes, with a view to providing tools substantiate and promote government programmes benefiting the female population.

406. In September-November 2004, Inmujeres held four working meetings with women legislators: one with women legislators from the Federal Congress and three regional meetings with legislators of both sexes belonging to the Equity and Gender Commissions of 27 local congresses and with state mechanisms for the advancement of women. The purpose of these meetings was to promote a legislative agenda guaranteeing equality and non-discrimination before the law and in the exercise of the fundamental rights of women and children.

407. The institutional framework is also interwoven with other government mechanisms that support the elimination of discrimination against women and women's advancement. Such is the case of the Equity and Gender Commissions

established in both Chambers of the Congress of the Union. At the local level, the 31 Mexican states each have an Equity and Gender Commission or equivalent in their local congress.

### **Selected challenges**

408. By 2005 gender mainstreaming and gender equity was already part of the national agenda and public debate, and also reflected in the public expenditure budget (PEF) approved for 2006. It is therefore necessary to ensure the sustainability of progress, to strengthen mechanisms already established in the mainstreaming process and ensure their permanency during the transition implied by the forthcoming change of government.

409. The following actions are also considered necessary:

(a) Increase understanding of the problem, significance and consequences of gender inequity, and of available tools at all decision-making and managerial levels, or those responsible for planning processes within the three domains of government.

(b) Strengthen and update technical and budgetary capacities within APF entities and agencies involved in the design and implementation of policies, programmes and projects that promote gender equity.

(c) Technically and financially strengthen state mechanisms for the advancement of women, together with instruments and programmes already established and operating that assume gender equity as a cross-cutting pillar, as entities responsible for applying pro-equity laws addressing specific women's problems.

(d) Ensure constant updating and enhancement of information and the generation of new knowledge on the status of women and gender inequity as a key input for substantiating and formulating policies, programmes and projects.

(e) Strengthen and create new spaces and mechanisms for civil society participation generally, and the women's movement in particular, in decision-making relating to policies, programmes and projects on behalf of gender equity.

(f) Strengthen interagency mechanisms that collaborate in monitoring gender equity policies and international agreements on women, promoting civil society participation.

(g) Promote strategies and actions to increase women's participation in spaces and mechanisms for decision-making and exercise of power, including public, private and social organizations.

(h) Strengthen current public expenditure schemes aimed at social development, specifically in priority areas, by implementing indicators and monitoring the differential gender impact of the budgetary process.

(i) Strengthen Inmujeres from the institutional, budgetary and management capacity standpoints, ensuring its permanency and that of the institutions linked to it.

**Article 4**

410. As noted in other Articles of this Report, de jure equality between men and women is guaranteed under Mexican law, although adaptations are needed in secondary legislation to promote the rights of women and children. Despite efforts to achieve a fairer and more egalitarian society, as set out in the National Development Plan 2001-2006 (PND), Mexico continues to display significantly unequal opportunities between women and men, and between their different social groups, specifically in relation to access to education, public services, work, participation in the economy and, of course, the exercise of citizens rights.

411. The PND states that to guarantee due attention to the problems of gender inequalities, respect for social, political and civil rights of women, regardless of ethnic origin, age, marital status, language, culture, social condition, disability or religion, the institutionalization of this commitment is formalized through the creation of Inmujeres. Proequidad, as its navigation chart, establishes that equity policies represent “affirmative action to rectify previous injustices or exclusive biases; provide food security; promote educational capacity and the ability to generate incomes; facilitate access to land ownership, housing and credit; and strengthen capacity to participate in decision-making. Its objective is to compensate for pre-existing socially-induced situations of injustice. All of these are aimed at the empowerment of individuals or groups which, for one reason or another, have been segregated.”

412. This Report includes a number of special time-limited measures that aim to eliminate the discrimination and inequality that has denied women the same rights and conditions as men in terms of health, education, employment, political participation, etc. Some of these actions are summarized below, for the purpose of showing the Committee the importance our country attached to this type of “affirmative action”.

413. Aware of its obligations as a State party to the Convention, Mexico has striven to eradicate and punish all forms of discrimination against women, through a legal framework that is consistent with international instruments on the human rights of women. This includes the Federal Act for the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination, passed in 2003, and also the establishment of mechanisms making it possible to guarantee implementation of such measures, such as the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination (CONAPRED), which was created as a governing body to promote policies and measures aimed at contributing to cultural and social development and guaranteeing the right to equality.

414. Its functions include investigating and resolving claims and complaints lodged in respect of alleged discriminatory acts committed by individuals, and by federal authorities in carrying out their functions. It also establishes positive or compensatory measures in favour of equal opportunities: incentives for mixed education, promoting permanency in the education system by girls and women at all levels; it offers complete and up-to-date information on reproductive health and contraceptive methods; it guarantees the right to decide on the number and spacing of children of both sexes; and it promotes the creation of child development centres and child-care centres (see also Articles 1 and 2 of this Report).

415. One of the specific objectives of Proequidad relates to the prevention, punishment and eradication of violence against women, in the framework of which

Inmujeres prepared the National Programme for a Life without Violence 2002-2006, to help eradicate domestic violence by creating a national system of public policies for the prevention, treatment, information and evaluation with a gender perspective.

416. In terms of legislation, several major steps have been taken to combat violence against women. As of October 2005, 28 of the 32 states had a law to prevent and sanction domestic violence.

417. A network of temporary shelters has also been created to provide services for victims of domestic violence, and a programme has been implemented to strengthen and professionalize them. The Ministry of Health Programme on *Domestic and Sexual Violence and Violence against Women*, in itself is a special measure aimed at speeding up de facto equality between men and women in terms of access to health and human development; but its strategy lines also include the promotion of projects targeted on specially vulnerable population groups, in coordination with different social sectors. As a result, it promotes the development of specialized services on violence in the health sector and consolidation of the *National Network of Shelters for Women and their Children Living in Situations of Violence*.

418. Given the characteristics of the phenomenon, some of the measures on violence that aim to generate change and foster equal relations between men and women have become almost permanent actions. Further information on the topic of combating violence against women can be found in Recommendation 23 of this Report.

419. In relation to women's participation in the country's public and political life, described in Article 7 of the Convention and Recommendation 35 of the Committee, in addition to the reform to the Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures (COFIPE), which resulted in greater female presence in the Chamber of Deputies (their share rose from 16 per cent to 22.8 per cent), other activities have been undertaken to increase the number of women in decision-making posts and public positions. One of these has been the implementation in 2005 of the *Programme to Promote Electoral and Political Participation by Women in Municipalities*, for the purpose of encouraging the formation of local political and social leadership by women, and their participation in the internal elections of political parties.

420. The formation of women leaders has also been one of the priority concerns of the current Government, for which, through the *Generosidad* project run by Inmujeres, a training programme for women and awareness-raising for men leaders was implemented to strengthen the capacities of women leaders, consolidate their role in their communities, and encourage reflection on new attitudes among their male counterparts. In addition, a methodology on *Strengthening of Women Community Leaders* was designed and is being published, aimed at women leaders with experience or those who wish to incorporate into community work by carrying out social actions for the benefit of women and their municipalities.

421. Inmujeres created the programme on *Gender Mainstreaming in Federal Civil Service* as a governing tool for cultural change at the institutional level to promote greater access for women to decision-making posts. The programme's components include selection of staff, middle and higher management posts and structure, functions by post, promotion, and opportunities for training.



422. The promotion of a balanced image of women, respectful of differences and stereotype-free, has been one of the main objectives of Inmujeres, for which it has promoted an improvement of the image of women in the media, through workshops on the gender perspective for communications media, and several meetings with social communicators, for the purpose of forming a *National Network of Communicators* to help promote the human rights of women and girls, and improve the image of women in broadcasting media.

423. Under this same framework, the *Media Monitoring Unit on the Image of Women and Girl Children* was incorporated into the Inmujeres website. The monitoring unit (known as an *Observatorio*) allows the public to make comments and lodge complaints on the thematic contents of television programmes, Internet, radio, articles written in magazines or newspapers, and also on the publicity they disseminate.

424. In the health area, the *Women and Health Programme* (PROMSA) aims to incorporate a larger number of women into the Popular Health Insurance (SPS), requesting each family affiliating to the system to include at least one older female adult, without exception. Women with low incomes are exempt from the quota. The SPS is endeavouring to incorporate families headed by women on a priority basis. Since it began operating in 2002, and up to June 2005, it had affiliated over 2 million families, of which 73 per cent were headed by women.

425. The report sent to the United Nations on the occasion of the second evaluation of the Beijing Platform for Action in 2004 mentioned the implementation in 2003 of the *Health Unit Gender Equity Certification*, under which the Women's Hospital of the Ministry of Health was recognized for its diagnostic work, design of programmes with a gender perspective, and implementation of initial measures on behalf of equality.

426. Education also has been recognized as crucial to the elimination of inequalities between women and men. While it is true that the backlog in basic education is decreasing steadily, both for women and for men, the situation reveals major disparities between the rural and urban populations, with the female population being most deprived in rural zones (actions on this issue are described in greater detail in Article 10 of this Report).

427. The award of scholarships has been one of the most effective mechanisms for promoting the enrolment and permanency of girls, adolescents and women in the education system. Acting through the *Oportunidades* programme, SEP increased the number of scholarships for low-income girl students by 25 per cent. SEDESOL is also using that programme to channel support to mothers and promote a policy of scholarships to counteract the disadvantages faced by girls in accessing education.

428. In September 2004, the SEP created a scholarship programme for young mothers and young pregnant women, with the aim of helping young women who become mothers as adolescents and abandon their studies, to complete their basic education. A similar initiative is the *Second Opportunity Programme*, which encourages pregnant adolescent girls to remain in school. The Independent National University of Mexico (UNAM) also runs a scholarship system that is comparable to employment leave for pregnant women, known as *Leave with Scholarship*, which aims to dissuade women from abandoning their postgraduate studies because of pregnancy.

429. Since 2003, the *Gender Equity, Environment and Sustainability Programme* run by the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) has had various lines of action for promoting and mainstreaming gender in all domains of the Ministry. In particular it provides subsidies for productive projects for the strengthening of local capacities in women's groups in the areas of organic agriculture and management.

430. In the framework of the *Generosidad* project, promoted by the national mechanism for the advancement of women and financed by the World Bank, the *Gender Equity Model* (MEG) consists of a management system that organizations can adopt to promote and encourage equal opportunities for women and men, and to reduce labour discrimination suffered by women employed in public and private organizations that participate in the programme. Equity measures are applied through affirmative actions to correct existing inequalities and promote a satisfactory work environment and a more motivated staff (the model is described in Article 11 and Recommendation 35 of this Report).

431. Another initiative in this area was implementation of the programme entitled *Recognition as an Inclusive Firm: For a new Employment Culture*, which encourages enterprises to create employment opportunities for disabled people, providing them with recognition for the task they carry out and a logo that can be used on their products and services for three years.

432. The BANCOMEXT staffing regulation stipulates that in the event of a tie in a contest to fill a vacancy, the gender factor will be considered and preference will be given to a woman candidate. An additional aim is to eliminate the harmful collateral effects of a lack of competition for the post to be filled.

433. The *Exceptional Credit Programme* operated by the ISSSTE Housing Fund (FOVISSSTE) includes a credit line designed for middle-income workers, with 10 per cent of its loans destined for single mothers.

434. In terms of services for women in rural areas, there are actions aimed at financing productive projects and granting loans. The *Programme for Women in the Agricultural Sector* (PROMUSAG) endeavours to promote economic-productive integration of women in that sector by supporting productive projects, addressing organization and comprehensive training needs, promoting the generation of productive employment, and improvement in the quality of life of families and communities.

435. The *Programme on the Productive Organization of Indigenous Women* (POPMI), seeks to strengthen participation by indigenous women with little organizational experience for production, no access to other institutional resources and located in regions of high very high deprivation. The programme treats them as promoters of their own development, by providing funding for productive projects, together with the monitoring and assistance they need.

436. The *Indigenous Regional Funds Programme* has 28 funds formed exclusively by indigenous women who receive financing, technical assistance and training to strengthen the organization of the groups of which they are members.

437. The *Rural Women's Microfinance Fund* (FOMMUR) establishes microcredit mechanisms in favour of women from high-deprivation rural communities, channelled through intermediary organizations. The aim is to promote productive

investment and encourage a culture of saving and capitalization in this sector. A similar scheme is in operation through FONAES, which operates an instrument known as *Productive Promotion of Women*, to promote policies and actions aimed at social enterprises.

438. The *Women Heads of Family* modality of the SEDESOL *Hábitat* programme exclusively supports women, with or without spouses, who sustain their families or have economic dependents under their care. A similar strategy entitled *Single Women*, is implemented by Inmujeres.

#### **Article 5**

439. Proequidad Objective No.9 proclaims the importance of: “Cultivating an image of women that is balanced, respectful of difference and non-stereotyped in the cultural, sporting and media domains”. Efforts have been continued to promote balanced images of various lifestyles, among both men and women, and the contribution of each sex to the country’s development and the welfare of its families, in addition to supporting the professional capacity of women and their participation in the cultural and sporting domains.

#### **Communications media**

440. In 2003, Inmujeres added the *Media Monitoring Unit: The Image of Women and Girls* to its website, as a tool for monitoring how the image of women is presented in the mass media. The monitoring unit provides a vehicle for making comments and lodging complaints on the thematic content of publicity broadcast through television programmes, Internet, radio announcements and articles written in magazines or periodicals, etc:

441. Inmujeres also promoted an improvement of the image of women in the media through three meetings with female communicators, with a view to forming a national network of female communicators to help promote the human rights of women and girls, and to improve the image of women projected in broadcasting media.

442. Inmujeres held two workshops on the *Gender Perspective in the Media*, to disseminate and raise popular understanding of concepts such as sexism, discrimination and gender stereotypes, among others; and it provided tools for identifying and eliminating stereotypes in the written press and television. The first workshop, aimed at Federal Government communications staff, was attended by female officials of SEGOB, SEMAR, SE, SSP and Inmujeres. The second was aimed at journalists and attended by representatives of electronic media and the written press.

443. The SEP verified that no gender stereotypes were reproduced in any of its radio and television spots encouraging democratic participation in the distribution of responsibilities between women and men within the family and at school. It is also using radio education to help promote and strengthen awareness of the gender perspective and non-discrimination against women, by increasing numbers of programmes promoting equity towards women and addressing specific target audiences.

444. Dissemination campaigns promoted by Inmujeres include the following: *National Campaign on the Rights of Women in Work and Education*, disseminated in

the written and electronic media, to promote equal economic opportunities and eliminate factors that generate poverty among women, defend their comprehensive rights, promote education with a gender perspective, and encourage their participation in decision-making; and the *National Campaign for the Dignity of Domestic Work*, disseminated nationwide through radio and television, whose conceptual pillars were dignity, equality of opportunities, social justice, self-esteem, dignified treatment and development for the future; and its premise that domestic work should be valued and dignify the person performing it.

445. The National Population Council (CONAPO) carried out communication campaigns with a gender perspective, which included promotion of women's right to decide with information, freedom and responsibility on the number and spacing of their children, and the right to reproductive health and gender equity social relations.

446. The ISSSTE is promoting cultural change and the eradication of female stereotypes, presenting a balanced image of women that highlights the importance of the tasks and roles women workers play in the service of the State. This is transmitted through institution's communications media nationwide, in all regional and state delegations, clinics and hospitals of the institute, and in a number of government agencies and civil associations.

447. At the state level, for example, the Women's Institute of Baja California held a forum on *Communication as an Ally of Equity*.

#### **Education, training and awareness-raising to eradicate stereotypes**

448. The SEP is promoting the gender perspective, respect for and valuation of diversity, rejection of discrimination, and the implementation of actions that favour fair, equitable and solidarity-based treatment between girls and boys in the civic and ethics curriculum at school, through the *Comprehensive Programme on Civic and Ethical Training for Primary and Secondary Education*. Various courses and workshops have also been held on subjects such as: *Gender Equity in Basic Education; Education Alternatives for Gender Equity and Equal Opportunities between Boys and Girls in Initial and Preschool Education; Path to Secondary; and Constructing Gender Equity in the Primary School*. The National Council for Educational Development (CONAFE) provides training for community instructors of both sexes, covering issues such as: sexual rights, gender stereotypes and roles, violence, health and gender equity, among others. For further information on this, see Article 10 of this Report.

449. CONEVyT-INEA periodically reviews educational modules and materials to update them, incorporate the gender perspective where this does not exist, eliminate gender stereotypes, and encourage reflection on and revaluation of the roles that have traditionally been assigned to women and men. In addition, over 30 training workshops have been held for institutional staff and solidarity educational agencies in 15 Mexican states on the gender perspective, sexuality and self-esteem, and work with educational modules on the subject of gender and empowerment.

450. In the PROMSA framework, 19 programmes were reviewed for action arising from the *National Health Programme 2001-2006*, to incorporate the gender perspective in their strategies and lines of action. Courses were also given to raise

awareness on gender issues with a view to changing attitudes among higher level staff in central areas and in health services in nine states.

451. With the aim of raising awareness, promoting gender equity, implementing policies and raising the profile of the role of women, several government agencies held seminars, workshops, forums and conferences for their employees. Such agencies include SRE, SRA, SAGARPA, SFP, SEMAR, SEMARNAT, PEMEX, CNA, Airports and Auxiliary Services (ASA), the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE), IMSS, the National Workers' Housing Fund (INFONAVIT) and the National Agrarian Land Registry (RAN). The issues addressed include: gender equity – basic concepts and legal framework; awareness-raising of the gender perspective; comprehensive development; health, family, human development, self esteem; comprehensive development of the competitive woman; psychology at work, image, personality, masculinity; monitoring of awareness-raising; and empowerment. Some mechanisms also ran permanent campaigns to promote greater participation by men in family planning decisions, and guidance for parents including aspects of family participation.

452. Starting in June 2005, Inmujeres is offering state and municipal mechanisms for women a course-workshop on the subject of *Awareness-raising on Masculinity and Affirmative Action*, to involve them in the process of gender mainstreaming in laws, programmes and public policies. A document was prepared on *Training Methodologies in Masculinity* to enable course-workshop participants to identify and create an awareness of the cultural origin of gender stereotypes, reflect on the insecurities involved in hegemonic masculinity, and recognize that neither violence nor submission are natural, so they can and should be prevented.

#### **Equal responsibilities in the family**

453. Every year the National Institute for Adult Education (INEA) provides basic education services for over a million and a half young people and adults, many of whom are parents. In the framework of the *Education Model for Life and Work* (MEVyT), it offers educational alternatives particularly in the family and gender area. The modules *Education of our Children*; *Being Parents: a Shared Experience*; and *A Home without Violence*, include strengthening of attitudes and values to make it possible to alter relations between women and men.

454. The general framework of education for young people and adults provided by INEA involves a series of defined educational aims, including the following: development of general skills; strengthening of attitudes and values, particularly self-esteem, responsibility and respect; permanent and generalized application of perspectives on equity, gender, human rights, cultural and social identity and diversity, future vision. The work done includes issues relating to the family; discussion of sexual, cultural and social differences; and the need to provide opportunities for women and men to identify and progressively change their roles and relations in the family towards women, children, older adults, or those with a disability, to foster greater equity.

455. As part of the comprehensive services provided in Child Care Development Centres and Community Child Assistance Centres run by the National System for Comprehensive Development of the Family (DIF), the *Family Education Model* was implemented in coordination with SEP through educational actions aimed at parents,

on optimal development both for the child and its family, thereby promoting harmonious and respectful relations with a humanistic approach.

456. State mechanisms for the advancement of women in Guanajuato, Jalisco, Nayarit, Sinaloa and Zacatecas held workshops and awareness-raising courses to strengthen family relations and enhance the status of women on issues such as: *The Gender Perspective; Education of Our Children; Being parents, a Shared Experience*. In the State of Puebla, the project on *Proposals for Democratic Coexistence in the Family* was continued, and in the framework of that project, workshops were held in the State of Veracruz to raise awareness among teachers and mothers; and a child forum was held entitled *My Family and Me*, in which 185 children participated. The state of Querétaro implemented the *Education for Life* programme.

#### **Other significant actions**

457. BANCOMEXT has carried out various actions aimed at eliminating stereotypes, including holding a new contest for jobs in the fuels area, which previously was not open to women. The contest specifies that men and women who fulfil the knowledge and performance requirements will be considered. The conceptual framework on gender was reviewed and approved, and disseminated amongst its staff through its electronic magazine, along with a glossary of terms including concepts of gender, equity and diversity. Promotional materials for the bank's services were also reviewed to validate the image being projected of women and ensure that this promotes equality and is stereotype-free.

#### **Article 6**

458. Given the Committee's interest in this issue and its specific recommendation to Mexico in the context of its Fifth Periodic Report, information on this subject is included in the first part of this Report, under Recommendation 29.

#### **Article 7**

459. The Federal Government, legislature, CSOs, academics, political parties, national political groupings and the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE) are pursuing various actions to achieve progress and advancement for women in public posts, and in representative decision-making.

460. Amendments to the Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures (COFIPE) made in 2002 — detailed in the document of replies to questions by CEDAW relating to the Fifth Periodic Report of Mexico — provide a frame of reference for introducing the concept of gender equity as a citizenship right, which has given rise to other temporary and compulsory affirmative actions in 22 of the 32 state electoral laws. Based on this institutional framework, there has been an impact on recognition of the civil and political rights of women, and better access for women to public posts.

#### **Right to vote and public elections**

461. As a result of the aforementioned reform, the 2003 electoral process had to adapt to the new regulations, and political parties had to promote women's political

participation, including greater representation in their candidacy lists for the Congress of the Union.

462. Political parties adopted the COFIPE provisions and established greater representation for women as candidates for Deputies under both electoral mechanisms (relative majority and proportional representation). For more detailed information see Tables 7.1 through 7.4 of the Annex to this Article.

463. As a result, the proportion of women in the Congress of the Union rose significantly. Whereas in the fifty-eighth Legislature (2000-2003), women accounted for 17.80 per cent of the chamber of deputies, following the electoral process and the effect of the reforms, the proportion in the fifty-ninth Legislature (2003-2006) rose to 24 per cent. Despite falling short of the minimum 30 per cent representation threshold suggested by the United Nations, this result is a significant step forward, which will need to be strengthened and consolidated in the federal elections of 2006.

464. In the 2003 electoral process, political participation by women surpassed that of men. Of the 40.9 per cent of citizens who voted, 53.8 per cent were women and 46.2 per cent were men. Among the population under 50 years of age, more women participated than men, whereas in the older age groups, male participation was greater; 42.6 per cent of women on the electoral register participated in the elections, compared to 39 per cent of registered men. With regard to the composition of polling stations in this electoral process, the proportion of women declined as decision-making responsibility increased: Scrutinizer 1, 25.7 per cent; Secretary, 25.6 per cent; Scrutinizer 2, 25.3 per cent; and Polling Station President, 23.5 per cent.

465. In terms of women's share of decision-making posts in the three major parties, data for 2004 show that 36.5 per cent of members of the PAN National Executive Committee were women, while in the PRD, the equivalent proportion was 26.1 per cent, and in the PRI 20.8 per cent. These three political parties have mechanisms within their structures that promote political participation by women.

466. At the subnational level, gender proportions vary from one state to another. In the case of gender quotas, in August 2005, 22 out of 32 states had specific gender regulations, but only 13 of these covered all positions elected by relative majority or proportional representation. Four states do not have gender quota legislation as such, but only recommendations in their laws that call for an improvement and promotion of women's participation in all areas of state development. Zacatecas is currently the only state with a woman governor.

467. State legislations address the right to vote and be voted for in specific ways: for example, the states of Guanajuato, Jalisco and Nayarit guarantee equal rights for men and women to vote and be voted for.

#### **Public posts and participation in the formulation of government policies**

468. The introduction to the document substantiating the Fifth Periodic Report of Mexico to the CEDAW Committee refers to the *National Programme for Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination against Women* (Proequidad), and mentions the participatory national and regional consultation process held as part of its preparation. Key participants in this process included APF officials of both sexes, women legislators, the Inmujeres Consultative and Social Councils, political and

private organizations, and academic institutions, through working roundtables and analysis in forums.

469. Mechanisms for cooperation with civil society have also been established and strengthened, to continue with the design of public policies in the framework of the Government Human Rights Policy Commission.<sup>7</sup> Article 8 of the Presidential Decision creating this body states that “the Commission will guarantee full participation by representatives of civil society organization in all its sessions, with voice but without vote.” On that basis, a dialogue mechanism was created between the Commission and human rights CSOs, whereby those organizations helped in the design and execution of Mexico’s foreign policy on human rights to ensure protection for such rights in the national domain. It should be noted that CSO participation in the subcommissions, and particularly in the *Subcommission to Monitor Preparation of the National Human Rights Programme*, enhanced the production of that programme.

470. In terms of government posts held by women, the gaps are particularly notable in high-level posts (such as Under-Secretaries and Secretaries of State), whereas female participation predominates at the base of the civil service employment pyramid, where there are no significant gender differences. In 2003, of the 72,575 middle and senior ranking civil servants in the three branches of the state, 23.1 per cent were registered female officials.

471. In 2003, the executive, legislative and judicial branches, directly controlled decentralized organizations and federal public bodies between them had 16,799 middle- and higher-ranking female officials: 46.9 per cent working as heads of department, 27.4 per cent as area subdirectors, 2.1 per cent in senior management posts (directors and general coordinators); and 10.1 per cent of the total were advisers or equivalent. In that year, 16.8 per cent of Under-Secretaries or equivalent posts were held by women, in addition to 9.5 per cent of the posts of Secretary or equivalent.

472. The following government agencies should be mentioned in this regard:

In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE), considering local staff, foreign staff in Mexico, and foreign service and staff contracted on a fee basis, 51 per cent are women and 49 per cent men.

In the STPS, the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Board (JFCA) operates with 61.3 per cent female staff; 31.8 per cent of Special Boards of the Federal Board and 57.1 per cent of the 21 Special Boards of the Federal District, are chaired by women.

473. At the Ministry of Health, the proportion of women in the different management levels was just over 38 per cent between September 2002 and January 2004, with heads of department predominating (14.9 per cent).

474. In 2003, 30.2 per cent of management posts of the SRA were occupied by women and 69.8 per cent by men. In the following year, of the 87 entries recorded on the basic payroll and in positions of trust, 24 were women (28 per cent).

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<sup>7</sup> The agreement creating this Permanent Inter-ministerial Commission was published on 11 March 2003 in the Official Gazette of the Federation.



475. As of 2005, there was one woman in the Government's legal cabinet and four in the expanded cabinet. At the start of this administration (2001-2006), there were three women members of the legal cabinet and six in the extended cabinet.

476. The Act on the Civil Service Career in the APF was published in April 2003 and entered into force in October that year. The principles set out in Article 4 of the regulation to that law include "equity", which is defined as "equal opportunities without discrimination on grounds of gender, age, race or ethnic origin, health status, different capacities, religion or creed, marital status, social condition or political preference." Inmujeres participated in analysis of the guidelines of the different subsystems comprising the civil service career, and in drafting the regulations to the aforementioned Act. In October 2005, the Chamber of Deputies passed reforms to Articles 2, 14 and 32 and additions to Articles 13 and 30 of that Act, for the purpose of incorporating the gender perspective. The bill is currently being studied in the Senate of the Republic.

### **Judiciary**

477. In 2005, two of the 11 judges of the National Supreme Court (SCJN) were women, compared to just one in 2003. In July 2003, women represented 37.6 per cent of the total administrative structure of the SCJN.

478. In 2005, of the seven members of the Federal Judiciary Council (CJF), only two women occupied the post of Counsellors, and one of these was the first woman to be appointed President of the Higher Court of the State of Nuevo León. In October that year, 54 per cent of all staff in the CJF were female. Women occupied 43 per cent of posts in the administrative areas (47 per cent in the case of operational staff); 45 per cent of posts in auxiliary bodies (62 per cent of operational staff); and 56 per cent of posts in jurisdictional bodies, predominantly in executive secretary posts (83 per cent).

479. In the Judiciary Electoral Tribunal of the Federation, as of October 2005 seven high-level posts were held by women: one coordinator; one presiding magistrate, and a magistrate in the Regional Court of Xalapa and in the Regional Court of Toluca, respectively; and two magistrates in the Regional Court of Monterrey. In August 2004 only two of the 15 high-level posts (13.3 per cent) were occupied by women: a magistrate and a coordinator. In 2000, of the five regional courts in plurinominal electoral districts, only that based in the Federal District was headed by a woman.<sup>8</sup>

### **Legislative branch**

480. In the case of the Congress of the Union, it should be noted that the reply to Question 14 on the Fifth Periodic Report of Mexico mentions that reforms and additions to COFIPE, introduced in 2002 and implemented for the first time in the elections of 2003, helped increase the female presence in the two chambers of Congress.

481. In the fifty-eighth Legislature (2000-2003), prior to the COFIPE reforms, women occupied 16 per cent of seats in the Chamber of Deputies (80 out of 500 seats), and 15.6 per cent in the Senate of the Republic (20 out of 128 seats).

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<sup>8</sup> Electoral Tribunal, information obtained directly March 2000.

482. At the start of the fifty-ninth Legislature (September 2003-2006), women held 22.8 per cent of the 500 seats of the Chamber of Deputies, representing an increase of 6.8 percentage points on the previous situation (fifty-eighth Legislature). At that time, seven of the 42 ordinary commissions approved in the Chamber of Deputies, were chaired by women.

483. At September 2005, in the fifty-ninth Legislature, 120 of the 500 seats in the chamber of deputies are held by women (24 per cent);<sup>9</sup> and in the Senate of the Republic women hold 23.43 per cent (30 out of 128 seats).<sup>10</sup> Of the 42 ordinary commissions approved in the Chamber of Deputies, six were chaired by women.

### **Local Congresses**

484. In local legislatures for 2005, including the Legislative Assembly of the Federal District, 20 per cent of local deputies are women (222 out of a total of 1,109) and 80 per cent are men.

485. In 2004, women held 17.14 per cent of these local legislature posts. An analysis by state shows that whereas the proportion of women in Aguascalientes, Chihuahua and Tamaulipas varied between 1 per cent and 9 per cent, in states such as Baja California Sur, the Federal District and Quintana Roo, the figure was between 30 per cent and 37 per cent.

486. In early 2005, in the states of Campeche and Quintana Roo the share of women was above 30 per cent (38.1 per cent and 34.8 per cent, respectively).

### **Municipalities**

487. According to data published by the National Institute for Federalism and Municipal Development (INAFED), there were 2,436 municipalities in Mexico as of January 2005; and in March of that year 3.5 per cent of municipal mayoralties were held by women.

488. In March 2004, there were 2,498 councillors in the *síndico* category, of whom 206 were women (8.2 per cent); by early 2005 the figure had risen to 220 (12.1 per cent). The highest proportions of women occupying these posts are in the central region of the country, and the lowest in the south, which contains states with the largest number of municipalities.

489. In 2004, of 16,211 *regidor* councillors, 3,759 were women (23.2 per cent). In the northern and central regions, roughly 30 per cent of *regidores* were women, with the highest percentages being recorded in the states of Chihuahua, Sonora, Nayarit and San Luis Potosí. In 2005, the number of women *regidores* rose to 4,373 (29.8 per cent).

490. In relation to the composition of town councils (*cabildos*), 30 per cent of *regidores* and 12 per cent of *síndicos* were women in October 2005.

### **Autonomous bodies**

491. In late 2003, changes were made in the composition of the General Council of IFE. At the present time, three of the nine electoral counsellors are women,

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<sup>9</sup> This calculation is based on 499 seats because one is not registered.

<sup>10</sup> Information as of 18 October 2005.

compared to only one in the previous period. The post of the executive secretary of IFE is currently held by a woman, for a term of 1½ years which started in February 2004.

492. In early 2005, IFE had 68 political groupings registered, of which 15 had women as their legal representatives, mostly occupying the position of president or coordinator of the grouping.

493. In July 2005, Inmujeres and IFE signed a collaboration agreement to promote joint actions to mainstream gender in the activities and programmes of the electoral body.

#### **Parastatal sector**

494. In CONADE, 24 women and 133 men participated in the direction and coordination of state sports institutes, national sports federations and sporting organizations across the country in 2004.

495. In 2004 INFONAVIT restructured its jobs at the national level, with 61 per cent of promotions (528) involving women employees. In 2003, two women became Delegates of the Institute, making a total of four at the national level.

496. The BANCOMEXT payroll has a total of 1,242 employees, of whom 40 per cent are women. The organization's staffing regulation establishes that in the event of a tie in a contest for a vacancy, the gender factor is considered, with preference being given to women.

#### **Participation in CSOs involved in the country's public and political life**

497. Under the coordination of the Bi-Cameral Commission consisting of the Equity and Gender Commissions of the Chambers of the Senate and Deputies, seven National Women's Parliaments have been held since 1998. These promote dialogue with non-governmental organizations in the women's movement and parliamentarians throughout the country, at both the federal and local levels, with the aim of addressing various issues on the gender agenda, and formulating proposals to standardize legislation. In 2005, for the first time, the meetings were extended to the regional level; issues reviewed included gender mainstreaming, law enforcement and justice administration, violence against women, political participation, citizenship, and budgets with a gender and poverty perspective.

498. This mechanism of linkage between civil society and the Congress of the Union reflects progress in the design of strategies for political participation by women, accountability and co-responsibility, from the standpoint of full exercise of women's human rights.

499. Pursuant to the Federal Act for the Promotion of CSO Activities,<sup>11</sup> the Federal Register of Civil Society Organizations contains information on organizations whose activities are included among the 17 social activities established in Article 5 of that Act, including promotion of gender equity. Inmujeres is among institutions responsible for coordinating the APF; and it participated in establishing the website [www.corresponsabilidad.gob.mx](http://www.corresponsabilidad.gob.mx) where one can consult the list of organizations registered in each state, as well as forms and instructions for CSO participation.

<sup>11</sup> For further information on this law see Article 3 of this Report.

Specific information on individual organizations can also be accessed through the search engine. By early 2005, there were 964 CSOs registered, working to promote gender equity.

500. An important agreement establishing guidelines for CSO participation on foreign policy issues was also published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on 2 March 2005. Institutional mechanisms for linkage with civil society are promoted as instruments of participation to strengthen the position of the Mexican Government on various issues, through discussion, analysis and joint monitoring. This agreement was made operational through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE).

501. SEDESOL, acting through the National Institute for Social Development (INDESOL), promotes and coordinates actions and programmes for training, formation, assistance, information and professionalization to strengthen the capacities among the different actors, including CSOs. Actions include the Social Co-investment Programme,<sup>12</sup> which promotes social development by providing complementary funding for projects implemented by organizations included in the federal registry of CSOs, higher education institutions, research centres and municipal governments.

502. Specific women's issues addressed in the tenders held include: strengthening and consolidation of projects that generate income opportunities for rural women; strengthening of shelters for women and their children who are victims of violence, and external centres; strengthening of citizen capacities for the prevention of violence, and the design and operation of initiatives on behalf of peaceful alternatives for gender equity and social development in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.

503. In the case of Inmujeres, connections with CSOs include the *Proequidad Fund*<sup>13</sup> and the *Social Management Module* through which links are generated with various government institutions and civil associations that promote social benefits for women and girls in Mexico.

504. Linkage activities carried out include creation of the virtual communication network, which has a CSO microsite located on the Inmujeres portal. This contains information of interest for CSOs, and a national directory of CSOs with actions on behalf of women. The scheme also includes the *e-Mujeres* portal of the national *e-México* system,<sup>14</sup> which contains items of interest and use for women from a gender equity perspective.

505. In 2003, three regional meetings were held with civil society organizations in the northern, central and southern zone of the country. These concluded that additional actions and joint projects were needed on human rights, violence and justice; work, economy and sustainable development; education and family; health

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<sup>12</sup> For further information on the *Social Co-investment Programme*, see Article 14 of this Report.

<sup>13</sup> For further information on this, see articles 1, 2 and 3 of this Report.

<sup>14</sup> The *e-México* system is promoted by the current Government encompassing initiatives by various public and private actors to eliminate the digital divide and socioeconomic differences among the population through a system containing technological and social components. The pillars of the system are: *e-learning*, *e-health*, *e-economy* and *e-government*. One of the various portals that comprise it is *e-Mujeres*.

and disability. Representatives from 37 organizations from 15 states participated in these meetings.

506. In coordination with state mechanisms for the advancement of women, in 2004 Inmujeres held 14 state-level forums with civil society, entitled *Halfway Stage: Achievements and Prospects*. The needs of Mexican women and the challenges facing them were externalized, and policy proposals were made on issues of violence, education, women migrants, campesino women, indigenous women, older adults, single women, economic autonomy, empowerment and women's political rights.

507. In 2005, two institutional strengthening workshops were held, attended by 74 CSO representatives from 14 states. A third workshop was held for the 49 CSOs that participate in the Proequidad Fund. The aim of the workshops was to provide conceptual and methodological tools for designing, preparing and complementing projects with a gender equity perspective. For further information on CSOs and their strengthening, see also Article 3 of this Report.

### Article 8

508. According to information submitted to the Committee in November 2000, through the Fifth Periodic Report, the Mexican Foreign Service Act does not restrict participation by women in the foreign service. Nonetheless, this has remained virtually unchanged, especially in the diplomatic-consular branch, which is predominantly male.

### Diplomatic-consular Branch

Category	2000*					2005				
	Total	Women	%	Men	%	Total	Women	%	Men	%
Ambassador	78	12	15	66	85	74	14	19	60	81
Minister	97	20	21	77	79	132	24	18	108	82
Counsellor	97	19	20	78	80	101	27	27	74	73
First Secretary	120	29	24	91	76	116	27	23	89	77
Second Secretary	128	33	26	95	74	127	47	37	80	63
Third Secretary	140	47	34	93	66	123	36	29	87	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>73</b>

\* Information provided in the Fifth Periodic Report.

509. The technical-administrative branch is mostly staffed by women (66 per cent), a figure very similar to that reported in the previous report.

**Technical-administrative Branch**

<i>Category</i>	2000*					2005				
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>%</i>
Administrative Coordinator	<b>20</b>	5	25	15	75	<b>29</b>	15	52	14	48
Administrative attaché A	<b>37</b>	22	59	15	41	<b>35</b>	20	57	15	43
Administrative attaché B	<b>27</b>	15	56	12	44	<b>33</b>	16	48	17	52
Administrative attaché C	<b>46</b>	24	52	22	48	<b>47</b>	32	68	15	32
Administrative technician A	<b>179</b>	128	72	51	28	<b>123</b>	88	72	35	28
Administrative technician B	<b>81</b>	59	73	22	27	<b>68</b>	47	69	21	31
Administrative technician C	<b>69</b>	39	57	30	43	<b>30</b>	12	40	18	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>34</b>

\* Information provided in the Fifth Periodic Report.

510. In both branches of the Mexican foreign service, the higher the level in the hierarchy the smaller is the proportion of women.

511. Nonetheless, there is an increasing number of women serving as administrative coordinators (the highest rank in the technical-administrative branch), which has increased from 25 to 52 per cent since the previous report.

512. Over the last three years, efforts have been made to promote more women to higher-level posts:

**Promotion of Women  
2002–2005**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>
Ambassador	4
Minister	4
Counsellor	7
First Secretary	8
Second Secretary	21
Third Secretary	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>
<b>Administrative Coordinator</b>	12
<b>Administrative attaché A</b>	13
<b>Administrative attaché B</b>	16
<b>Administrative attaché C</b>	27
<b>Administrative technician A</b>	22
<b>Administrative technician B</b>	18
<b>Administrative technician C</b>	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>

**Promotion of Women on Retirement of Post Holder**

**2002–2005**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>
Ambassador	2	Administrative Coordinator	1
Minister	2	Administrative attaché A	1
Counsellor	0	Administrative attaché B	1
First Secretary	0	Administrative attaché C	10
Second Secretary	0	Administrative technician A	1
Third Secretary	0	Administrative technician B	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	Administrative technician C	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

513. The Mexican Foreign Ministry has endeavoured to promote women's participation in international forums and organizations, both as members of the Mexican foreign service and in the role of experts, as exemplified by the appointment in 2004 of an expert to join the group that prepared the report on the relation between Disarmament and Development, presented to the sixtieth session of the United Nations General Assembly. In addition, a Mexican woman is currently director of INSTRAW, and another has recently been appointed Deputy Head Chief of Staff to the United Nations Secretary General.

514. Other outstanding examples include the larger number of women in the Mexican delegation that attended the ninety-second International Labour Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in June 2004, and the appointment of an expert to serve on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (June-July 2004).

515. Acting through its permanent delegation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Mexico supported the candidacy of a Mexican woman to the post of Deputy Director-General for Education in that organization. It also proposed eight Mexican women as candidates for recruitment in the UNESCO Young Professionals Programme 2005, one of whom was hired as part of the programme.

**Article 9**

516. The constitutional provisions on nationality reported to the Committee in November 2000 still prevail: the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States continues to guarantee women equal nationality rights with men.

517. These guarantees have been complemented by a new provision introduced through the Constitutional Reform of July 2004, adding Article 37 paragraph A) of the Constitution, which establishes that Mexican men and women who have lost their original nationality, and therefore their civil and political rights, as a result of having voluntarily acquired a foreign nationality, may avail themselves of the provisions contained in that paragraph, which establishes that no Mexican by birth may be deprived of his or her nationality.

518. Related to this, reforms were also made to the Fourth Transitory Article of the Nationality Act, published in December 2004, which harmonize the Act with Constitutional provisions on dual nationality. Specifically, it proposes that co-nationals that have lost Mexican nationality having adopted a second nationality, may apply for reincorporation at agencies maintained by the SRE in Mexico and elsewhere.

#### **Article 10**

519. The Government of Mexico has redoubled its efforts to build an equitable educational system that is flexible, dynamic, coordinated and of high quality, at all levels and in all modalities, by promoting federalism, institutional management and social participation. Steps are being taken to multiply the opportunities offered by the formal and informal education system, taking account of the cultural, ethnic and linguistic plurality existing in the country, and stressing services for groups with the greatest educational backlog. New initiatives have also been deployed to develop programmes and projects in the cultural and sporting domains, which encourage the comprehensive formation of Mexican people.

520. As indicated in the replies to questions from CEDAW on the Fifth Periodic Report of Mexico, several affirmative actions have been introduced to reduce the gaps between girls and boys in terms of permanency in the school system, such as programmes and strategies developed under the *Oportunidades* programme, including the policies, programmes and projects of mechanisms such as SEP, CONAFE, INEA, CONEVyT and other government agencies.

521. Public funding for education has grown in real terms over the last few years. In 2005, the largest allocation of public expenditure per student was assigned to higher education (45.6 million pesos); followed by undergraduate (20.4 million pesos) secondary (14.5 million pesos), technical professional (14.2 million pesos), preschool (10.4 million pesos) and primary (9.4 million pesos). In real terms, the largest annual increase in 2005 was 1.4 per cent in basic education, while in other secondary and higher education, percentage growth rates in real terms were below 1 per cent.

#### **The same conditions of orientation, access to studies in teaching institutions in all categories and at all levels, in both rural and urban zones**

522. Women's participation in the country's education system, and especially their permanency, has increased considerably over the last 30 years. Women represent 49 per cent of all the country's students at all levels, except postgraduate; although at this educational level their participation has also increased. In 2003, 58,036 women students were registered, representing 44 per cent of the total enrolment.

523. Average schooling in the 2000-2001 academic year was 7.3 years for women and 7.8 for men; and in the 2002-2003 school year, the corresponding figures were 7.6 and 8.0.

524. At the end of the 2003-2004 academic year, progress achieved in Mexico, and in fulfilment of Millennium Development Goal No. 3, was such that the net enrolment or coverage rate in primary school had reached a level of 99.4 per cent (i.e. over 13 million boys and girls of between 6 and 11 years of age are attending primary school), and the literacy rate among 15-24 year olds was 97.5 per cent. It is



therefore considered that coverage is universal on both measures. In November 2005, there were four states with net primary enrolment rates below 97 per cent: Campeche, Chihuahua, Michoacán and Nayarit. In that period, the gross coverage rate of basic education<sup>15</sup> as a whole was 84.1 per cent.

525. The backlog in basic education is steadily decreasing for both sexes. In 2000, the gender gap among the youngest population group that succeeded in completing basic education was virtually non-existent: the basic education completion rate among women between 15 and 29 years of age were 60.7 per cent, compared to a male rate of 60.9 per cent.

526. A substantial gap between women and men persists in smaller localities, but it is tending to disappear in larger places. School attendance by rural girls has increased slightly over the last few years, thanks to implementation of the *Oportunidades* programme,<sup>16</sup> which has had a significant effect on reducing the gap between boys and girls. In the 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 academic years, the number of children and young people passing from primary to secondary in rural areas increased by 34 per cent thanks to the support provided by this programme.

527. The *School Enrolment Femininity Index* by education level (see table),<sup>17</sup> shows how female participation has increased at all levels; the highest indices are attained in the 2002-2003 school year at the primary, lower secondary, upper secondary and higher levels:<sup>18</sup>

<i>School Year</i>	<i>Preschool</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Lower Secondary</i>	<i>Upper Secondary</i>	<i>Higher</i>
1999-2000	98.5	95.0	95.2	101.0	95.0
2000-2001	98.4	95.3	96.4	102.4	96.3
2001-2002	98.3	95.4	97.0	103.6	97.4
2002-2003	98.0	95.4	97.7	104.0	98.6

*Source:* Ministry of Public Education. Planning, Scheduling and Budgeting Department.

528. In terms of the coverage of education services, the following table shows increasing participation by both women and men between the 2000-2001 and 2002-2003 academic years. At the basic level, participation has increased similarly for both sexes.

<sup>15</sup> This includes the preschool, primary and secondary levels.

<sup>16</sup> For more detailed information on the *Oportunidades* programme, see the information contained in Article 14 and Recommendation 27 of the Fifth Periodic Report of Mexico, in this report.

<sup>17</sup> ECLAC. "Las metas del Milenio y la igualdad de género. El caso de México, Inmujeres," *Mujer y Desarrollo series*, July 2005, p. 52.

<sup>18</sup> Note: Annex 1 shows the rate of school attendance by gender for 2002, compared to official levels in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education, classified by poverty condition.

Indicator	2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Basic coverage	80.6	80.4	81.3	81.3	83.0	83.1
Upper secondary coverage	45.5	47.6	47.5	50.4	49.9	53.1
Higher coverage (including postgraduate)	17.5	17.0	18.1	17.8	18.6	18.5

Source: Ministry of Public Education (SEP).

### Programmes to be highlighted

529. Acting through CONAFE, the SEP continues to implement the *Path To Secondary* programme (Fifth Periodic Report of Mexico and replies to the questions on that Report), which includes training for teachers and parents in regions where opportunities for access to and permanency in secondary school are unequal between women and men. In 2003, the first edition of this programme was published on the CONAFE website and 10,000 printed copies and 6,000 video cassettes were distributed to the delegation of that institution that had the lowest entry rate of girls into secondary school, for the purpose of promoting their registration in secondary school and completion of that education level. In the first CONAFE community secondary experience (2003), 2,000 students and 190 community instructors participated, of whom 55 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively, were women.

530. The National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI), acting through the *Indigenous School Shelters* programme, provides support and helps indigenous children of both sexes of between four and 18 years of age, in localities that do not have education services, to enter and complete basic and upper secondary education. In 2004, it served 61,401 beneficiaries (27,630 girls and 33,771 boys).

531. The Ministry of Energy (SENER) reports that in 2003-2004 it supported its staff, and their family members and community, through the open education programme, helping them with procedures to pursue primary, secondary and preparatory education in the open system. This benefited 191 people: 63 women in primary, 16 in secondary and 83 preparatory.

532. In 2003, INFONAVIT signed two cooperation agreements for academic exchange with Universidad Tec Milenio and Universidad del Valle de México, with the aim of helping employees of the institute to continue their studies, and give their family relatives the opportunity enter upper secondary education.

### Access to the same study programmes, exams, staff, locations and school equipment

533. Article 3 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States proclaims that "Every individual has the right to receive education. The State ... will provide preschool, primary and secondary education. Primary and secondary education are compulsory. The education that the State provides will be free of charge. ... Besides

providing preschool, primary and secondary education, the State will promote and assist in all types and means of education, including higher education...”

534. With the aim of strengthening principles of equality in the educational domain recognized and guaranteed in the Constitution, in relation to the Federal Act for the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination, in September 2004 the Chamber of Deputies passed a Draft Decree adding two paragraphs to Article 2 of the General Education Act, specifying that no student shall be subject to discrimination, punishment or expulsion on the grounds of ethnic origin or gender, among other reasons. It also stipulates that the education authority shall be obliged at all times to provide schools with the physical infrastructure, specialized staff and all other elements necessary to serve the population. As of October 2005, the Chamber of Deputies was considering observations made by the Senate of the Republic for inclusion in that Draft Decree.

535. In Mexico, entry to public education premises at all levels is not restricted by gender; and this is also true of competitive examinations for admission to secondary and higher education, which are published in mass communications media accessible to the public.

536. Preschool education for five-year-old children of both sexes was made compulsory as from the 2004-2005 school year, the date on which the Preschool Education Programme entered into force nationwide.

537. The *Comprehensive Reform of Secondary Education* is being promoted to improve levels of learning and generate conditions for the system and its schools to enforce the compulsory nature of that level of education. Among other aspects it proposes greater flexibility in the use of school time and promotes greater collaboration between teachers.

538. The *Quality Schools Programme* (PEC) incorporated 21,432 schools in the 2005-2006 cycle — a 49.5 per cent increase on those registered in the 2004-2005 cycle. A new self-management model has been implemented in public basic education institutions throughout Mexico, to increase education efficiency based on a participatory planning approach that involves parents, teachers and school directors. This benefits 4.9 million students of both sexes, representing a 29 per cent increase in relation to the 2003-2004 school year.

539. During the 2004-2005 school year, the *Enciclomedia* programme benefited 700,000 students of both sexes, with electronic blackboards, computers, projectors and Internet access installed in over 21,400 5th and 6th grade primary school classrooms. As a result, children in public schools were provided with interactive classrooms using information and communication technologies, and up-to-date contents, to promote interactive education, improve learning, and guarantee equal access to a quality education.

540. In the 2004-2005 academic year, comprehensive programmes for institutional strengthening of upper secondary education were implemented in university undergraduate courses. Participation encompassed 23 public universities, in addition to UNAM and the National Polytechnic Institute (IPN) covering a total of

315 institutions. The SEP provided a total of 400 million pesos in funding<sup>19</sup> for the best qualified projects.

541. For the school year that started in August 2005, primary and secondary schools were supplied with 310 million free text books; and 2 million books were distributed in 55 variants of 33 indigenous languages.

542. Through the *Classroom Libraries Programme* 851,000 units have been created to make books available to all schools and classrooms across the country, with the aim of motivating the reading habit among boys and girls. By late 2005 the national public libraries network is expected to encompass over 7,000 libraries.

543. During the current Government's term of office, 68 new technological universities have been opened.

#### **Elimination of stereotyped concepts through education**

544. The reasons preventing individuals of school age from receiving school education, differ between women and men, except in places where no school is accessible. According to women of 12 years of age and over, the main reason for never studying is that their families prevented them from going to school (34.3 per cent); whereas for men the reason was the need to work to help sustain the family or themselves (24.2 per cent).

545. Various steps have been taken to incorporate the gender perspective into education curricula, policies, programmes, projects and plans, including modification of stereotypes in teacher training. Measures include the production of didactic materials, training, and the signing of collaboration interagency agreements on gender equity and equality, among others. Actions include the following:

546. The national teaching career updating course, entitled *Constructing Gender Equity in the Primary School*, which was applied during the 2003-2004 school year, with a validity of three years. The aim is to cover all teachers of both sexes, in addition to technical-pedagogic advisers in the primary education system throughout the country. This course, together with those aimed at *Gender Mainstreaming in Preschool Education* and *Prevention of Violence from Early Childhood*, were registered in the National Teacher Career System, and were certified and approved for application by the National Permanent Updating Programme (PRONAP) run by SEP.

547. This course, and another on *Construction of Identities and Gender in Secondary School*, was included among the *General Updating Courses. Interagency Working Meeting for the Promotion and Dissemination of Continuous Training Proposals*.

548. The *Network of Education Actions on behalf of Women*, in which all states participate, continued its actions under the current Government, including the following:

- The *Training Workshop on Gender Equity and Basic Education for State Technical Teams*, aimed at network members, state technical workers for PRONAP updating, and teachers from technical teams at the initial, preschool

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<sup>19</sup> US\$ 36.3 million.

and primary school levels. The workshop aims to include the gender perspective in education, and hold training courses with this approach.

- *The Education and the Gender Perspective Contest: School Experiences and Didactic Proposals*. In 2004, SEP launched the third edition of this contest, in which teachers and community instructors of both sexes from the National Council for Educational Development (CONAFE) participated nationwide; 5,980 entries were received and the winners were published.
- *Training Workshops on Gender Equity, an Educational Matter*. Participants included state updating mechanisms, primary teachers and state mechanisms for the advancement of women.
- The 500 teachers centres contain reference materials on the gender perspective in education: didactic packages aimed at primary and secondary school, entitled *To Know More About Gender and Education*, published by Inmujeres.

549. As a result of collaboration agreements with academia and other institutions, efforts to promote the gender perspective in the curricula, policies, programmes and projects of Higher Education Institutions (IES) have been strengthened. Inmujeres has signed agreements with SEP, UNAM, the Latin American Social Science Faculty (FLACSO), the UNAM University Gender Studies Programme (PUEG), the National Association of Higher Education Institutions (ANUIES), the Centre for Research and Higher Studies in Social Anthropology (CIESAS) and the National Science and Technology Council (CONACYT). The following actions are included in the framework of some of these agreements:

- Under the Inmujeres-ANUIES agreement, the Institute issued recommendations on gender issues for the initial and preschool education curriculum. The *National Network of Academic Links on Gender* was also established, to promote the gender perspective in IESs through five major lines of action.

550. CONAFE held gender equity workshops through community instructors in both preschool and primary school. Workshops have also been held under the title *Let's Educate for Peace*, and *Men and Women Understand Each Other, Value and Learn from Our Differences*, for 44,000 teachers, including trainers, academic coordinators and community instructors.

551. In 2003 and 2004, the SEP used the education television satellite network (EDUSAT) to transmit roughly 20 programmes per month on issues of gender equity and the prevention of violence. It also broadcast television programmes that included teleconferences and roundtables, to support the training for facilitators teaching the course on *Construction of Identities and Gender in Secondary School*. The SEP and Inmujeres held a joint cycle of four teleconferences for teachers on *Gender and Basic Education*, which was also transmitted by the EDUSAT network.

552. At the state level, updating courses for teachers included the following: *Gender Equity as a Factor of Solidarity-Based Coexistence in Basic Education* in Aguascalientes; *Are We Offering Girls and Boys the Same Opportunities?* in Hidalgo; and *Gender Equity in Basic Education* in Nuevo León, among others. The SEP provided updating for state teachers at Colegio de la Frontera Sur, through a diploma course that covered issues such as education with a gender perspective, participatory education, and others.

553. Training was also provided for staff at state education ministries and the National Council of Indigenous Peoples. The project on *Democratic Coexistence in the Family* was applied along with other programmes and courses such as *Path to Secondary*, *Constructing Gender Equity in Primary School*, and the *Education for Equity* programme.

554. In 2003, the SEP launched a contest on *Education and the Gender Perspective. School Experiences*, which gave rise to 32 workshops and conferences for officials of both sexes and teachers in all states.

555. In 2004, the INEA held over 30 training workshops for institutional staff and solidarity education mechanisms in 15 states on the gender perspective, sexuality and self-esteem; and it also worked on educational modules relating to the family.

556. In early 2005, a contest was held for the first *National Forum on Gender in Teaching, Research and Teacher Training*, organized by Inmujeres, SEP, the National Pedagogy University (UPN) and the *Updating and Training Directorate for Teachers in the Educación Normal Training System*, with the aim of presenting projects and research that incorporate the gender perspective in school and in teacher training.

557. In terms of publications on this issue, in 2003, INEA held a workshop on *Gender Language* for authors of educational materials for that institution. In that year also, CONAFE published and disseminated a publication on the *Rights of Boys and Girls*; and Inmujeres publish a book on *Gender: a Necessary Perspective in Preschool and Initial Education*, which was republished in 2004.

#### **Scholarships and other subsidies for continuing studies**

558. In 2004 through the *Oportunidades* programme,<sup>20</sup> SEP awarded 5,100,379 scholarships to girls, boys and young people attending primary through upper secondary education; 2,556,204 of these grants were for women and 2,544,175 for men. SEDESOL awarded a larger number of scholarships to girls in secondary and upper secondary education, and larger total amount for girls and women students with children. Table 10.1 of the annex to this Article shows the distribution of scholarships awarded through the *Oportunidades* programme in 2000-2006.

559. In 2003, the SEP awarded 4,577,009 scholarships, benefiting 2,280,136 women and 203,002 indigenous people and/or persons with disability; and it increased the number of scholarships for girl students from low-income families by 25 per cent (279,718 scholarships awarded in 2003 compared to 223,903 in 2002); it also allocated 10 per cent of the scholarship budget to girls and women from deprived sectors (indigenous, disabled, street children, older adults). As of June 2003, SEDESOL had provided 85,000 school shelter services benefiting over 2,158,338 women with scholarships, and boys and girls between six and 14 years of age, and over 4 million mothers.

560. In the 2003-2004 school year, SEP awarded 849,042 scholarships to low-income students in the upper secondary education subsystem, of which 53.5 per cent were for women; and, through CONAFE, it awarded 66,392 scholarships to former

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<sup>20</sup> For further information on the *Oportunidades* program see Recommendation 27 of this Report.

young teachers in rural communities to enable them to continue their studies, having completed their social service. Of these, 59.6 per cent were women. In 2003, CONAFE granted 63,837 scholarships in the Federal District, of which 22,011 were for girls and boys from single-parent families. The grants were worth 256 pesos per month for 10 months.

561. The SEP also allocated funds in the period September 2004 to July 2005, for 834 scholarship holders from the fifth semester of the Colegio de Bachilleras, of whom 74.4 per cent were women.

562. CONAFE is implementing the *Rural Education Funding Programme* (FIDUCAR), which awarded 32,112 scholarships in 2004, of which 15,059 were for women students from municipalities with high levels of marginalization; in 2003, it awarded 34,000 scholarships for transport and accommodation, of which 51 per cent were for girls from isolated and deprived regions. This programme benefited 12,137 communities during the 2004-2005 school year.

563. The SEP is also seeking to encourage participation by women in the science and technology areas, providing roughly 6,000 scholarships for women and 8,000 for men, with a total of 13,636 scholarships in these areas.

564. Most of the beneficiaries of the *National Programme of Scholarships for Higher Education* (PRONABES) are women (just over 50 per cent of total scholarships awarded). From 2001 to June 2005, a total of 399,300 scholarships were awarded to low-income young people for the purpose of pursuing higher studies.

565. In the 2002-2003 school year, PRONABES awarded 94,539 scholarships for low-income students enrolled in *licenciatura* programmes or university higher technical courses, in public higher education institutions; just over half of those scholarships were awarded to women. For the 2003-2004 academic year, 122,642 scholarships were awarded, of which 67,059 were for women: 54 per cent new scholarships, and 55 per cent renewals. In the 2004-2005 year, 137,852 scholarships were awarded, 56 per cent of which were for women.

566. Through the *Project to Support the Academic Development of Indigenous Youth*, CDI provided economic support and took actions to monitor indigenous students in higher education. In 2004, the project was applied in 22 states and in the Federal District, and 370 scholarships were awarded of which 53 per cent were for women.

567. In some APF institutions, women civil servants were given help to obtain scholarships, an exemplified by Ministry of the Navy (SEMAR) which awarded 58 scholarships in 2003.

568. At the state level, some mechanisms for the advancement of women provide support by arranging scholarships to enable girls and young women to continue their studies. For example in 2003 the Instituto Poblano de la Mujer and CONACYT granted 11 thesis-scholarships for *licenciatura* and masters degrees, through the third call for proposals for thesis scholarships entitled "*Carmen Serdán*", which promotes the training of researchers of both sexes and analysis of the status of women in the state.

**Access to permanent education, functional literacy and adult education programmes**

569. According to the UNDP Human Development Report 2005, educational inequalities as measured by illiteracy rates vary from 3 per cent in Mexico City to over 20 per cent in Chiapas and Guerrero. In municipalities that are predominantly rural, indigenous and mountainous, the literacy rate is 28 per cent for the entire population. According to data from the 2000 census, the overall illiteracy rate in Mexico for that year was 9.5 per cent, and the female rate was 11.3 per cent.

570. Illiteracy is highest among people over 60 years of age, particularly women living in rural localities. In 2003, roughly 95.5 per cent of the population between eight and 14 years of age knew how to read and write. In rural areas, 24.8 per cent of women and 17.1 per cent of men over 15 years of age cannot read or write.

571. Since 2000, SEP has been applying the *Education for Life and Work Model* (MEVyT) which successfully combines literacy for women with initial education (not school-based) for early childhood in rural and indigenous zones (See also Recommendation 27 of this Report).

572. INEA has targeted its action on the promotion and supply of literacy, primary and secondary schooling for individuals of 15 years of age and older who have not attended or completed their basic education. In 2004, INEA served roughly 1.7 million Mexicans, 66.8 per cent of them women; and of these, 54 per cent are mothers. In addition, 622,206 students completed their basic education studies, of whom over 400,000 were women: 97,643 on literacy courses, 107,687 primary, and 197,703 secondary.

573. At the state level, in 2004, the Sinaloa Institute for Women signed an agreement with the Sinaloa Institute for Adult Education. In 2003 the Querétaro State Council for Women consolidated the *Indigenous Education Project* and a *Primary Education Programme for Young People* between 10 and 14 years of age.

**Terminal inefficiency, school dropout and other programmes**

574. In the 2002-2003 school year, terminal efficiency among women at the primary, secondary, professional-technical, and undergraduate levels was higher than that of men. The lowest rates of terminal efficiency occur in technical courses: 46.5 per cent of men and 54.7 per cent for women, with an 8.2 percentage point gap between the two. Whereas, in primary school, roughly 9 out of every 10 students of both sexes complete within the established time period, at the undergraduate level only five out of every 10 men and seven out of every 10 women complete in two or three years, as provided for in the respective study plans.

575. Terminal efficiency has also been greater among women according to the different educational modalities. In the 2002-2003 school year, participation by women and men was as follows: Education for workers, 74 per cent women and 64.4 per cent men; Tele-secondary, 81.9 per cent women and 80.4 per cent men; and the Technical modality, 81.4 per cent women and 70.5 per cent men.

576. The gender difference in terms of school drop out rises with level of education. In the 2002-2003 school year, the gap at primary school level was only 0.4 percentage points, with boys registering a dropout rate of 1.7 per cent and girls 1.3 per cent; in secondary the difference is 2.7 (8 out of every 100 boys compared



to 6 out of every 100 girls); at the professional-technical level, the gap between the sexes is largest at 7.5 percentage points; while at the undergraduate level the gap is 5.3 points.

### **Programmes**

577. The *Programme of Scholarships for Young Mothers and Pregnant Girls* has been operating since the 2004-2005 school year, enabling women in those situations to continue their basic education studies or to join a non-school-based modality. In 2004 a total of 10 million pesos were allocated to the programme. In that school year, 1,152 scholarships were awarded: 21.4 per cent for students of primary school and 78.6 per cent for secondary students. Nine states reported that some scholarship holders speak one of the indigenous languages. Nearly 70 per cent of scholarship holders are between 15 and 17 years of age.

578. The SEP designed the *Second Opportunity* programme to encourage pregnant teenagers to stay in school, providing economic and school support to help them cope with motherhood and continue studying at the same time.

579. The *Educational Continuity Programme* targets girls and boys and young people who do not have primary or secondary schools in their communities; and it provides financial support for accommodation expenses or transport to places where such services are available; 31,269 scholarships were awarded in the 2004-2005 school cycle.

580. Through the *Basic Education Incentives Programme*, 63,837 scholarships were awarded in the Federal District in the 2002-2003 school year, of which 22,011 were for girls and boys from single-parent families. As part of these incentives, an economic incentive was provided to roughly 44,000 community instructors, for 30 or 60 months.

581. Education services also continue to be supplied in rural areas through the Tele-secondary modality (see the Fifth Periodic Report of Mexico to CEDAW). Absorption and terminal efficiency, including bilinguals and persons with disabilities, have increased for women in this education modality, although without matching the male figures. School absorption for women increased from 17.96 per cent in 2000-2001 academic year to 19.09 per cent in 2002-2003, whereas for men, the increase was from 18.94 per cent to 19.80 per cent.

	2000-2001			2001-2002			2002-2003		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Absorption									
<b>Telesecondary</b>	18.94%	17.96%	<b>18.46%</b>	19.51%	18.80%	<b>19.16%</b>	19.80%	19.09%	<b>19.44%</b>

Source: Data supplied by the Ministry of Public Education (SEP).

582. In this educational modality, terminal efficiency is also greater among women than among men. In the 2000-2001 school cycle, the figure for women was 78.1 per cent, rising to 81.9 per cent in 2002-2003, whereas for men the corresponding rates were 76.2 per cent and 80.4 per cent.

583. To support the integration of refugees of both sexes, COMAR is working for revalidation of studies and access to basic education and technical training for refugee women, without discriminating against male refugees. <mailto:refugiad@s>.

584. At the state level, several mechanisms for the advancement of women are assisting with the regularization of educational records, to help persuade women and girls to remain in school.

### **Participation in sport and physical education**

585. The *Municipal and School Centres Programme* provides facilities for systematic participation in sport for the entire population; the centres are attended by trained staff and personnel from schools, benefiting students of basic education. In the period April-December 2003, a total of 254,485 women attended (28.16 per cent), and 649,361 men.

586. The *National and Selective Events Programme* promotes competitive sport and young talent at the federal level. The National Olympics were attended by 35 sports bodies in 45 disciplines with athletes from seven to 20 years of age competing. The 2003 version also included paralympic sports in eight disciplines. Total participation in these events in their different stages amounted to 2,771,970 athletes: 1,123,326 women (40.53 per cent), and 1,648,644 men.

587. In addition, traditional and indigenous games and sports have been held to promote and disseminate the values of indigenous physical culture; in the 2003 version, 53 games and sports were included, with attendance by 16 states and 520 athletes participating: 208 women (40 per cent) and 312 men.

588. At the higher education level, the *Universiada Nacional* event was held in 2003 with participation by 782,273 athletes: 312,908 women (40 per cent) and 469,365 men.

589. In the *High-Performance Programme*, the *Project for Comprehensive Support for Athletes* targets athletes obtaining the first three places at the National Olympics, or sportsmen and women proposed by a National Sports Federation. The support provided consists of facilities, sports equipment, a trainer and funding; in 2003, 927 women and 1,260 men benefited in this way.

590. The *Elite Sports Project* provides support to sportsmen and women ranked among the first eight places in the world in Olympic disciplines. The project helps to develop maximum capacities among sportsmen and women for international events. In 2003, 54 athletes were supported: 24 women and 33 men.

591. In 2003, the CONADE *Physical Activation Programme* had a total of 18,991,169 participants, including 7,463,529 girls and women (39.30 per cent).

592. The *Sports Trainer Certification Programme*, backed by the CONADE National Sports Trainers School, gave certification to a total of 29,247 trainers in 2003: 9,387 women (32.1 per cent) and 19,860 men.

593. In some cases, joint sporting and cultural activities are promoted, such as the *Juegos Bancarios* (Bank Games) event held by BANCOMEXT, in which 61 women and 119 men participated in 2003, obtaining 75.4 per cent and 51.2 per cent of medals respectively. An *Anniversary Athletics Race* was also organized, providing an opportunity for participation not only for BANCOMEXT staff but also for their families: 157 women participated in this (41.76 per cent). For further information on sports participation, see Article 13 of this Report.

### Informational material that helps to ensure family health and well-being

594. In September 2004, the Chamber of Deputies passed a Draft Decree reforming Article 7 of the General Education Act, in relation to the promotion of health education. As of October 2005, the observations made by the Senate of the Republic were being considered for inclusion by the Chamber of Deputies.

595. In the MEVyT framework, specific training programmes have been designed for trainers dealing with young people and adults, on issues of gender, sexuality, family and violence, young people, self-esteem and human rights, and others. These workshops were provided to personnel in INEA central offices and state institutes and delegations. Roughly 100 workshops have been held throughout the country since 2002. In 2004-2005, more than 1,200,000 people studied the over 50 MEVyT modules. Average accreditation exceeded 80 per cent and the demand for the material surpassed institutional expectations.

596. Actions taken by CONEVyT-INEA include the following:

(a) Implementation of short courses and workshops on issues relating to sexual and reproductive health, sexuality and family planning. A mini-course on HIV/AIDS was designed and posted on the CONEVyT portal, and another on sexuality, along with five updated online courses on *Being Young; Juvenile Sexuality; Being Parents, a Shared Experience; Education of Our Children; and Let's Get to Know Each Other*. In addition, instructional designs for mini-courses are currently being prepared on *Paternity; Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs); Pregnancy and Contraceptive Methods; and Masculinity*.

(b) As of November 2005, 17 modules had been prepared in indigenous languages, and bilingual versions, with Spanish as a second language, together with education materials for temporary workers and indigenous population groups, dealing with aspects of gender, violence and health for women. Two modules were completed for mothers who are educators; and two further modules are currently in process, together with a new update on modules of the family, young people, addictions and health; as well as eight educational modules for indigenous population groups on Spanish as a second language and bilingual literacy, in the new curriculum framework.

(c) In coordination with Inmujeres, various institutions and three CSOs developed an educational module entitled *Your Home, My Employment* for domestic employees who are able to read and write, but have not completed primary or secondary education. Contents relate to self-esteem, employment relations, health and work.

(d) Twenty information leaflets were prepared and distributed on issues relating to sexuality, STIs, HIV/AIDS, paternity, equality between men and women, pregnancy and contraceptive methods, among other things, in the framework of the SEDENA-SEP-INEA *Education for Life project*, which has been operating from 1997 to 2005. These leaflets are currently being included in modular packages in the regular education system; and videos have been prepared on the same subjects. The project targets young men of 18 years of age or older doing their compulsory military service; it enables them, without academic requirements, to address different facets of their immediate reality and share their experience by discussing such issues as communication, family relations, sexuality, human rights and addictions, among others.

597. Other agencies have also carried out various actions:

The SEP held a training and updating course-workshop entitled *Sixth National Workshop on Gender, Sexuality and Addictions*, at Colegio de la Frontera Sur, in Chiapas; and it held four workshops for teachers in the diploma course on *Gender, Sexuality and Addictions*.

598. In the framework of the *Women and Health Programme* (PROMSA), it implemented a nationwide educational strategy to train teachers from the public basic education system. The topics considered included domestic and sexual violence and violence against women, and the prevention thereof.

599. The Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB) prepared the education module *Pregnancy, a Life Project*, as reported in Recommendation 37 of this Report.

600. Other actions at the national and state levels include dissemination and training materials on sexual and reproductive health, family planning, prevention of breast and cervical-uterine cancer, addictions, HIV/AIDS and teenage pregnancy, as also reported under Article 12 and Recommendation 37 of this Report.

#### **Article 11**

601. Over the last 30 years, female labour-market participation has more than doubled, thereby challenging public institutions to ensure equal opportunities in employment, wages and benefits that affect not only the female worker, but all families.

602. Although the Constitution of the United Mexican States establishes that everyone has the right to decent and socially useful work, the fact is that “part of the female population continues to be employed in low-quality jobs that are part-time for market reasons, or else in jobs that involve long working hours and low pay ...,” as highlighted in the Report of Mexico on the Millennium Development Goals submitted this year to the United Nations General Assembly. The report points out that women are mainly employed in the informal sector, i.e. the sector consisting of microenterprises or own-account work, without an employment contract or social security coverage.

603. The aforementioned report also notes that rising levels of female labour-market participation are associated with greater educational attainment: “... in 2004, the participation rate for women of 12 years and older was 27.6 per cent among those with no schooling, but double that among women with higher education (63.1 per cent).”

604. The employment strategies contained in the National Development Plan 2000-2006 (PND) include promotion of a new employment culture, which became one of the key objectives of the National Labour Policy Programme 2001-2006.

605. Five key pillars sustain specific public policy actions in the labour market domain: employment, training, productivity, competitiveness, and standard of living. The first pillar establishes that “public policy on employment should strengthen the role played by women in various social, economic and political domains, based on respect for their status and equal opportunities to enable them to achieve full professional and human development; it is therefore important to deepen and extend actions that contribute by raising awareness among the various sectors to ensure that

their contribution is adequately remunerated, in keeping with the importance of the productive tasks they perform.”

606. The specific objectives of Proequidad include “Promotion of equal economic opportunities between men and women by promoting programmatic measures of an affirmative nature from a gender perspective.”

### **Economic participation of women**

607. In the first quarter of 2005, the first and new *National Occupation and Employment Survey* (ENOE) was held, coordinated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (STPS) and the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI). Some of the results of this survey are shown in the following table.

608. In the first quarter of 2005, the Economically Active Population (EAP), totalled 42.8 million people and represented 57.4 per cent of the total population of working age, i.e. 14 or older; 52.1 per cent of the EAP live in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants; 13.8 per cent in medium-sized cities, and the remaining 34.1 per cent in smaller towns and rural areas.

Table 2.1

#### **Structure of the EAP by degree of urbanization and by gender**

	<i>National</i>	<i>Most urbanized areas</i> <sup>1/</sup>	<i>Medium urbanization</i> <sup>2/</sup>	<i>Low urbanization</i> <sup>3/</sup>	<i>Rural areas</i> <sup>4/</sup>
	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Men	100	49.7	13.4	13.5	23.4
Women	100	56.4	14.6	13.3	15.8

1/ Localities of at least 100,000 inhabitants.

2/ Localities with 15,000-99,999 inhabitants.

3/ Localities with 2,500-14,999 inhabitants.

4/ Localities with less than 2,500 inhabitants.

609. Labour-market participation rates by age reveal notable gender differences. In the case of men, there is a high frequency of early entry into the labour force, since 43.7 per cent of men between 14 and 19 years of age are either working for looking for a job. In contrast, only 21.5 per cent of women are economically active in this age group, and their participation rate rises to 43.8 per cent in the 20-24 age group, and to 52 per cent between 40 and 44 years old.

610. As of the first quarter of 2005, employed women accounted for 35.6 per cent of the employed EAP. Of the 1.66 million openly unemployed reported for that quarter nationwide, 667,000 were women (40.2 per cent). According to the 2005 ENOE survey, 65.4 per cent of the unemployed live in large cities and the remaining 34.6 per cent in less built-up areas and rural zones.

611. Job segregation persists. Women continue to be mostly employed in occupations such as personal services; one of the most frequent being domestic service, which accounts for one out of every 10 women employed (see table 11.1 of the Annex to this Article).

**Promotion and dissemination of labour rights.**

612. In 2002 and up to 2005, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (STPS) carried out the following dissemination and promotion activities:

- *Permanent Campaign to Dignify Women's Employment Conditions.*
- Distribution of over 100,000 *Charters on the Rights and Obligations of Women Workers.*
- Distribution of some 20,226 triptychs and 3,862 posters on the rights and obligations of women workers, to public and private institutions, CSOs and interested persons, through the Federal Labour Delegations (DFTs).
- Over 21,035 posters denouncing the requirement for a non-pregnancy certificate and promoting the valuation of women's work distributed to APF agencies and institutions throughout Mexico, and to CSOs and DFTs.
- 200,000 LADATEL phone cards, containing information on the rights of women workers, distributed in the cities of Morelia, Toluca, Cancún, Ciudad Victoria, and Jalapa and in the Federal District in 2002.
- Transmission in 2003 of a radio spot on *Dignifying Women's Employment Conditions,*
- Implementation in 2002 of the Plan *for Strategic Linkage with DFTs,* with four forums held on *Women with Equal Opportunities in the New Labour Culture,* in the states of Michoacán, Mexico, Quintana Roo and Veracruz.
- Awareness-raising campaign on *Reconciling Family and Work* in the "Metro" public transport system of Mexico City, to be extended to other media in 2006.
- Visits to women serving prison sentences, and working meetings on equity and employment development for women in prison, for the purpose of developing a diagnostic study on education and job training among women held in custody. Working roundtables were also held on the labour-market environment for persons released from prison.

613. The STPS also implemented a project entitled *Gender Training in the New Labour Culture,* to disseminate the gender perspective as a tool of analysis to promote equity between men and women in the labour market, harmony in the different domains of women's work; and to achieve their full and committed participation. Gender training was also provided to staff in 25 DFTs; a *Gender Manual for Promotion and Training in the Gender Perspective in the New Labour Culture* was produced, and campaigns and training were provided on the gender perspective for NGOs, STPS staff, and officials of both sexes of other public-sector bodies.

614. In the framework of the joint campaign with Inmujeres to promote fair laws (*Vamos por Leyes Justas*), 10,428 posters were distributed nationwide on the subjects of equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and on the non-requirement of non-pregnancy certificate. A written version was also published in national-circulation newspapers in the Federal District. In addition, 14,982 *Charters of the Rights and Obligations of Women Workers* have been disseminated and distributed, along with 4,958 *Listings of Institutional Services,* 4,797 *Comparisons of Legislation on Sexual Harassment at Work,* 4,924 posters

*Against Sexual Harassment at Work*, and 7,496 posters *Against the Requirement for a Non-Pregnancy Certificate*.

615. The CNDH is implementing an information campaign entitled *Women Workers Know Your Rights*, targeting women in various domains. This is being disseminated through the state Human Rights Commissions.

616. In 2004 the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Board (JFCA) sent current legislation and international conventions ratified by Mexico to the members of the Special Boards, asking them to give special attention to the rights of women and working mothers.

617. In 2002-2003 Inmujeres carried out a national campaign on the Rights of Women at Work and in Education, which it disseminated through printed and electronic media.

### **Equal pay**

618. Although Mexican legislation establishes that equal work should receive equal pay, regardless of sex or nationality, in practice there is a clear inequality between the income of men and women. Women's overall average incomes are roughly 35 per cent lower than those of men, with a greater discrepancy at the top of the income distribution than at the bottom. The best paid 10 per cent of men earn 50 per cent more than the best paid 10 per cent of women, whereas the worst paid 10 per cent of men earn from 25 per cent to 27 per cent more than the worst paid women. The difference is aggravated in the case of workers without incomes, most of whom are women. This imbalance is present in both rural and urban zones, but is greater in the countryside: 75 per cent of the female EAP in the primary sector do not receive any income.

619. A positive aspect to highlight is that between 1998 and 2004, the proportion of women working unpaid fell from 16.8 per cent to 12.8 per cent of the employed female EAP, although the figure remains high.

620. The Report of Mexico on the Millennium Development Goals clearly states that "average income from wages and salaries among women, according to years of study, does not match the respective male figures. Mean female incomes average 83.4 per cent of the corresponding male incomes. The figure varies according to number of years of schooling, and it is precisely between 13 and 16 years of education that women's average income comes closest to the average for men. The report adds that "women continue to be employed in traditionally female and, above all, low-productivity and consequently low-paid activities."

621. In efforts to eliminate such differences, Inmujeres and STPS have disseminated printed material to promote the right to equal pay for equal work. The National Commission on Minimum Wages continues to set wages without taking gender into account, as established by national legislation, ILO Equal Remuneration Convention (No. 100), and also in CEDAW General Recommendation 13.

### **Protection for women in relation to marriage and pregnancy**

622. Article 123 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States establishes that within the social security framework, "Women during pregnancy will not receive work that requires considerable effort and signifies a danger to their

health in relation to their pregnancy. They will get a break of six weeks rest before the birth, and six weeks after it, in which they will receive their entire wages or salary, and keep their position and their benefits. In their nursing period, they will have two special breaks each day, of one half hour each, to nurse their babies.”

623. In this regard, the STPS continues to supervise and enforce Official Mexican Regulations 003-STPS-1999, 006-STPS-2000, 007-STPS-2000, 008-STPS-2001 and 023-STPS-2003, relating to preventing pregnant or lactating women from: undertaking activities that expose them to phytosanitary inputs, pesticides or fertilizers; lifting heavy loads during pregnancy and in the first 10 weeks after childbirth; lifting weights heavier than 20 kg in normal circumstances; and preventing pregnant women from working in underground mines, or at the work face of opencast mines.

624. The *First National Meeting of Women Workers, Protection of Maternity: For Unionism with Gender Equity*, was held in coordination with the Regional Confederation of Mexican Women Workers (CROM).

625. Agreements at the state level include corporate support for breast-feeding in the State of Coahuila; childcare for low-income working mothers provided by the State Council on Women of Querétaro; and amendment of the general working conditions issued by the Government of the State of Michoacán, to abolish the pregnancy test as a requirement for seeking employment. This state granted women workers the right to 90 days’ rest on full pay, in addition to the prenatal rest period; and it recognized the entitlement of workers who are the husbands or partners of women workers to 10 calendar days’ leave on full pay following the birth of their children.

626. The collaboration agreement between the State of Yucatán and the STPS aimed to disseminate Mexican legislation relating to the protection of women workers, prevent requests for pregnancy tests for women applying for a job, and promote the establishment of childcare units in the workplace.

#### **Unpaid domestic work**

627. According to the Report of Mexico on the Millennium Development Goals, “historically, domestic work has not been recognized, irrespective of the value it generates by facilitating people’s daily activities in the outside world. Domestic tasks are distributed very unequally between women and men. In 2002 the latter devoted on average 7.4 hours per week to domestic work whereas women spent 37.1 hours on this activity. Men spend an average of 2.4 hours per week engaged in childcare, whereas women devote an average of 7.1 hours to this activity.”

628. A significant piece of information in the report is that, in 2000, only 4.7 per cent of the population under six years of age were looked after in a public child-care unit, and almost 4 per cent in a private unit, whereas 62 per cent of the population of that age were cared for by a family member. The remainder were cared for by a person paid to do so, or by “others”.

629. With the aim of providing tools for valuing domestic work, Inmujeres conducted a *Study on Unpaid Domestic Work*. It also published documents on: *The Use of Time and Contributions in Mexican Households*; *Survey of the Use of Time and Potential for Ascertaining Gender Inequities*; and *Unpaid Domestic Work in*



*Mexico: an Estimate of its Economic Value through the National Survey on the Use of Time 2002.*

630. In 2004, a *Special Project on Domestic Work in Mexico* was undertaken to promote the valuation of such work and encourage capacity development, income opportunities and social protection among domestic workers of both sexes. The project also included a *Campaign to Revalue Domestic Work* in the media.

631. The SEDESOL study on *Women's Contribution* found that women who undertake household tasks contribute 17 per cent of national wealth. In rural areas, it is estimated that women between 30 and 40 years of age devote over 14 hours per day to household activities, without receiving payment.

632. In response to this recognition, a memorandum of agreement has been presented in the Senate of the Republic, to analyse the possibility of including unpaid domestic work in Mexico's system of national accounts. The memorandum, which refers to the Committee's General Recommendation 17, identifies a number of benefits arising from including domestic work in the national accounts.

#### **Violence against women: sexual harassment at work**

633. In accordance with the provisions established by the Committee in General Recommendation 19, on sexual harassment, Inmujeres held a cycle of conferences and undertook analysis on *Sexual Harassment: a Problem of Labour Health and Gender Inequity*, in the Federal District and also in Yucatán and Jalisco. It is also conducting permanent studies and research on the problem of women in their employing environment, and implemented an awareness-raising campaign on the problem of sexual harassment in the media nationwide and in the "Metro" public transport system in the Federal District. It also held conferences on sexual harassment at work.

634. For 2005, it designed a comprehensive strategy against harassment at work, which includes the following actions: (i) monitoring of legal bills, reforms and additions on this issue; (ii) preparation and design of critical paths for dealing with the problem of sexual harassment at work in public and private workplaces; and (iii) workshops and training for civil servants and staff of private enterprise and unions.

635. The STPS has also carried out actions in this area, such as the event on *Sexual Harassment and Workplace Violence*, in coordination with the Women's Institute of the State of Morelos, which addressed issues such as gender violence, violence in the workplace and the repercussions of domestic violence in the workplace.

#### **Training**

636. The STPS programme on *Multi-Skill Training for Work* was implemented with an equity vision prioritizing the training of trainers. The number of people attended rose by 86 per cent from 1,391 to 2,592. The proportion of women in the instructor and trainer training category also grew from 38.6 per cent of to 42.6 per cent from 2003 to 2004, which makes it possible to expect further progress on training with a gender perspective.

637. Women accounted for 37 per cent of the 111,550 people served by the *Training Support Programme* in 2004, representing a two percentage point increase on the

2001 figure. Women also accounted for 50 per cent of the 1,363 people served in the *Human Development Training Programme*.

638. In collaboration with other agencies (SEDESOL, SSA, SEP, INEA-CONEVyT, BANSEFI, Inmujeres and the Community and Social Services Work-Competence Board (CONOCER), the STPS provided training and certification to domestic employees through a pilot programme for the *Certification of Work Skills* in the state of Aguascalientes, the aim of which was to professionalize 1,200 domestic employees out of the 18,000 working in this activity in that state.

639. In addition, 908 reports were distributed entitled *Dale la Mano a tus Manos* (Lend Your Sisters a Hand) during the *Forum on Domestic Work*, held in 2003. This aimed to promote recognition of the importance of a legal framework and adequate environment to facilitate comprehensive skill development and technical training for the personal and professional development of people who carry out domestic tasks, and thereby promote better functioning of the family and society.

640. In relation to the training of women employees at its various branches, in 2004 BANCOMEXT undertook a review of its job regulations and training to introduce the gender perspective. In the same year, it also prepared a conceptual framework on gender equity, for dissemination among the institution's staff.

641. In 2003 and 2004, the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) developed the *Complementary Training Programme for Women Workers*, to boost their employment performance; 17,473 women workers participated nationwide from all hierarchical levels, in modules, workshops, courses and roundtables. Meanwhile, INFONAVIT promoted women's participation in training activities, for a total of 656 participants, 50 per cent of whom were women.

642. SENER has implemented an *Annual Training Programme*. In 2004, 156 courses were given attended by 943 women and 1,074 men. The SSP organized an *Interagency Roundtable to Conduct a Diagnostic Study of Training and Work for the Incorporation of Maquila Workers in the Country's Prisons*. Four working roundtables were analysed in the state prisons of Puebla, Querétaro, Aguascalientes, Hidalgo and the Federal District.

643. At the local level, women's institutes in Baja California Sur, Puebla and Michoacán have training programmes for women entrepreneurs and domestic workers, in some cases implemented through agreements with other agencies such as SE, STPS and SEDESOL. Sometimes the training is complemented by economic support for unemployed women.

644. In collaboration with the Government Employee Union Federation (FSTSE) and supported by the Network of Women Unionists, in 2003 Inmujeres implemented the *Permanent Training Programme on Gender and Unionism*, providing training to representatives and union leaders of 42 unions affiliated to FSTSE (see also Recommendation 35 of this Report).

#### **Programme for More and Better Jobs for Women in Mexico**

645. The STPS gender unit executes this programme, on which the Committee was informed through the Fifth Periodic Report.

646. Outstanding achievements have been obtained by 20 maquila firms in terms of training provided to 413 women social promoters who work to humanize the

production line, act as lobbyists vis-à-vis the firm, and refer other women to mechanisms that can deal with their problems. Other key achievements of this programme include: the commitment by participating firms to continue the programme by joining the *Asociación Civil Gotas de Valor* (“Grains of Sand” Civil Association); formation of a network of instructors, facilitators and consultants on gender equity; generation of synergies between institutions at all levels of government to promote similar projects; high economic and social profitability of the resources allocated, and wide-ranging willingness of actors to improve the employability of women. The programme was also applied in maquila enterprises in Ciudad Juárez and Yucatán and with microentrepreneurs in Chiapas, Veracruz and Yucatán.

### **Collaboration agreements**

647. Acting through the Federal Labour Delegations (DFTs), the STPS signed 15 agreements and voluntary undertakings with various associations of women entrepreneurs in the state of Aguascalientes; with the state governments in Sonora and Yucatán; with various firms in Coahuila and Querétaro; with women and professional associations in Durango, and with the State Institute for Women in Jalisco. The main objective is to generate actions making it possible to improve the working conditions of women, eliminate the requirement of a test to certify non-pregnancy as a condition for hiring, not requiring accreditation of the use of contraceptives as a condition for their permanency in employment, and promoting programmes on family responsibilities and corporate support for breast-feeding.

648. The consensus agreement between the National Council of the Maquila Export Industry (CNIME) and the STPS remains in force and is awaiting a quantification of beneficiaries. The agreement was signed in 2002, and seeks to improve the employment conditions of women workers in the maquila export industry.

### **Research and studies**

649. The concern expressed in the Convention to make it possible for parents to combine their family obligations with their work responsibilities has also been a concern of the new employment culture. Accordingly, in the framework of the *Multifaceted Programme to Support Training and Employment (PACE)*, the study on *Reconciliation of Work and Family Life to Achieve Equal Opportunities* was approved and implemented for the purpose of analysing the work situation and family responsibilities undertaken by women and men.

650. In 2003, Inmujeres implemented the *Schools with Extended Timetables* project, involving documentary research, internal review and incorporation of the results of field research on the operation of extended timetables.

651. The *Model for Recognition of Good Labour Practices* with regard to gender equity, applicable to firms and unions across the country, aims to provide theoretical and practical national and international data to implement such a model.

### **Statistics with a gender breakdown**

652. Pursuant to General Recommendation 9 of the Committee, and the recommendation made to Mexico to compile data with a gender breakdown, INEGI generated the following information in 2004:

- Four quarters of the National Employment Survey.
- National Survey on Consumer Confidence (monthly).
- National Household Income and Expenditure Survey (ENIGH), 2004.
- National Survey of the Availability and Use of Information Technologies in the Home, 2004.
- National Survey of Employment and Social Security, 2004.
- National Survey of Public Security, 2004.
- Survey on the Level of Placement and Permanency in Employment, 2004.

653. In addition, various surveys were conducted that were designed with the gender perspective in mind:

- National Survey on the Use of Time, 2002.
- National Survey on Public Perception of Science and Technology, 2003.
- National Survey on the Dynamic of Household Relations, (ENDIREH) 2003.
- National Survey of Health and Ageing in Mexico, 2003.
- Survey on Conditions of Life (in collaboration with UIA and CIDE).

654. The STPS generated information with a gender breakdown in PROFEDET, FONACOT, and in Programmes to Support Employment and Training. In that framework, Inmujeres held the Second International Meeting of Experts on Surveys of the Use, Measurement and Valuation of Time.

655. Inmujeres also produced the following publications:

- *Mexican Women and Work I* (statistics on the economic participation of women, their labour-market profile, occupation groups, etc).
- *Mexican Women and Work II* (gender division of work; discrimination in terms of pay, occupation, acquisition of human capital, and employment; cultural assumptions that favour discriminatory practices and alternatives in favour of equity).
- *Mexican Women and Work III* (sexual harassment in the workplace, and prevention actions).
- *Non-Traditional Female Occupations*. Situation in 2000.
- International Day of Domestic Work.
- Profile of Mexican Migrants of Both Sexes.
- Gender Perspective in the Production of Statistics on Work in Mexico (republication).

656. The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (PGR) formed a database containing statistical information on its permanent staff with a gender and age breakdown, corresponding to 2002 and 2003; while Airports and Auxiliary Services (ASA) made a diagnostic study of the labour situation of women in that agency, covering posts, wages, hours of work, type of contract, education level, promotions and dismissals. A similar diagnostic study was conducted by INFONAVIT, using

gender-sensitive statistics to evaluate the progress of women in different areas, such as the granting of credit.

657. Similarly, the Ministry of Economic Affairs (SE) altered programmes subject to the operating rules of the Under-Secretariat for Small and Medium-Sized Businesses, with the aim of including the gender perspective as from 2003. In 2004, it included in its guidelines the obligation to present results indicators with a gender breakdown. The IMSS also produced gender-sensitive statistics on disability, which include demographic and social aspects and services for the population. This information was posted in the IMSS Internet portal.

658. At the state level, the Guanajuato Institute for Women prepared the thematic notebook entitled *What do we Know about the Work of Women in Guanajuato?*

### **Strengthening of the legal framework**

659. Although Article 3 of the Federal Labour Act states that “no distinctions may be made between workers on the grounds of race, sex, age, religious creed, political doctrine or social condition”, de facto equality between men and women in the labour domain has not been achieved. Accordingly Inmujeres and the STPS Gender Unit have taken steps to introduce labour reforms with the aim of incorporating the gender perspective into its text. These are currently making their way through the Congress of the Union. Work on this issue is reflected most specifically in Recommendation 33 of the Committee to Mexico.

## **Article 12**

### **Health policy in Mexico**

660. Health policy in Mexico is currently aimed at democratizing health services. Health system reform has laid foundations for eradicating its segmentation and effectively upholding the constitutional right to health protection on a daily basis, by all people in all circumstances.

661. In October 2003, the *General Health Council* decided to establish the *Life Line Strategy* in a national health policy as the main equity instrument in the health sector, through which comprehensive actions would be undertaken in all health units on prevention and health promotion in keeping with the age, sex and stage of life of the individuals concerned; preventive actions are encouraged in health units, and gender equity is promoted along with co-responsibility and self-healthcare. The National Health Card System was designed for men and women by age group for that purpose.

662. This strategy is the point of entry and follow-up to the *Social Protection System in Health*, and is based on areas of action such as prevention, control of diseases and security. In the latter category, aimed at guaranteeing access to health services for the entire economically active population, the Popular Health Insurance (SPS) is promoted for people who are not beneficiaries of any public insurance institution, as was also explained to the United Nations in the Report of Mexico sent to DAW in April 2004.

663. The SPS represents a major step in expanding financial protection for Mexican families. Funds mobilized through that organization have made it possible to increase health expenditure as a percentage of GDP from 2.6 per cent in 2000 to 3 per cent in 2004. Although this figure is still below the level of several Latin

American countries, it is now possible to envisage additional increases in the immediate future.

664. This effort has also been reflected in the percentage of public expenditure destined for health. The figure for 2004 is 12 per cent higher than that of the previous year, and the highest in the last 10 years. The federal budget allocated to health care for individuals without social security has grown by 60 per cent in real terms, rising from 34.5 million pesos at the start of this decade to 70.3 million pesos in 2005.

665. Under the same precept, the review of programmes of action arising from the National Health Programme 2001-2006 was continued, with recommendations for incorporating the gender perspective made to a cumulative total of 31 programmes. Efforts were also made by other agencies, such as the *Programme to Strengthen the Gender Perspective* in the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS).

666. The National Centre for Gender Equity and Reproductive Health signed an agreement with the National Institute of Public Health (INSP) to develop Reproductive Health Accounts (CuSaRe) for 2003, with the aim of estimating the level of resources destined for pregnancy, childbirth and postnatal care, family planning, cervical-uterine cancer, breast cancer, and activities on behalf of gender equity and to combat violence. This first-time experience in our country has made it possible to obtain a breakdown of national health accounts at the level of specific programmes and actions.

667. The results show that expenditure on mother-child health activities in 2003 accounted for 9 per cent of the health budget and roughly 0.2 per cent of GDP in that year. Approximately 73 per cent of that expenditure was destined for childbirth and caesarean procedures, whereas prevention activities, together with prenatal, postnatal and newborn care accounted for 20 per cent of expenditure. These figures are still being reviewed.

#### **Programme of action on women and health**

668. The Women and Health Programme (PROMSA) which was described to the Committee in 2002, is an initiative to incorporate the gender perspective in the health sector. The programme made significant progress in 2005, including courses and workshops to raise awareness on gender and health provided to officials of both sexes in that agency.

669. In terms of incorporating the gender perspective in health programmes, strategies and actions, the following programmes were reviewed through PROMSA and recommendations prepared: *Vete Sano, regresa sano* (Leave healthy, return healthy); *ABC del migrante* (Migrant's ABC); *Accidentes* (Accidents); *Educación Saludable* (Healthy Education); *Comunidades Saludables* (Healthy Communities); *Atención a la Adolescencia* (Services for Adolescence); *Atención a la Diabetes Mellitus* (Diabetes Care); *Salud Bucal* (Orthodontal Health); *Mensajero de la Salud* (Health Messenger).

670. In addition, health care programmes for women in prisons were monitored in all states, in accordance with CNDH recommendations. In the State of Morelos, support and assistance was provided through its healthy prison programme entitled *Ceresos Saludables*, which included the gender perspective through training and documentation.

671. Within the PROMSA framework, a proposal was made to incorporate the gender perspective into the architectural project for the new Comprehensive Hospital for Women; and a seminar was held to analyse health care in the home for the chronically ill, disabled and dependent older adults.

672. Progress made by PROMSA is also reflected in research with a gender perspective. To date, the following research projects have been undertaken: *Violence in Border Cities*; *Health Care in the Home and Community Health*; *Quality of Care*; *Continuous Health Services*; *Gender Analysis in Health Research*; *Therapeutic Adherence in Diabetes Mellitus*; *Violence in Courtship*; and *Violence against Older Adults*.

673. In the same area, the Ministry of Health, acting through collaboration agreements with the National Institute of Public Health (INSP), conducted various research projects with a gender perspective on the following topics: *Comprehensive Health for Women*; *Institutional Situation with respect to Gender Equity in Agencies of the National Health System*; *Mortality from Violence on the Country's Northern Border*; *Gender Indicators in Health*; *Health Care in the Home and Community Health*; and *Quality of Medical Care in Hospitals Associated with Gender*, among others.

674. In terms of publications, the agency has published bulletins on *Gender and Health in Figures*, five volumes of *Project H*; *Guide to Eating Disorders*; *Triptych on Bulimia and Anorexia*, *Triptych on Promotion of Healthy lifestyles for Women*; *Guide to Medical Care for Women Suffering Rape*; *Leaflet entitled Gender and Health: An Introduction for Decision-Makers*.

675. The Ministry of Health also recognized the need to expand work with CSOs, which resulted in five meetings of the Technical Council of the National Women and Health Consortium, held during the period under review.

676. Meetings have also been held of workgroups to *Promote Public Policy Recommendations on Behalf of Gender Equity in Health*; *Health Workers in their Three Subgroups: Nurses, Doctors and Social Workers*; *Budgets with a Gender Perspective*; *Women Living with HIV*; *Violence with Amendment of the Official Mexican Regulation (NOM)*; and *Reproductive Health*.

### **Reproductive health**

677. The *Programme of Action on Reproductive Health*, which was described to the Committee in 2002, recognizes major efforts made in the last few decades to improve reproductive health among the population at large, and has resulted in couples now deciding more responsibly on the number and spacing of their children. Nonetheless, there is still a need to address cumulative backlogs, particularly in the states.

678. Universal access to sexual and reproductive health services is one of the key aims of this programme, for which it recognizes the importance of collaboration and coordination between the public and private sectors and organized civil society.

679. For the purposes of coordinating, agreeing on and monitoring actions in the different fields of reproductive health, the *Interagency Group on Reproductive Health* was re-formed in 2002, comprising 19 institutions from the public, social and private sectors that carry out activities in this field.

680. In the domain of government institutions, the entire female population of childbearing age has access to reproductive health services, as rightful claimants of the Government Employee Social Security and Services Institute (ISSSTE). In addition, 3,354 workshops were held on reproductive health within the IMSS-*Oportunidades* programme.

681. In 2004, SEGOB transmitted a programme consisting of two radio and two television messages on *Sexual and Reproductive Health*, which promotes the telephone guidance service Planificatel. The Civil Service Ministry (SFP), in coordination with Inmujeres, is disseminating a campaign on sexual and reproductive rights.

682. At the state level, mechanisms for the advancement of women in Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Querétaro and Sinaloa have all run programmes on prevention and health care for women, and are implementing actions for awareness-raising, training and skill development on gender and health, including courses, workshops, conferences, roundtables, talks, etc.

### **Family planning**

683. Family planning is one of the substantive actions of the National Health System in the area of reproductive health, and one of its key pillars consists of information, education and training activities.

684. In accordance with the National Health Programme, family planning forms part of the strategy to reduce health backlogs affecting the poor, and is also coordinated with the strategy that stresses the need to link health with economic and social development in relation to promoting the gender perspective in the health sector.

685. *Official Mexican Regulation* NOM-05-SSA2-193, on family planning services, aims to provide the entire population with reliable and timely information, together with guidance and counselling with quality and kindness, and contraceptive methodologies and strategies that respond to the needs of each individual and each couple, according to the different stages of the reproductive cycle. In 2005 this included new methods in the basic medicines chart, and made it mandatory to offer a variety of contraceptive methods, including those resulting from recent scientific and technological progress. The regulation is compulsory in all health units, for the provision of family planning services in the public, social and private sectors in Mexico.

686. In line with projections made by the National Population Council (CONAPO), the Ministry of Health estimates that 72.6 per cent of married women of childbearing age were using contraceptive methods in 2003. The latest data suggest that 73.9 per cent of all married women of childbearing age were active users of some form of family planning in 2006 (see table 12.2 of the Annex to this Article).

687. In all IMSS units in which family planning services are provided, there is total freedom and respect for people's decisions, so a process of informed consent is undertaken with each patient, according to their health status and reproductive expectations.



### **Services for pregnancy, childbirth and newborn care**

688. The Ministry of Health procures special services for women based on those comprising the National Centre for Gender Equity and Reproductive Health. This coordinates the *Fair Start in Life* programme, whose main aim is to provide safe and high quality services for pregnancy and childbirth.

689. The programme has been strengthened to include an exhaustive study of every maternal death, for the purpose of identifying and combating critical links. The results are now beginning to emerge: the annual rate of reduction in maternal mortality rose from 2.5 per cent between 1995 and 2000 to 3.4 per cent between 2000 and 2004 (for additional data see table 12.1 and 12.3 of the Annex to this Article.)

690. As a result of this programme (see also Recommendation 27 of this Report), in 2003 maternal deaths decreased by 15 per cent, those of children under one year of age by 17 per cent, and perinatal deaths by 16 per cent. Women also receive services for the detection and control of diabetes, hypertension, cancer, obesity and domestic violence.

691. In the framework of prenatal and postnatal care, folic acid and iron supplements, along with immunization against measles/rubella, are provided to 6 million women of childbearing age for the purpose of avoiding disabilities. Micronutrient supplements are supplied to improve women's nutrition and avoid low birth weight and defects at birth; early stimulation actions are promoted, and training on neonatal reanimation is being strengthened. In addition, a dose of tetanus toxoid is administered as part of the preventive family medicine model.

692. In 2003, births attended by trained staff increased to 79.8 per cent, and the aim is to continue increasing the number of prenatal checkups received by each woman (see table 12.4 of the Annex to this Article). In addition, a network of 149 clinics in 102 hospitals was certified with the label *Si Mujer*, indicating they have all necessary resources, both human and technological, to handle childbirth under the best possible conditions. In addition, 31 homes that care for pregnant women were also certified; and as of 2004, the ISSSTE had certified 201 medical units as Children-and-Mother-Friendly Hospitals, and reported an 8.5 per cent reduction in caesarean operations for that year, compared to the number performed in 2003.

### **Cervical-uterine cancer**

693. With the aim of reinforcing the key objective of the Programme for the Prevention and Control of Tumours of the Cervix and Uterus, described in 2002, strategies have been devised to guarantee an increase in the coverage of women between 25 and 64 years of age. Coordination will be improved between health sector institutions in the fields of prevention, detection, diagnosis, treatment and epidemiological surveillance, and through quality control, supervision, research, evaluation and infrastructure strengthening.

694. Also worthy of mention are modernization of the information system on cancer in women, and technical and humanistic training for health staff. By presidential mandate, as from 8 March 2005, comprehensive care is provided free to women suffering from cervical-uterine cancer, through the popular insurance scheme.

695. Cervical-uterine cancer has been reduced at an average rate of 3.7 per cent per year between 2000 and 2004, which marks an improvement on the previous five-year period (1.8 per cent). In that context, the Ministry of Health reported having achieved 71 per cent coverage in 2003 and 74 per cent in 2004 in the detection of cervical-uterine cancer for the first time in women between 25 and 64 years of age. It also provided services and treatment for 65 per cent of cases of dysplasia in 23 states, and provided management and monitoring to 50 per cent of invasive cancer cases registered in cancer centres.

696. The ISSSTE runs the Programme for the Prevention and Control of Tumours of the Cervix and Uterus, and operates 39 dysplasia clinics, 24 in the states and 15 in the Federal District. It also undertook activities aimed at introducing the concept of gender equity in health care through lectures, medical-cultural workshops and the Automated Detection and Diagnostic Clinic (CLIDDA) programme.

697. To improve the timeliness of diagnosis and treatment, the IMSS implemented 47 colposcopy clinics, strengthened staff training and organized the detection of cervical-uterine cancer on the basis of invitation by mail and prior appointment. It also implemented two “tamiz” tests: cervical visualization applied to women between 15 and 49 years of age and cervical cytology for women of 50 and older. These activities have made it possible to expand detection coverage from 3 per cent in 1996 to roughly 60 per cent in 2003, and also to detect roughly 5,000 cases of dysplasia and cancer in a five-year period.

698. The IMSS-*Oportunidades* programme implemented the *Comprehensive Gynaecological Health Care Model*, which seeks to prevent, detect, and where appropriate, manage not only cases of cervical-uterine cancer, but all alterations of the lower genital tract and mammary glands in 100 per cent of women of 15 years of age and older that have begun sexual activity.

699. CONEVyT-INEA published and distributed the following triptychs in 2003 and 2004: *Women Say No to Cancer* (cervical-uterine cancer and human papilloma virus) and *Men against Cancer* (prostate cancer).

700. In conjunction with the Ministry of Health and the CNDH, the Ministry of Public Health (SSP) coordinated the *Programme of Medical Prevention in Women’s Prisons*, to promote actions aimed at detecting cervical-uterine and breast cancer.

701. At the subnational level, mechanisms for the advancement of women in various Mexican states, such as Baja California Sur, Morelos, Puebla, Querétaro and Sinaloa, are conducting tests to detect cervical-uterine and breast cancer, as well as conducting awareness-raising and prevention campaigns.

### **Breast cancer**

702. Also in 2002, the Committee was informed of the implementation of the *Programme of Action for the Prevention and Control of Breast Cancer*, which aims to reduce the rate of increase in mortality caused by this type of neoplasia among Mexican women. In that framework, in 2003 the Ministry of Health carried out nationwide campaigns for timely detection of breast cancer, designing various printed materials in addition to radio messages.

703. Through the ISSSTE Programme for Prevention and Control of Breast Cancer, tests were carried out on eligible women, including physical examination and periodic clinical tests as well as ultrasound and mammography. The Institute, which has 49 mastography units, undertook educational actions for health in the form of talks, messages, videos, courses and written information.

704. The IMSS also implemented an epidemiological surveillance system to evaluate indicators of coverage, quality and impact on the detection and control of breast cancer. It also organized breast cancer detection based on invitation through mail and prior appointment, and strengthened staff training.

705. The campaign promoted by Inmujeres and PROMSA on sexual and reproductive rights for the prevention of women's diseases aimed to inform women of the importance of taking care of their health, particularly with regard to preventable diseases such as cervical-uterine and breast cancer. With the same objective, the following activities were carried out in 2002: two information units on Human Papilloma virus and breast cancer; two radio and two television spots; headbands were designed, 7,000 posters and 10,000 information triptychs were printed and their contents were posted on the Inmujeres website. At the request of state mechanisms for the advancement of women, information units and radio and television spots were reproduced and transmitted by local radio and television.

706. In 2003, information published on the archways of the Metro public transport system in Mexico City, and on radio and television; triptychs and posters were distributed to all state and municipal mechanisms for the advancement of women, and also to health sector institutions. In addition, press conferences were held, along with radio and television interviews, workshops, conferences and information talks.

#### **HIV/AIDS**

707. Mexico's national HIV/AIDS policy is based on prevention, comprehensive medical care, respect for human rights and active participation by society. The epidemic in Mexico still has one of the lowest rates of incidence on the American continent, and is concentrated in specific population groups. This reflects the preventive strategies adopted, which aim, among other things, to ensure the availability of antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) and the quality of medicines, access to laboratory studies, training and updating for health staff, programmes to ensure compliance with treatment aimed patients and their family relatives, and formulation of national standard guidelines for the management of ARVs.

708. Approval of a far-reaching structural reform establishing universal public health insurance has made it possible to provide financial protection to persons suffering from HIV/AIDS and guarantee them comprehensive care. In 2004 over 400 million pesos were allocated exclusively to serve the needs of patients lacking social security.

709. The gender distribution of mortality from AIDS in Mexico is reflecting the changes observed in other parts of the world. This phenomenon is characterized by a clearly identifiable increase in the number of women dying from this cause and a sharp reduction in male mortality. According to information provided by the National Centre for the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS (CENSIDA), as of 31 March 2002 there were 150,000 people infected by HIV, of which only 52,472 were notified. Of these, 7,605 were women (14 per cent).

710. Given the lack of knowledge of risk situations among women, particularly young women, migrants and the socially and economically disadvantaged, these groups are most vulnerable. For that reason, Inmujeres, PROMSA, CENSIDA and related CSOs have jointly prepared dissemination materials targeting these groups.

711. In 2002, a roundtable on *HIV/AIDS and Gender Relations* was held with collaboration from El Colegio de México, CENSIDA, PROMSA and Inmujeres. The presentations made at this event served as a basis for preparing three television spots, a “cine-minute”, 20,000 posters and 7,000 triptychs, which were distributed among federal and state mechanisms for the advancement of women, as well as in health-sector institutions.

712. The Health Ministry launched a national campaign on discrimination and human rights in late 2003, which was reinforced in 2004. It also began strengthening its preventive strategies and conducted surveys of prevalence and surveillance of HIV-risk behaviour, including both male and female sex workers.

713. In 2002, a compilation was made of prevention strategies implemented by CSOs that have worked with vulnerable populations throughout the epidemic; the result was an inventory of prevention actions covering 82 CSOs. Since 2003, the Ministry of Health has made an Internet site available to CSOs for distance courses and the exchange of manuals, pamphlets, documents, educational material, etc.

714. In 2004, the SSP implemented the *National Programme for Medical Care in Prison for Women with HIV/AIDS in CERESOs* in the north of Mexico, in coordination with the Health Ministry, CNDH, Asociación Mexicana de Malta, A.C., and detention centres in that region of the country. In addition, work began to compile information in 31 states and the Federal District on prisoners with HIV/AIDS.

715. Information triptychs on HIV/AIDS were distributed in 2004 through the IMSS Coordination of Childcare Units, as part of the campaign on the dissemination of sexual and reproductive rights for the protection of women’s diseases. PEMEX also disseminated the triptychs entitled *UNIFEM in Response to SIDA*.

716. Two examples can be mentioned of actions at the state level: the Women’s Institute of Chiapas is participating in the state working group on HIV/AIDS; and in Nayarit the *Programme of Action on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)* is being implemented, along with the *State Programme of Action for the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS/STIs*.

#### **Disabled women**

717. In February 2001, the *National Consultative Council for the Social Integration of Disabled People* was created by Presidential Decision, with the aim of generating, reorienting and expanding public policies on disability, and strengthening interagency coordination of civil society participation.

718. Among immediate actions, the *Programme of Action for the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Disabilities (PreveR-Dis)* was implemented, which promotes alternatives for overcoming the prevention and rehabilitation backlog. The programme includes health actions in the area of sexuality and reproduction among women and men with a disability. In this framework, IMSS provided medical, paramedical and rehabilitation therapies to 36,000 women.

719. In 2003, the State Council for Women of Querétaro offered medical and paramedical consultations, in addition to physical language and occupational therapies. The coverage of girls and women with disabilities was 55 per cent. It also reported the performance of 620 cataract, orthopaedic, and strabismus surgical procedures, along with consultations in various specialties; 7 per cent of the beneficiaries were women.

### **Health prevention actions**

720. In 2004 the Ministry of Health held the second course on *Gender and Health*, in coordination with INSP and the *Health and Gender CSO*, with participation from researchers, state officials responsible for programmes and health workers. The same agency reported that awareness-raising training was provided during that year to middle management of the *National Centre for Gender Equity and Reproductive Health*; the *National Centre for Epidemiological Surveillance and Disease Control*; and the *National Centre for Health in Young Children and Adolescents*. Over 50 per cent of officials participating were women.

721. A number of Federal Government agencies such as *Compañía de Luz y Fuerza del Centro (LFC)*, undertook actions to promote timely disease prevention and healthcare, such as conferences (on stress, breast cancer, osteoporosis, STIs, cholesterol, domestic violence, etc.), together with tests and disease detection (osteoporosis, papanicolau, hypertension, diabetes, breast exploration, etc.). PEMEX disseminated triptychs in the campaign to publicize sexual and reproductive rights for the prevention of women's diseases, as well as triptychs and posters entitled *Dale Atención a Tu Vida* (Look After Your Life).

722. At the state level, mechanisms for the advancement of women in Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Colima, Guanajuato, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Sonora and Tamaulipas held prevention and promotion campaigns on issues such as conduct that is harmful to mental health; sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, osteoporosis, cervical-uterine and breast cancer, physical-emotional changes in adolescents of both sexes, menopause, family planning methods, the importance of exercise for a healthy life, healthy nutritional habits, care and prevention of chronic-degenerative ailments, adoption of nutritionally healthy habits, sexual and reproductive rights, among others.

723. In addition, mechanisms for the advancement of women in Yucatán, Baja California Sur, Colima and Sonora provided free medical assistance for the detection of hypertension, glucometric and weight control (all women), bone density measures for men and women, and medical studies for the detection of cervical-uterine and breast cancer. Some of these mechanisms have also conducted diagnostic studies and through surveys to visualize the health problem, and have held training courses for health workers, community health promoters and psychologists, e.g. in Aguascalientes, Sonora, Guanajuato, Jalisco and San Luis Potosí. In Sonora, a *Health Fair* was held in coordination with health institutions and other organizations that provide services to women.

### **Article 13**

724. The National Development Plan 2001-2006 (PND) states that social security aims to guarantee the right to health, medical assistance, protection of the means of subsistence and the social services needed for individual and collective well-being;

and also to pay a pension, subject to prior fulfilment of legal requirements. For this purpose, the Government of the Republic decided to develop and expand social security modalities, increase opportunities for access to camps for the children of working mothers, increase efforts to provide sufficient credit for housing through public and private financing, and improve the titling and timely registration of housing.

725. The Popular Health Insurance (SPS) protects population groups without entitlements through a public and voluntary health insurance aimed at reducing out-of-pocket medical expenses and promoting timely care. In particular it seeks to incorporate families headed by women; and the family contribution is determined according to its payment capacity, with households in the poorest 20 per cent of the population exempted from any contribution. The SPS began operating in 2002 with 295,513 affiliated families, and by June 2005 the number had risen to 2,071,512. Of these families, 1,518,998 or 73.3 per cent are headed by women.

726. Actions in the social benefits category include congressional approval in 2003 of the Social Protection System, the main aim of which is to expand the financial protection provided by a public health insurance scheme in favour of rural workers, of whom the vast majority have no insurance scheme. A total of 623,000 families from rural areas and 100,000 agricultural producers were affiliated to the scheme as of late 2003. In work coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Fishing and Food (SAGARPA), a specific programme was introduced for the first time for PROCAMPO beneficiaries with up to 5 hectares of land, targeting the over 65s.

727. The *Contigo* strategy coordinates efforts made by all ministries and agencies in the social domain at the three levels of government, encompassing 111 programmes in all. The *Oportunidades* programme undertakes social assistance actions, specifically helping uninsured families to reduce their health expenditure.

728. For programmes in the *Contigo* strategy, relating to economic, social, sporting and cultural benefits, see table 13.1 of the Annex to this Article. For programmes relating to the advancement of rural and indigenous women, see Recommendation 27 and Article 14 of this Report.

729. In May 2005, the Government announced the creation in 2006 of the Social Protection Institute, and implementation of the Retirement and Pension Savings System as from January of that year. The first of these is intended to serve the needs of the over 50 million Mexicans of both sexes who lack this service and do not have entitlement in the IMSS or ISSSTE.

### **Economic and social benefits**

#### **Programmes and actions of governmental mechanisms**

730. Female government employees affiliated to the ISSSTE have the following entitlements and benefits: preventive medicine, physical and mental rehabilitation services, insurance policies covering workplace risk, illnesses, retirement, retirement for old age and length of service, disability, death, unemployment in old age, global indemnification, comprehensive retirement services for retirees and pensioners, child development and welfare camp services, low cost housing rental or sale, mortgage and financial loans for housing (acquisition of land and/or house, construction, repair, expansion or improvement thereof), short- and medium-term

loans, tourism services, cultural promotions, technical benefits, sport and recreation promotion, funeral services and the retirement savings system.

731. In 2004 the total number of workers and pensioners affiliated to the ISSSTE was 2,880,578, of whom 53 per cent were men and 47 per cent women. In that year, the number of pensioners of both sexes was 510,138 (61.1 per cent men and 38.9 per cent women). In 2002, the ISSSTE provided care and services to 34,191 young children through the Institute's camps (*estancias*), of whom 48 per cent were girls and 52 per cent boys; benefits were also provided to 29,103 mothers during their working day.

732. The IMSS has a coordination unit for social benefits with 115 operating units (Social Security Centres). It implements strategies for the *Promotion of Health, Improvement of Individual and Family Economy, and Education for a Better Life*.

#### **Bank loans, mortgages and other forms of financial credit**

733. The National Commission for Housing Promotion (CONAFOVI) is a deconcentrated agency of the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL), which was created by the President of the Republic on 26 July 2001. It is responsible for guaranteeing access to decent housing for Mexican families and for that purpose operates the "*Tu Casa*" *Saving, Subsidy and Credit Programme for Progressive Housing*, targeting the housing needs of low-income families that are not covered by institutional programmes.

734. The mission of the National Workers Housing Fund (INFONAVIT) is to fulfil the constitutional mandate (Article 123) of providing credit for workers of both sexes to enable them to purchase, under conditions of full liberty and transparency, the housing that most suits their needs in terms of price, quality and location. In 2003, the Institute granted 297,736 loans (34.4 per cent to women); and from January to November 2005, it reports having extended 285,730 loans, of which 34.6 per cent were for women. Inmujeres and INFONAVIT signed a collaboration agreement in September 2001 undertaking to promote the gender perspective among male and female INFONAVIT entitlement holders and the communities of both institutions; to develop indicators with a gender perspective; and to develop and apply instruments and methodologies for planning, monitoring and evaluation with a gender perspective.

735. The Special Credit Programme (PEC), of the ISSSTE Housing Fund (FOVISSSTE) grants loans that are allocated through public draws, prioritizing lower-income workers. It also has a programme of services specifically aimed at middle-income workers, which earmarks 10 per cent of its credits for single mothers. The proportion of credit provided to women within the PEC in the period 2000-2003 was 59 per cent.

736. In 2002, SEMAR provided 3,201 loans, 1,071 rented homes and 58 scholarships for military women attached to the Ministry. It also provided 10,156 benefits to military women, 803 to women entitlement holders and 297 to military men in the form of short-term loans, mortgage loans rented housing, vacations, permits, staff promotions, contracts, incentives, recreational activities, among others.

737. The SRE granted housing and mortgage loans to female employees of the Foreign Ministry, prioritizing those living in situations of vulnerability (heads of family, single mothers and individuals with disabilities).

738. In the rural domain, there are several mechanisms that enable women to gain access to various forms of financing, such as the Rural Women's Microfinance Fund (FOMMUR), the National Microentrepreneur Financing Programme (PRONAFIM), and the National Fund for the Support of Social Enterprises (FONAES), operated by SE; the Programme for the Productive Organization of Indigenous Women (POPMI), and Regional Indigenous Funds, under the CDI; the Agricultural Development Financing Programme of the National Communal Land Trust Fund (FIFONAFE), run by SRA; the SEMARNAT Gender Equity, Environment and Sustainability Programme; the Guarantee Funds (Business Card) operated by BBVA Bancomer; the *Tu Casa* Saving, Subsidy and Progressive Housing Credit Programme of SEDESOL; the Workers Consumption Development and Guarantee Fund (FONACOT) run by the STPS; the National Saving and Financial Services Bank (BANSEFI); the Fund to Support Women Microentrepreneurs (FOSIN) in the state of Sinaloa; and the programme to support women entitled *Crédito a la Palabra*, in Zacatecas, among others. For further information on these mechanisms see Article 14 and Recommendation 27 of this Report.

#### **Leisure, sports and cultural life**

739. The National Sports Council (CONADE) reports that sportswomen have access to comprehensive support. Data with a gender breakdown from this agency show that there are 1,436,443 women and 2,116,220 men participating in national and selective events. Participation in the agency's *Physical Activation and Recreation Programme* was 39.3 per cent women and 60.7 per cent men.

740. CONADE is endeavouring to increase female participation in sports through the *School and Municipal Sports Centres Programme*. It is also developing the *Programme for Comprehensive Commitment of Mexico with its Athletes* (CIMA) which supports 24 sportswomen (covering 42.1 per cent of total in the elite category).

741. In the framework of the *Programme for Gender Equity in Physical Culture and Sports*, a census was conducted of members of the National Sports System to ascertain the number of men and women working in, and/or affiliated to, public and private organizations (officials, directors, trainers, judges/referees, specialists and sportsmen and women).

742. CONADE updated, trained and certified 28,384 people (22.5 per cent women) in physical culture and sports through:

- The *Sports Trainer Training and Certification System* (SICCED): certification of 1,430 female trainers (21.5 per cent of the total).
- *Comprehensive System of Support for High-level Competition, Scholarship*: 1,011 female athletes (43 per cent of total scholarships).
- *Programme of Economic Incentives for Athletes and Trainers* (26 athletes and five trainers, 30 per cent of total incentives provided).
- *State Sports Award and National Sports Award 2004* (48 female athletes, 39 per cent of total awards).



743. In coordination with the National System for the Comprehensive Development of the Family (SNDIF), ISSSTE organizes trips for pensioners and camps (*estancias*) in various tourist destinations around the country, offering special events and discounts for retirees and pensioners. In 2002, ISSSTE provided cultural, sporting and social services to 6,856,327 women and 3,852,562 men. In 2004, it provided educational and assistance services to 15,857 girls and 17,177 boys, and expanded the coverage of leisure, recreation and sporting activities, benefiting a total of 8,047,496 women and 3,448,499 men. In 2003, IMSS catered nationally for 189,504 students registered on courses on social welfare (85 per cent women); cultural development (71 per cent); sports and physical culture (62 per cent), and technical training and skill development (75.6 per cent).

744. Inmujeres carried out various activities aimed at cultural life, leisure and sports, including: the *National Event for Women's Traditional and Indigenous Games and Sports*, in collaboration with CONADE-Mexican Federation of Indigenous Sports and Games (2003); The programme on *Sports, Art and Gender* with NGOs; the *Third National Recognition of Women in Sports*, for Olympic and paralympic athletes; Conference on *Gender and Sport* in coordination with CONADE; a study on *Women and Sports: a Gender Vision* in coordination with CONADE (2004), for which it made a review of the structure and powers of sports administration, applied questionnaires to ascertain the internal job structure, including information with a gender breakdown, gender training, and the location of mechanisms for reporting sexual harassment.

745. Actions at the state level include the promotion of women's participation in cultural, recreational and sporting activities, such as literary competitions, promotion and recognition to outstanding women, cultural events, forums, seminars, symposia, workshops on gender and art; displays, exhibitions; publishing and printing of works; support for studies and research, and publication of results.

#### Article 14

##### Rural women in Mexico<sup>21</sup>

746. The rural sector in Mexico, which represents 25.4 per cent of the country's total population, has the following characteristics, according to data obtained from the General Population and Housing Census of 2000:

- Population: Women: 50.4 per cent; Men: 49.6 per cent.
- Life expectancy: Women: 77.9 years; Men: 73 years.
- Average schooling (population over 15 years of age): Women: 4.6 years Men: 5 years.
- Illiteracy (population over 15 years of age): Women: 24.8 per cent; Men: 17.1 per cent.
- Educational backlog (basic education incomplete): Women: 77 per cent; Men: 75.3 per cent.
- Level of schooling for every hundred women of 15 years of age and older:

<sup>21</sup> For further information on the female population in Mexico's rural sector, see "Las metas del Milenio y la igualdad de género. El caso de México," ECLAC, *Mujer y Desarrollo series* No.67, Santiago, Chile, June 2005.

- 20 have no schooling
- 33 have not completed primary
- 24 have completed primary
- 16 have some level of attainment in secondary
- 5 have succeeded in completing at least one year in upper secondary
- 2 have some level of attainment in higher education
- Undertake domestic work: Women: 97 per cent; Men: 64.6 per cent.
- Work outside the home: Women: 28.6 per cent; Men: 79.9 per cent.
- Work by women: 4 out of every 10 rural women with jobs are wage earners; 3 out of every 10 work on their own account; and 1 in 4 do not receive any pay for their work.
- Social security coverage: Women: 16.6 per cent; Men: 16.7 per cent.
- Medical coverage for women in social security institutions: 17.5 per cent of women receive medical care from social security institutions, and of these 53.6 per cent obtain it in the open modality and 28.9 per cent privately.
- Availability of water: 61.3 per cent of homes have piped water; 32.5 per cent have drainage, and 67.2 per cent a bathroom or toilet.

#### **Public policy for women in rural zones**

747. The key objectives of the National Development Plan 2001-2006 include improving levels of education and welfare among Mexican people; ensuring inclusive development; promoting balanced regional economic development, and creating conditions to make such development sustainable. To fulfil these objectives, the Plan sets out various strategies, of which the following are relevant to this Article: train and organize the rural population, to facilitate their integration into the country's productive development; take steps to ensure that land ownership rights translate into a better standard of living; and promote the productive integration of farming families to create new and better possibilities for income and capital, and in accordance with regional potential.

748. To fulfil these objectives and strategies, the present Government implemented the *Contigo* strategy, which aims to eradicate poverty in Mexico and allow development among all Mexican men and women. Capacity development in this context means facilitating access for all Mexicans to quality health and education services and adequate nutritional levels. The Plan promotes the generation of better income opportunities and seeks for all Mexicans to have social protection and minimum capital. In the case of rural and indigenous women, *Contigo* promotes productive development and the eradication of poverty, for which details are provided in table 14.1 of the Annex to this Article. Recommendation 27 of this Report contains detailed information on actions to eradicate poverty in Mexico, as does the Report of Mexico on Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development 1994-2003, ICPD+10, presented to the United Nations General Assembly in March 2004.

749. The *National Agreement for Rural Areas* (ANC) was signed in April 2003 by various government agencies, campesino organizations, social and producer organizations, state governors, and both federal and local legislators. Inmujeres participated in the *ANC Interagency Roundtables* and obtained the inclusion of 17 indicators for monitoring the agreement.

750. One of the basic premises of the ANC proclaims the need to recognize the role that rural women play in rural society both in the social and productive domain and in the family. The basic agreements and immediate actions stipulated in Agreement concerning women in the rural area include the following:

- An additional 100 million pesos will be provided, and projects relating to commercial organization, storage and value added will be strengthened by a further 140 million pesos.
- Support will be provided for all kinds of sustainable rural productive projects, not necessarily agricultural, especially those presented by women, indigenous people, young people and older adults, with the aim of opening up new opportunities for income, employment and self-employment.

751. In the ANC framework of the Federal Government will:

- Evaluate public policies in the rural sector to establish a coordinated gender equity orientation in their design, and expand compensatory strategies to make it possible to achieve equal rights and obligations between men and women in practice.
- Strengthen and coordinate instruments and entities to support rural women for the purpose of improving procedures for accessing different programmes.
- Promote the establishment of a health service oriented towards rural women with full respect for their human rights. Promote, before the competent bodies, the prevention, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for crimes against the sexual freedom of individuals, and aggressions and violence against rural women.
- Strengthen and promote, with local governments, the provision of services and basic social infrastructure in indigenous communities, and instruments facilitating their social, human and economic development.
- In collaboration with ANC signatory organizations it undertakes to pool and coordinate efforts to drastically reduce undernutrition and child mortality in rural areas; address the health problems of rural women in relation to cervical-uterine cancer; and urgently reverse the increase in tuberculosis and other infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS, as well as diseases pertaining to older adults.

#### **Participation by women in designing and implementing development plans at all levels**

752. Outstanding in this regard is the *Programme for Women in the Agricultural Sector* (PROMUSAG) which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agrarian Reform (SRA). This was established in 2002 to promote the economic and productive integration of women holding agricultural land rights (*ejidatarias*, *comuneras* and *posesionarias* subject to asset poverty), by supporting productive

projects that are socially, technically, economically, financially and commercially viable. This will allow for rational exploitation of existing resources and conditions in farming units in the rural domain, addressing organizational and comprehensive training needs, promoting productive employment and an improvement in the quality of life of their families and communities.

#### Historical report: PROMUSAG, 2002-2004

Year	Total budget	Projects accepted	Projects programmed	Projects supported	Beneficiaries programmed	Programme beneficiaries
	(million pesos)					
2002	50	5,105	n.a.	642	n.a.	3,808
2003	200	5,242	1,022	1,459	9,000	12,127
2004	400	n.a.	2,022	2,622	21,819	13,505

753. One of the basic principles established in the Act on the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI) is inclusion of the gender perspective in the policies, programmes and actions of the Federal Civil Service (APF), to promote participation, respect, equity and full opportunities for indigenous women.

754. As of October 2005, the CDI had participated in formulation and development of 40 municipal development plans in the State of Oaxaca, with intervention from federal, state and municipal government institutions, as well as indigenous representatives of both sexes. Preparation of these plans resulted in a diagnostic study of the status and participation of indigenous women in their communities, with a view to formulating specific development proposals.

#### Social security, medical care and family planning

755. The Ministry of Health has established hostels (*posadas*) providing services for pregnant women in rural areas in 11 states; services include monitoring during the prenatal period for early diagnosis and reduction of emergencies arising from a lack of timely transport. It also provides job skill training and accreditation for traditional midwives, and nutritional supplements for both pregnant women and young children. It operates the *Healthy Communities Programme*, which promotes health through actions such as the prevention of addictions, basic sanitation tasks, control of zoonosis, among other problems. It also operates the *Programme to Dignify Units in the Rural Domain*, and has put roughly 1,000 additional units into operation, either remodelled or newly constructed, of which 60 per cent are in rural areas. It has also expanded access to the *Extramural Surgery Programme* (22,000 complex surgical procedures).

756. Since July 2002, the IMSS-*Oportunidades* programme has targeted its work mainly on the rural and indigenous population of 17 states, providing services for rural indigenous women in their own language. This covers 10.2 million Mexicans, 3.5 million of them indigenous, who do not have social security services. The programme's priorities are: reproductive and mother-child health; human

development; nutrition; comprehensive services for adolescents; comprehensive gynaecological health care; healthy communities; and productive projects. The programme's strategies include: the IMSS *Preventive Health Programme in Rural Areas* (PREVENIMSS Rural); Educational Communication From People for People; technology transfer (environmental sanitation); and information technology to the rural domain (table 14.2 of the Annex, provides details of actions undertaken in the model framework). Other actions include the following:

- Sexual and reproductive education for adolescents in the rural and indigenous domain: training of youth organizers. Education in the biological, psychosocial and human sexuality areas. *Rural Centres for Services for Adolescents* (CARA): 169,106 sessions of sexual and reproductive education. Mobile units that distribute information and promote contraceptive methodology and the activities carried out in CARAs; educational meetings on basic aspects of sexual and reproductive health.
- *Model for Comprehensive Adolescent Health Services in the Rural Area*. Emphasis on self-health care. This has seven lines of action.
- Training and active maintenance of 1,632 educational groups of pregnant women segmented by stage of pregnancy, and 888 support groups on prenatal health, risk identification and decision-making, among others.

#### **Education, functional literacy, community services and dissemination**

757. The SEP takes measures to encourage girls in isolated and marginalized regions to stay in school and helps to reduce the educational backlog among rural and indigenous women; it also provides gender equity training to teaching staff (trainers and community instructors) in the 32 states, and it has produced and published various manuals, notebooks and guides with training methodologies.

#### **Self-help and cooperative groups; participation in community activities; credits and loans, marketing services, agrarian reform and resettlement plans**

758. In the framework of the Act on Sustainable Rural Development, the policies, strategies and instruments of rural development aim to promote capitalization among family production units; promote the sustainable management of natural resources; develop primary production projects; incorporate processes of transformation, value-added and generation of services; develop capacities in the rural domain and the promotion and consultation of business organization, among other issues.

759. Under this Act, SAGARPA operates the *Alianza Contigo Rural Development Programme*. A budget of 416.9 million pesos was provided to promote capacity building, of which roughly 29 million were destined for supporting the formulation, implementation, technical assistance, professional consultancy and training for the management of small-scale enterprises headed by women. Actions carried out on behalf of rural and indigenous women by mechanisms in the agriculture sector are detailed in table 14.3 of the Annex to this Article.

760. Since May 2002, the Ministry of Economic Affairs (SE) has had a Gender Equity Unit that promotes women's participation in the agency's programmes and lines of action, through business tools, support for productive projects and access to

financing. It also coordinates gender actions in the agency's different areas for the purpose of pooling efforts. The main actions have been as follows:

- It included the obligation to present information with a gender breakdown in the guidelines of seven programme or funds that function under operating rules.
- It presented the *Programme for Equitable Integration of Women in the Economy*.
- It works in conjunction with programmes to support productive projects such as the Rural Women's Microfinance Fund (FOMMUR), which directs all its resources to rural women entrepreneurs, and the National Microentrepreneurs Financing Programme (FINAFIM), the National Fund for the Support of Social Enterprises (FONAES), the *Marcha hacia el Sur* (Going South) Programme (PMS), and the Microenterprise and Small and Medium-Sized Business Support Fund (Fondo PYME), in which a large percentage of the beneficiaries are women.
- It held business training events such as the first and second *Workshop for Women Microentrepreneurs*, and participated in the regional and national *SME Weeks*.

761. For data relating to execution of the 2004 budget for SE programmes that have an impact on women entrepreneurs and on rural women, see tables 14.4 and 14.5, respectively, of the annex to this Article.

762.. FOMMUR establishes microcredit mechanisms on behalf of women from deprived rural communities, channelled through three intermediary organizations, with the aim of promoting productive investment and encouraging a culture of saving and capitalization in this sector. The fund enhances the standard of living and quality of life among rural women, by promoting income-generating activities and raising the self-esteem of rural women. From January to December 2004, resources channelled through this trust fund totalled 361 million pesos (roughly US\$ 32.8 million), in the form of 210,920 microcredits. Total funding and the number of microcredits authorized represented increases of 74.7 per cent and 65.7 per cent respectively, on the 2003 figures. As of end-2004, the amount of microfinancing stood at 332.6 million pesos (approximately US\$ 30.2 million), making it possible to support productive activities among 155,366 rural women, representing an increase of 48.4 per cent in this category in relation to those benefited in 2003. For comparative figures on the key FOMMUR results for the period 2000-2004, see table 14.6 of the Annex.

763. The FONAES *Coordination Unit for Productive Development of Women*, defines and promotes policies and actions to support women social entrepreneurs affiliated to the Fund in their productive processes and human development, through schemes such as the *Comprehensive Development of Women Entrepreneurs* (DIME) and *Entrepreneurs with Disabilities* (ECODIS). The instrument for *Productive Promotion of Women* (IPM) replaces the programme on the *Productive Development of Women* (PDPM) and the *Campesino Women's Programme* (PMC) (see tables 14.7 and 14.8 of the Annex). Events held by FONAES include the following:

- National fairs: *National Meeting of Women Social Entrepreneurs; Handicrafts Fair; Microenterprises Fair; Social and Solidarity Economic Forum; Meeting of Successful Businesses.*
- Participation in the project on *Support for the Strengthening of Women in Productive Processes*, which is part of the *Programme of Technical and Scientific Cooperation* between Mexico and Honduras.
- In 2003, it disseminated offers from the *Productive Development of Women* programme and the *Campesino Women's Programme* throughout the country.
- It provided training under the business training modality both to women's groups and to mixed groups.
- Between 2002 and 2003 it increased the number of projects with women by 29 per cent.

764. The National Microentrepreneur Financing Programme (PRONAFIM) extends small loans to entrepreneurs in situations of poverty and to people who otherwise would not have access to bank credit; most of its beneficiaries are women. Table 14.9 of the Annex makes a comparison of the number of microcredits extended by year, sex and state, since the start of PRONAFIM operations in 2001. This table shows that of all microcredits granted in the period 2001-2004, 76 per cent correspond to women and 24 per cent to men. In 2004, the total funding by PRONAFIM provided through microcredits amounted to 701 million pesos (roughly US\$ 63.7 million), distributed as shown in the following table:

<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Total</i>
190,830 microcredits	60,702 microcredits	<b>251,532 microcredits</b>
76%	24%	<b>100%</b>
532.76 million pesos	168.24 million pesos	<b>701 million pesos</b>
(US\$ 48.4 million)	(US\$ 15.3 million)	<b>(US\$ 63.7 million)</b>

765. In August 2004 PRONAFIM organized the first *Forum on the Feminization of Development*, with the aim of bringing together in a single event students, academics, microfinance specialists, public officials of both sexes, leaders of civil society and experts in economic justice, to analyse the exclusion endured by women in terms of economic development, and to examine ways to achieve feminization in the economy and national public life.

766. In October 2005 it organized the fourth *National Microfinance Meeting*, which showed that in the four years for which the programme has been operating, it has made 1.5 million microcredits for the training of roughly 1 million microentrepreneurs. Of these, 85 per cent are women who spend the earnings of their microenterprises on the education of their children and home improvements.

767. Lastly, the *Marcha hacia el Sur* Trust Fund (PMS) aims to promote and arrange for the creation of permanent quality jobs, in sufficient quantity, in Mexico's lowest economic-growth regions. From January to December 2004, it supported 72 projects that created 9,582 jobs, of which 4,366 were for women.

768. In the SE, the Under-Secretariat for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise has undertaken various actions to benefit rural women, such as:

- The *Microenterprise and Small and Medium-Sized Business Support Fund* (Fondo PYME). This provides temporary support for programmes and projects that promote the creation, development, consolidation, viability, productivity, competitiveness and sustainability of microenterprises and small and medium-sized businesses. In 2004, 103 projects headed by women were supported in this way.
- The project for *Expansion of the Programme to Facilitate Access to Finance through Guarantee Funds (Tarjeta Negocio)* operated by Banco BBVA Bancomer, which provides working capital to microenterprises and small and medium-sized businesses; in 2004, credits were provided to 185 enterprises headed by women, involving an outlay of 41.8 million pesos.

769. In the domains of economic development and reduction of poverty and violence, SEDESOL designed strategies with a gender perspective and affirmative actions to be executed through its programmes, to support beneficiary women in these areas, such as the *Gender and Social Development Programme 2004-2006*. It also prepared a *Basic Procedural Guide* to facilitate the review and introduction of the gender perspective in 16 Ministry operating rules; *Oportunidades, Hábitat, Local Development (microregions); Social Co-Investment; Young People for Mexico; 3x1 Citizen Initiative; "Tu Casa" Saving, Subsidy and Credit for Progressive Housing; Legal Identity; Productive Options; Older Adults (INAPAM), National Fund for the Promotion of Handicrafts (FONART), Rural Supply (DICONSA), Rural Housing, Services for Temporary Agricultural Workers, State Incentives and Temporary Employment Programme*.

770. The *Hábitat* programme run by SEDESOL targets its actions on people subject to asset poverty and includes actions to promote gender equity through the programme's different service modalities. It supports women exclusively, with or without a spouse, who are the economic providers of the family or have economic dependants in their care, through the *Women Heads of Family Modality* with actions such as promotion of reproductive health and incorporation into economic activity.

771. The Ministry of Tourism (SECTUR) updated the document entitled *Diversification of Institutional Support for Productive Projects and Employment for Women 2003*, to incorporate tourism sector support for women. In addition, the *Office of the Federal Special Attorney for Consumer Affairs (PROFECO)* provided advisory services to a group of 40 women from the Naxi-i-de San Jerónimo de Tecoaatl community in Oaxaca, on domestic technologies and marketing of food preserves to exploit natural resources.

772. In fulfilment of Proequidad Specific Objective 3, *Promote Equal Economic Opportunities between Men and Women by Promoting Programmatic Affirmative Measures from a Gender Perspective*, Inmujeres has undertaken the following actions:

- Workshops for microentrepreneurs, male or female, from productive organizations in natural protected areas of Baja California, Sinaloa and Chiapas.



- Workshops on the incorporation of the masculinity focus in sustainable development, for men in protected areas and marine-coastal zones in the states of Baja California, Campeche and Sinaloa.
- Seminar to *Analyse Credit Policy for the Rural Sector with Gender Equity* (Inmujeres-Financiera Rural), which was attended by campesino and civil society organizations, including the National Campesino Confederation (CNC), “El Barzón” and “El Campo No Aguanta Más”.
- Workshops to monitor the management process for microenterprises run by women heads of family.
- Promotion of gender mainstreaming in public policies for sustainable development (APF agencies).
- National Youth Competition for Rural Sustainable Development Projects, 2005.
- Preliminary document of the publication *Model for Gender Equity Intervention in Sustainable Development*, which disseminates information on gender relations in protected areas, challenges and prospects.
- Workshops to improve the management of enterprises run by women heads of family: 458 beneficiaries from the states of Baja California Sur, Nayarit, Jalisco, Federal District, Monterrey, Quintana Roo, Aguascalientes, Hidalgo, Chihuahua and Yucatán.
- State meetings for collective strengthening and work with the educational community: community promoters of both sexes of the states of Zacatecas, Tabasco and Tlaxcala.
- *Workshop for Young Women Entrepreneurs*: Inmujeres-IMJ.
- *Project to Incorporate the Gender Perspective in the Action Strategies of the Programme to Provide Services to Temporary Agricultural Workers* and joint evaluation of the programme with the Regional Centre for Multiparty Research (CRIM) and the Independent National University of Mexico (UNAM).

773. Among actions to support women entrepreneurs, in November 2003 Inmujeres organized the *First National Meeting of Women Entrepreneurs*, which was attended by 560 women entrepreneurs various different and sectors from 29 Mexican states, and representatives of public and private organizations. The most important result was the proposal to create a *National Network of Women Entrepreneurs*. In September 2004, the second meeting was held, and in April 2005, a meeting of the network was held to organize and coordinate the launch of the work and review the commitments of the World Summit of Women Entrepreneurs held in Mexico in June that year. A network directory was also published, setting out the range of services and products provided by women entrepreneurs affiliated to it. This also serves as a contact guide for parties interested in entering this sector. Workshops on gender awareness-raising training have also been given to network members, and the promotion of good gender equity practices in firms.

774. In the framework of International Rural Women’s Day, Inmujeres, SRA, SAGARPA, SEDESOL, FONAES, CDI, SEMARNAT, STPS, SFP, INCA-Rural and the Government of the State of Guerrero organized the *Campesino Women’s Meeting: Realities and Progress Towards Comprehensive Rural Development*

(Acapulco, Gro., 13-16 October, 2005), to provide a mechanism for exchange of experiences among different institutions and both national and international organizations in the productive domain of campesino women, to form an agenda for interagency collaboration based on proposals generated by women, and to strengthen the inclusion of women in sustainable rural development.

775. On 12 and 13 October 2005, the Ministry of Foreign Relations held the *International Congress of Rural Women – Strategies for their Development*, for reflection and analysis on international commitments towards the comprehensive and effective development of rural women, and to identify the obstacles and challenges to be overcome on this issue. The Congress was attended by representatives from national and international organizations, together with representatives of the executive, legislative and judicial branches, at both state and federal level, civil society organizations, campesino women, indigenous women and academics.

776. In the framework of the *CONVIVE Model*, the *CONVIVE Programme* was created in 2003 to promote actions with community organizations, and these have made it possible to expand women's participation in management and decision-making spaces. The programme also provides financial support for community initiatives or projects that promote harmonious coexistence between women and men, with tolerance and respect for differences between genders, age groups, ethnic origins, social classes, cultures, sexual preferences, political affiliation and religious beliefs, with the aim of learning from these experiences and identifying practices that strengthen community life on a basis of equality and respect. The programme is targeted on social groups and organizations from 53 localities in 31 states across the country (Ciudades Convive).

777. Since 2002 Inmujeres has been using the PROEQUIDAD fund to promote projects aimed at achieving gender equity in topics, groups or regions that require priority attention. It holds invites CSOs, firms and social organizations to participate for this purpose. As of November 2005, five tenders had been held (see also Article 3 of this Report).

778. Inmujeres has published the following material relating to the issues of this CEDAW Article :

- *Directory of Institutional Support for Productive Projects and Employment for Women* (editions 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005).
- *Manual on Management with a Gender Perspective for Women Microentrepreneurs* (2003).
- *Programme for the Equitable Integration of Women in the Economy* (2003) in coordination with the Gender Unit of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
- Bulletin: *Women Entrepreneurs in Mexico*.
- Document: *Women and the Economy*.
- *Report on the First National Meeting of Women Municipal Mayors*.
- *Directory of Institutional Services for Women*.
- *The Municipality. A Challenge for Equal Opportunities between Men and Women*.

- *Gender Equity and the Environment.*
- *Women, Gender and Sustainability. The Experience of a Marine-Coastal Zone.*
- *Basic Recommendations for Women Microentrepreneurs with a Gender Perspective.*
- *Women Migrants.*

Actions undertaken by states on behalf of women from rural areas are set out in detail in table 14.10 of the Annex.

#### **Article 15**

779. Mexico has recently lived through a period of political changes that has consolidated democracy and the culture of respect for human rights, leading to a new relationship between the State and its citizens. This has been reflected in the federal legal framework, in which reforms were made and new laws created, such as the Federal Act for the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination, and the Act Creating the National Institute for Women, among others.

780. With regard to the rights of women and their social and legal status, there has been significant development in the federal laws, largely influenced by the international legal framework following the Fourth Conference of Beijing and the signing of a number of instruments such as the Belém Do Pará Convention and the CEDAW Optional Protocol. Naturally, the task is not yet complete.

781. With regard to legislation guaranteeing women's civil and legal capacity identical to that of men, as noted in the previous report Mexican law enshrines legal equality between men and women in the country's supreme law the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States. Article 4 declares "Men and women are equal before the law...". Also in secondary laws at the federal level and in the states, such as the Federal Civil Code which establishes the following Article 2. "Men and women have equal legal capacity; consequently, women may not be subject, for reasons of their sex, to any restriction in the acquisition or exercise of their civil rights." Furthermore, Article 2 of the Civil Code for the Federal District establishes, for example: "Legal capacity is equal for men and women. No person on the grounds of age, sex, pregnancy, marital status, race, language, religion, ideology, sexual orientation, skin colour, nationality, social origin or position, work or profession, economic status, physical character, disability or health status, may be denied a service or benefit to which they are entitled, or be restricted in the exercise of any of the rights pertaining to them."

782. An example of state legislation is that of Guanajuato, where there are no discriminatory provisions against women in relation to the signing of contracts and management of assets, since it recognizes women's important role in the development of the family and society; and such provisions are based on equal conditions with men. That state's Code of Civil Procedures establishes that women, on reaching the age of majority, have full capacity to act and enter into contracts, on an equal footing with men, with the same rights and obligations.

783. With the aim of continuing to make progress in adapting a regulatory framework that upholds legal equality, the following legislative work is currently ongoing:

(a) Draft Decree reforming Article 4 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, which aims to generate legal conditions giving equality to men and women.

(b) Draft Decree reforming Articles 4 and 25 of the Political Constitution on gender equity. This initiative seeks to eliminate gender inequity, especially the case of women workers and heads of family. It proposes that the law should establish the mechanisms and institutions needed to guarantee gender equity and protect the organization and development of the family. To that end, legal provisions on development planning, in addition to budgetary and fiscal provisions, should be formulated in a way that recognizably guarantees equality and equity between men and women.

(c) In November 2004, the Senate approved the bill containing a Draft Decree publishing the General Act on Equality between Women and Men, and which also reforms, repeals and adds various provisions of the Act on the National Institute for Women. The bill is based on fundamental human rights, focusing on the dignity of the human person and equality of rights between men and women. It aims to adopt corrective measures to deal with the reality of building institutions centred on the needs and interests of both sexes. The bill proposes reformulating definitions of gender and the gender perspective.

(d) Draft Decree reforming Article 165 of the Social Security Act. This bill aims to eliminate unequal criteria resulting in differential treatment for men and women. It proposes recognition of the right of women who contribute to social security institutes to register their spouse as an economic dependant for the purpose of gaining access to health services.

(e) There are two initiatives to reform and add provisions to the Federal Labour Act and the Federal Act on Government Employees, which seek equal rights and equity between the genders in terms of human dignity (see also Recommendation 33 of this Report).

784. With the aim of promoting a legislative agenda that guarantees equality and non-discrimination before the law, and in exercise of the fundamental rights of women and children, Inmujeres held meetings with legislators from the Federal Congress, members of the Equity and Gender Commissions of 27 of the 32 local congresses, and mechanisms for the advancement of women in the states. These meetings aimed to provide basic tools to legislators, specifically members of the Equity and Gender Commissions, for the purpose of acquiring basic legal knowledge to incorporate the gender perspective in legislative bills; and to draw attention to the importance of taking all human rights instruments, such as CEDAW and the Belém do Pará Convention, as a basis for legislative work.

#### **Article 16**

785. In the area of marriage and family relations, civil legislation at the federal level continues to guarantee women equal conditions with respect to men, as highlighted to the Committee in the previous report. At present time, the Federal Civil Code establishes in general terms that:

- Each spouse has the right to establish their own address. The family address is considered to be the place established by common agreement by the spouses, in which both parties have their own authority and are considered equal.

- A woman may not remarry before 300 days have elapsed since the dissolution of her previous marriage, unless she gives birth to a child within that period.
- Each spouse is required to contribute for the purposes of the marriage.
- All individuals have the right to decide, freely, responsibly and on an informed basis, on the number and spacing of their children. In the context of marriage, this right shall be exercised in common agreement by the spouses.
- The spouses shall contribute economically to sustaining the family, to its food supply and that of its children, and their education, without prejudice to distributing tasks in any way and or proportion that they may agree upon for this purpose.
- The rights and obligations that arise from marriage shall always be equal for the spouses and independent of the economic contribution they make to sustain the family.
- The husband and wife shall have equal authority and consideration in the household. They shall make decisions by common agreement on all issues relating to management of the household, including the raising and education of their children and management of assets.
- Spouses may undertake any activity.
- The husband and wife each have authority to manage, contract or dispose of their own assets, without the husband needing his wife's consent or vice-versa.
- In the event of divorce, children under seven years of age must remain in the care of their mother except where this involves serious danger to their normal development,.
- Parental authority over the children is exercised by both parents. Even if they lose parental authority, the father and mother remain subject to all obligations towards their children.
- By virtue of divorce, the spouses regain capacity to marry.
- A person over 25 years of age, unmarried, and in full exercise of his or her rights, may adopt one or more young children or a disabled person.
- A husband and wife may adopt if they agree to do so.

786. For the purpose of strengthening these guarantees, in July 2005 the National Supreme Court ruled that alimony should be calculated on the basis of total income, including amounts received in respect of overtime, bonuses, vacation subsidies, bonds and other incomes, since such amounts objectively form part of the economic capacity of the person liable to pay maintenance.

787. Jurisprudence, approved by unanimous vote, will be binding on all Mexican courts that supervise and issue rulings on the amounts of such alimony, which are mainly paid for the maintenance former spouses and young children.

788. Recently, the SCJN issued a path-breaking ruling to the effect that when one of the marriage partners unnaturally forces sexual relations on the other "without doubt this involves the crime of rape." This amendment overruled the jurisprudence of 1994 that had prevailed previously, which considered that the imposition of violent

normal copulation by one spouse in relation to the other was insufficient to be considered rape, but represented the inappropriate exercise of a right.

789. Despite such guarantees, legislative work has endeavoured to remove the legal inequalities that still persist between men and women, giving rise to a series of reform proposals, such as:

(a) Draft Decree reforming and adding Articles 162 and 164 of the Federal Civil Code. This bill seeks to overcome the inequality that exists between men and women by providing social recognition for domestic work performed by women in the home. It therefore proposes that spouses should share responsibility for the upbringing of their children and contribute equally to sustaining the household, except where one of the spouses is unable to work.

(b) Bill to reform various provisions of the Federal Civil Code. The bill proposes that work in the home or care of children should be considered an economic contribution to sustaining the family; and that in divorce cases both spouses may claim 50 per cent indemnification for the value of assets acquired during the marriage, when they were married under a regime of separation of assets.

(c) Bill to reform the Federal Civil Code and Federal Code of Civil Procedures for the purpose of biologically proving paternity or maternity using scientific advances. DNA testing will be used in institutions certified by the Ministry of Health, with the cost of the test being borne by the presumed progenitor.

(d) Bill to reform the Federal Civil Code on marriage rights and gender equity. This bill seeks to eliminate the provision requiring women to wait for 300 days following divorce before remarrying, under the assumption that in the case of pregnancy, paternity would correspond to the former husband. The proposal argues that nowadays there are effective and rapid methods for investigating the paternity of children.

790. As explained to the Committee under Recommendation 41 of this Report, Mexico, as a Federal Republic, has 31 states and a Federal District that are free and sovereign in relation to their internal laws; so each state undertakes its own legislative review. In that regard, the duration of a maintenance order and other conditions vary according to the Civil Codes of each State. In the Federal District, for example, alimony payments increase in line with inflation, or with increases in the income the party liable for payment.

791. Reforms have also been made to the Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedures of the Federal District, which came into force on 7 December 2004, imposing punishments of 36 hours' arrest, or between one and five years' imprisonment for parents who, when separated or divorced, prevent their former partners from spending time with their children. The concept of shared parental responsibility is created for the first time, in which both the mother and father have the same rights and obligations towards their children. The reforms require both parents to guarantee that the child will spend time with his or her parents.

792. These reforms specify that if one of the parents was separated from his or her children as a result of problems of domestic violence, sexual abuse or addiction, and for these reasons lost parental authority, he or she may not apply to a judge to be allowed to spend time with the children. Nonetheless, if parental authority was lost because of failure to provide the children with food, the parent in question may

apply to spend time with the children provided he or she pays the corresponding maintenance.

793. In relation to the concept of family capital, the Civil Code of the Federal District states that this is an institution of public interest, for the purpose of attaching one or more assets to protect the family economically and sustain the household. Family property may include the house or dwelling and furniture of domestic and daily use; a cultivable plot of land, or industrial and commercial activities undertaken by members of the family, and utensils pertaining to that activity. Any member of the family may apply for this property to be constituted in the name of the family. Once assets have been registered as family capital they become unsaleable and non-attachable. The constitution of this family capital is irrespective of the original owner of the assets or the person who pays to acquire them, but once constituted as such they become the collective property of the family.

**Annex**

**Sixth periodic report of Mexico**

**Under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination  
of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**

**Actions to prevent and eradicate violence against women  
in Ciudad Juárez**



## **Actions to prevent and eradicate violence against women in Ciudad Juárez**

In response to the request by the Committee, the most recent actions implemented by the Mexican Government to prevent and eradicate violence against women in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua are described below.

### **Creation of new mechanisms and organizations**

On 18th February 2004, the Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women in Ciudad Juárez was created as a deconcentrated administrative body attached to the Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB). Its purpose is to coordinate the Programme of Actions of Federal Government for Collaboration with Ciudad Juárez, to be implemented through three lines of work: services for victims; truth and justice; and strengthening of the social fabric.

The Advisory Council on Use of the Economic Support Fund for Families of Female Murder Victims in the Municipality of Juárez, Chihuahua was established, with participation by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua, with the aim of providing subsidy payments to victims' families, to enable them to finance basic aspects of their education, health and subsistence expenses. This is based on the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, and international instruments on human rights.

On 17 November 2005, a Special Attorney's Office was created to monitor investigations into femicide in Mexico, with a budget of 150 million pesos (US\$ 14,097,744.36).<sup>22</sup> In addition, two commissions were created to deal with murders of women: the *Special Commission to Investigate and Monitor Investigations into Femicide in the Mexican Republic*, and the *Commission for the Prosecution of Binding Justice*, of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Honourable Congress of the Union.

The Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women in Ciudad Juárez, reviewed the 40-action programme of the Federal Government, to evaluate, discuss and reach consensus among the leading stakeholders in Ciudad Juárez. This also involved a wide-ranging dialogue to analyse and receive comments on proposed Federal Government actions to replace the previous 40-action programme. Criteria were established for completing each action, with the aim of maximizing impact in terms of preventing and eradicating violence against women.

More than half of the first 40 actions were continued and others were designed, with the aim of developing various approaches to solving and clarifying the situation. Actions were set within three lines of operation:

- (1) Prosecution and enforcement of justice and promotion of respect for women's human rights;
- (2) Services for victims; and
- (3) Strengthening of the social fabric.

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<sup>22</sup> The exchange rate at 20 December 2005 was 10.64 pesos per dollar.

In the health care area, a new unit was established in the centre of Ciudad Juárez to provide services to heroin addicts, with participation by the National Council against Addiction (CONADIC); a methadone clinic has also been set up with technical and scientific investment thanks to efforts and sponsorship from individuals committed to dealing with the problem through the *Youth Integration Centre*.

Training and awareness-raising actions on human rights and the gender perspective were held for civil servants of both sexes in the justice area, particularly those responsible for investigating and clarifying acts of violence against women. In 2005 a workshop on *Law Enforcement with a Gender Perspective* was inaugurated for male and female staff of Public Attorneys operating in the ordinary courts, to ensure that international treaties and conventions on women's human rights are taken into account in the preliminary investigations carried out and written statements submitted by public prosecutors to the courts. The workshop lasted for two days; two were held in Ciudad Juárez and another in the city of Chihuahua.

In 2005, a workshop was held for police officers in Ciudad Juárez, on the subject of *Men and Women Together for a Safe Life without Violence*. This was attended by staff of the Public Security Secretariat of Ciudad Juárez who will take part in the programme on *Women's Safety and Vigilance*. This security programme will involve street patrols (in which a man and a woman will keep watch over high risk areas 24 hours a day 365 days a year); response to emergency calls made by women in situations of violence; and transport to participating organizations and agencies.

With a view to adapting legislation in the State of Chihuahua to bring it into line with the international framework on human rights, particularly the human rights of women, in collaboration with the World Organization against Torture, a draft bill of proposals to reform the state legal framework was prepared, consistently with international commitments and recommendations on the human rights of women and children. In December 2004, Inmujeres also held a workshop on *Legislating with a Gender Perspective*, which was attended by members of the Equity and Gender Commission of the Congress of Chihuahua, male and female Deputies of that body, and CSO representatives.

Centres providing services and shelters for women victims of violence were created and strengthened; centres to provide services for violent men were also created and their coverage was expanded; and services dealing with the needs of women victims of violence in Ciudad Juárez were improved. A programme to promote responsible parenthood was designed and executed. The following shelters have been established in Ciudad Juárez: *Casa Amiga*, *Centro de Crisis*; and *De mujer a mujer A.C.* Inmujeres sent 8,000 polptychs on violence in courtship to the first of these shelters, for distribution in talks, conferences and informational fairs held in the community.

With the aim of promoting public policies to eliminate media messages, both printed and electronic, which emit, encourage or justify discrimination and violence against women, and to campaign for the prevention of violence in local printed and electronic media, in November 2005 the Inmujeres Media Monitoring Unit was officially launched, to provide a mechanism for denouncing sexist messages transmitted by the media and follow up through the Internet. The Monitoring Unit works in coordination with the SEGOB Under-Secretariat for Media Regulation.

In 2004 Inmujeres prepared 30-minute radio and TV spots for the *National Campaign for the Prevention of Violence* in the framework of 25 November. In November 2004, the radio spot was broadcast six times a day for two weeks by the Mexican Radio Institute (IMER), targeting Ciudad Juárez and 15 Mexican states. The TV spot was broadcast during government slots on the Chihuahua State television channel and in the 31 states of the country. Five notices were placed in the newspaper *Diario de Ciudad Juárez*, in addition to 96 in 13 nationally circulating newspapers and 10 in the different Mexican states; and mobile publicity was hired for a one-month period on 10 urban public transport buses in Ciudad Juárez. In November and December 2004, Inmujeres issued three press communiqués relating to Ciudad Juárez, to urge the authorities to take steps to punish those responsible for violence against women. This had coverage in various nationally circulating newspapers. An impact study was conducted through 1,200 interviews with women throughout the country, of whom 61 per cent said they had been influenced by the radio and television spots. In 2005, the campaign *El que golpea a una nos golpea a todas* (Violence against one of us is violence against all of us) was promoted in the state of Chihuahua, in coordination with the corresponding state mechanism for women.

The service provided through the *Life without Violence* phone line includes a national directory; in Ciudad Juárez there are four registered agencies providing services in situations of violence. From April 2004 to July 2005, 16,470 calls were received, of which 437 were from the state of Chihuahua.

The Inmujeres Proequidad Fund financed the project for the *Centre for the Comprehensive Development of Women*, to be known as *For the Rights of Women Victims of Femicide in Juárez*. The project implemented by this organization is based on a diagnostic study of the needs of the mothers of femicide victims in Ciudad Juárez. Based on work with 12 families, the organization has developed an intervention model that provides physical and emotional therapy to the mothers, brother and sisters, and children of the young women who disappear.

The Chamber of Deputies is conducting an investigation into femicide in Mexico in 11 of its states, with four investigators involved in each case. The aim is discover what is happening in the country and relate the murders and disappearances of girls and women to the context of each state.

Acting through the INMUJERES/CONACYT Sector Fund, Inmujeres is making a diagnostic study of the incidence of gender violence in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua and other states. The aim is to: (i) identify whether this phenomenon has spread to other cities or not; (ii) identify the general and specific triggers of violence against women in Ciudad Juárez and the other selected cities; and (iii) on the basis of the diagnostic study, prepare recommendations for preventing the continuation and spread of violence against women in our country. Tools will also be provided for the design of public policies aimed at eradicating violence.

On 17 May 2004, an agreement was signed between SEGOB and INEGI to form basic rules for coordination of the *Sector Technical Committee on Statistics and Information*, which will initially provide systemization and statistical research services in cases of violence against women in Ciudad Juárez, in conjunction with Colegio de la Frontera Norte (COLEF), IMIP and the Office of the Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women in Ciudad Juárez (CPEVMCJ).

Inmujeres helped the Chihuahua Institute for Women to start making use of the National Survey of the Dynamic of Family Relationships in 2003 (ENDIREH), and results were obtained for Chihuahua in 2005.

In 2005 a *Geo-Socioeconomic Diagnostic Study of Ciudad Juárez and its Society* was performed, under an agreement with COLEF, as a multidisciplinary tool for information and analysis of the society and environment in which violence occurs in that city. The study addressed social, economic, public- security, education, migration, labour-market, health and gender issues.

**Appendices to Part I**

**Sixth periodic report of Mexico**

**Under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination  
of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**

**Recommendations of the Committee**

**Recommendation 23**

Table 23.1

**National Programme for a Life Without Violence, 2002-2006****Strategic lines through which participating agencies take measures combat domestic violence and violence against women (October 2003-September 2005)**

<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Strategic lines of the programme</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>Prevention</i>	<i>Services</i>	<i>Detection</i>	<i>Regulations</i>	<i>Communication and institutional liaison</i>	<i>Coordination and liaison with civil society</i>	<i>Information and evaluation</i>	
PGR	X	X						2
SEGOB/CONAPO	X	X						2
SEP/CONAFE	X							1
SEDESOL	X	X						2
SRE	X	X		X				3
SSA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
SSP	X			X				2
CDI		X						1
CNDH	X	X		X			X	4
DIF	X	X					X	3
INEGI							X	1
INMUJERES	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
RENARAC		X						1
INDESOL	X							1
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37</b>

*Source:* Information systemized by the General Directorate of Economic Advancement (DGPE) of Inmujeres October 2005.

Table 23.2

**Ministry of Health****Actions at the state level in the framework of the Programme on Services to Combat Domestic and Sexual Violence and Violence against Women**

State	Prevalence of violence between couples		Manual <sup>1/</sup>	Online workshop <sup>2/</sup>	Training/Awareness raising <sup>3/</sup>	Shelter <sup>4/</sup>	Other actions
	Place	%					
AGS	32	9.4	✓		✓		
BC	11	25.5	✓				Project: <i>Casa de la Salud de la Muj. Indígena</i> (Indigenous Women's Health Centre) (in conjunction with CDI). Diploma course <sup>5/</sup>
BCS	7	26.9		✓	✓		Agreement on specialized care centres Programme on violence
CAMP	9	26.2			✓		Support for establishment of the State Programme on Violence
COA	3	28.1		✓	✓	✓	
COL	14	23.9	✓	✓			
CHIS	18	20.5			✓		Agreement for implementation of the model <sup>6/</sup> ✓ Project: <i>Casa de la Salud de la Muj. Indígena</i> (Indigenous Women's Health Centre) (in conjunction with CDI). Diploma course <sup>5/</sup> Centres offering specialized services
CHIH	20	20.1		✓	✓	✓	Project: <i>Casa de la Salud de la Muj. Indígena</i> (Indigenous Women's Health Centre) (in conjunction with CDI). Diploma course <sup>5/</sup>
D.F.	8	26.6		✓	✓	✓	Centres offering specialized services. Diploma course <sup>5/</sup>
DGO	27	15.2	✓	✓			
GTO	23	18.3	✓	✓		✓	
GRO	25	15.6	✓	✓			Project: <i>Casa de la Salud de la Muj. Indígena</i> (Indigenous Women's Health Centre) (in conjunction with CDI). Diploma course <sup>5/</sup>
HGO	24	16.3			✓	✓	Centres offering specialized services.
JAL	21	19.8		✓			Agreement for implementation of the model <sup>6/</sup>

State	Prevalence of violence between couples		Manual <sup>1/</sup>	Online workshop <sup>2/</sup>	Training/Awareness-raising <sup>3/</sup>	Shelter <sup>4/</sup>	Other actions
	Place	%					
MEX	19	20.5		✓	✓		Support for establishment of the State Programme on Violence
MICH	12	25.5			✓	✓	Collaboration agreement
MOR	31	12.4		✓	✓		Agreement: Support the operation of the State Programme on Violence
NAY	4	28.0		✓	✓		Support for establishment of the State Programme on Violence
NL	22	18.6			✓	✓	Support for implementation of the State Programme on Violence. Centres offering specialized services.
OAX	5	27.5		✓	✓	✓	Project: <i>Casa de la Salud de la Muj. Indígena</i> (Indigenous Women's Health Centre) (in conjunction with CDI). Diploma course <sup>5/</sup> Collaboration agreement and support for operation of the State Programme on Violence
PUE	6	27.2	✓	✓	✓	✓	Project: <i>Casa de la Salud de la Muj. Indígena</i> (Indigenous Women's Health Centre) (in conjunction with CDI). Diploma course <sup>5/</sup>
QRO	17	20.8		✓	✓		Support for establishment of the State Programme on Violence
Q.ROO	1	31.8		✓	✓	✓	Support for establishment of the State Programme on Violence
S.L.P.	15	21.5		✓	✓	✓	Support for establishment of the State Programme on Violence
SIN	13	23.9	✓	✓		✓	
SON	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
TAB	30	13.9		✓	✓	✓	Agreement: Centres offering specialized services.
TAM	26	15.5	✓	✓			
TLAX	2	29.0		✓	✓	✓	Collaboration Agreement: Centres offering specialized services. Support for operation of the State Programme on Violence
VER	28	15.2	✓	✓			



State	Prevalence of violence between couples		Manual <sup>1/</sup>	Online workshop <sup>2/</sup>	Training/Awareness-raising <sup>3/</sup>	Shelter <sup>4/</sup>	Other actions
	Place	%					
YUC	10	26.0	✓	✓			
ZAC	29	15.0		✓	✓	✓	Agreement: Centres offering specialized services. Support for operation of the State Programme on Violence

*Source:* Prepared by the Deputy General Directorate of International Affairs (DGAAI) of Inmujeres, using data from the Ministry of Health (2004). Notes: 1/ Delivery of and user training for the *Manual for Trainers of Health Workers: Prevention and Services in Relation to Domestic and Sexual Violence and Violence against Women*, to raise awareness among decision-makers, train services staff and carry out actions to achieving intersectoral and interagency coordination. 2/ Online workshop for training and services in relation to domestic and sexual violence and violence against women, with inter-state participation among health services. 3/ Includes actions in the following areas: training for first and second-tier health workers, health promoters, public attorney staff, and non-governmental organizations; awareness-raising for decision-makers; inter-sectoral and interagency work; distribution of educational materials; equipment and contracting of staff offices and specialized centres. 4/ Funding of a shelter for women and their children living in situations of extreme violence, for the operation and professionalization of staff. 5/ Diploma course on the Anthropology of Violence. Methodological tools, in coordination with the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) and UNAM, through simultaneous video conferencing, based in Tijuana and Mexicali. 6/ Agreement for state-level implementation of the Integrated Model for Prevention and Services in Relation to Violence.

n/a: No data available.

Table 23.3

**Publications and dissemination material****Ministry of the Interior****Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women in Ciudad Juárez**

- Directory of public and private institutions providing services for women in situations of violence or vulnerability.

**Inmujeres**

- Methodologies to strengthen women community leaders.
- Methodology on masculinities.
- Course-workshop on *Incorporating Gender at the Preschool Level*.
- Institutional roundtable to coordinate prevention and services in relation to domestic violence and violence against women.
- National Programme for a Life Without Violence 2002-2006.
- First and Second Reports of the National Programme for a Life Without Violence.
- Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocol (true copy of the official document).
- Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, and a workshop on its application in Mexico; notebook on typical cases (published jointly with UNICEF, UAM-Azcapotzalco and IACW).
- Compilation of laws governing the right to a life without violence.
- Compilation of the main international instruments on women's human rights.
- Women's human rights.
- Compilation of laws governing the right to a life without violence.
- Educational package. *Against violence, Let's Educate for Peace*.
- National Directory of Civil Society Organizations with Actions for Women.
- Actions to eradicate domestic violence and violence against women. Laws and conventions.
- Legislating with a gender perspective. Evaluation of legislation on the human rights of women and children (forms part of the collection entitled: *Colección Jurídica Género e Infancia* [Gender and Childhood Legal Series] published jointly with UNICEF).
- Judging with a gender perspective. Manual for the application in Mexico of international treaties to protect the human rights of women and children.

- Comparative analysis of state regulations on criminal justice in Mexico and international regulations on the subject (forms part of the collection entitled: *Colección Jurídica Género e Infancia* published jointly with UNICEF).
- Invisible children: the sons and daughters of women in prison (published jointly with UNICEF).
- Women in custody and their children: Regulations for the execution of sentences in the light of international treaties (forms part of the collection entitled: *Colección Jurídica Género e Infancia* published jointly with UNICEF).
- Elements to be considered for the creation of shelters for women and their children living in situations of domestic violence.
- Gender Violence among Mexican Couples: Analysis of the results of ENDIREH 2003.
- The right to a life without violence (FIL Guadalajara).
- International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.
- Campaign on violence against indigenous women.
- Aspects of Freedom 2004.
- Judging with a gender perspective.
- Training using cartoons.
- Democratization of the family.
- Life without violence.
- Updating of the National Programme for a Life without Violence.
- Report on the International Meeting for Prevention and Services in Relation to Violence against Women: A Multidisciplinary Approach.
- Framework Act on Domestic Violence (2006).
- Information leaflets on violence (70,000 copies) were delivered to women who were visited in the country during the ENDIREH survey.
- Pocket cards (300,000 units) publicizing the Life without Violence phone line.
- Politych on Violence in Courtship.
- Leaflet on Shelters for Women and their Children in Situations of Domestic Violence: Elements to be Considered for their Creation.
- Contest: First Competition of Paintings by Women Prisoners.
- Violence against Women Migrants (in conjunction with *Sin Fronteras* Organization and the Ford Foundation).

#### **Ministry of Health**

- Leaflet on medical care for victims of sexual violence, prepared in coordination with the National Centre for the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS (CENSIDA) and Ipas.

- Information leaflet on domestic and sexual violence among older adults (in process).
- Information leaflet on domestic and sexual violence among children (in process).
- Pamphlet entitled: *El que golpea a una nos golpea a todas* (Violence against one of us is violence against all of us).
- Preparation of 450,000 pocket cards to publicize the Life without Violence phone line, distributed by AVON Cosmetics Corporation.

#### **Ministry of Public Security (SSP)**

- Triptychs on domestic violence distributed to staff of the Federal Preventive Police (PFP).

Table 23.4

#### **Actions at the state level**

### **I. Legislation and other actions on the subject**

#### **Aguascalientes**

- Bill on violence against women.
- Proposals and approval for legislative reforms to the State Criminal Code, to criminalize domestic violence, and reform the offence of discrimination.

#### **Chiapas**

- Forum on Reform to the Criminal Code on Domestic Violence: Action for Women's Health.

#### **Jalisco**

- Monitoring of reform to Article 176 to typify domestic violence as a specific crime.
- Monitoring of creation of the Act on Prevention and Services in relation to Domestic Violence in the State of Jalisco.

#### **Michoacán**

- Comparative study on the crime of child pornography and opinion on the proposed reform to the Criminal Code dealing with that issue.

#### **Morelos**

- Consultation Forum on legislation on the Criminal Code in relation to domestic violence.

### **Nuevo León**

- Proposal for reform of the criminal code in relation to domestic violence, child rape, infanticide, child pornography, abandonment of the family, danger of contagion, and discrimination.
- Proposal for reforms to the criminal code in relation to domestic violence, equality between men and women, marriage and divorce.
- Proposal for reforms to the Organic Law of the Office of the State Attorney General and the Law on the Special Prosecutor for the Defence of Children and the Family.
- Proposal for reform to Article 1 of the Constitution of Nuevo León, on the right to non-discrimination, and constitutional rank for legal issues relating to women.
- Bill on Prevention and Comprehensive Care in Relation to Domestic Violence.

### **Puebla**

- Efforts were made to influence legislative processes in favour of women with a view to classifying domestic violence as a crime: promotion of reform to Fraction V of Articles 37 and 309; and the addition to Chapter 12 on Crimes against the Family, fourth section and its Articles 284 Bis and 284 of the Social Defence Code for the Free and Sovereign State of Puebla.

### **Querétaro**

- Various articles were either added to or removed from the State Law to Prevent and Punish Domestic Violence.
- Promotion of a bill to reform, add to or abolish certain articles of the State Law to Prevent and Punish Domestic Violence. Publication of the reform to the law, mentioning the creation of the interagency roundtable against violence.

### **San Luis Potosí**

- Presentation to the State Congress the Citizens' Bill on Services, Prevention, Assistance and Punishment in relation to Domestic Violence.
- Forum on Analysis and Proposals for Reform of the Law on Prevention and Services in relation in Domestic Violence of San Luis Potosí, with a view to submitting a proposal for reform of this Act to the State Congress.

### **Sinaloa**

- Reform proposals in relation to the following crimes: abortion, abduction, rape, undesired artificial insemination, acts against moral propriety, child rape, sexual harassment, non-fulfilment of family assistance obligations, seduction of minors or the disabled and trafficking in minors. Typification of the crime of domestic violence was proposed and approved.

### **Yucatán**

- Forum for Analysis and Reflection on the Law for the Protection of the Family in the State of Yucatán.” Objective: to produce a proposal for amendment of the existing legal framework on domestic violence.

## **II. Services, Protection, Preparation**

### **II.1. Shelters**

#### **Morelos**

- Shelter “Casa de la Mujer” of the Institute of Women for the State of Morelos.
- Establishment of a temporary shelter for women victims of domestic violence.
- Participation in meetings of the National Network of Shelters against Domestic Violence.

#### **Querétaro**

- Shelter for abused women and participation in events of the National Network of Shelters for Abused Women.
- Shelter for women suffering from extreme violence.
- Shelter for women suffering rape: “Refugio Nuju” shelter for sexual violence against women and children.

#### **Yucatán**

- Support for the Centre for Services for Women Living in Situations of violence.

#### **Zacatecas**

- Creation of a Centre for Services for Victims of Domestic Violence and creation of a shelter.

### **II.2. Telephone help lines**

**Aguascalientes.** Phone line 066. Training for operators

**Coahuila.** Phone line 075 TelMujer. Participation in the National Meeting of Telephone Help lines. Training workshop on domestic violence for phone line operators.

**Colima.** Special 075 service for orientation and support for the integrity of women.

**Chihuahua.** MUSIVI phone line (Centre for Prevention and Services for Women and Families in Situations of Violence, attached to the Social Development Secretariat of the State Government).

**Jalisco.** “Línea Mujer” for the Metropolitan Area and municipalities equipped with Ce-Mujer.

**Nuevo León.** Line 01 800 for citizen services on all matters that women request as a manifest need.

**Puebla.** Phone line 075 TELMUJER.

**San Luis Potosí.** Phone line 075 TELMUJER and CONFIATEL 01 800 672 14 33. Exhibition on the *Intervention in Emotional Crisis* service in the framework of mental health week. Information leaflet.

### II.3. Prevention and Services

#### Aguascalientes

- Interagency roundtables with various agencies for actions to prevent violence and provide services for women victims and preparation of a critical path for services for women victims.
- Proposals to the State Prosecutors' Office (PGJ) for remodelling the Specialized Agency on Sexual and Domestic Crimes.
- Psychological support, advice and orientation for women.
- Legal assistance for women in relation to: alimony, parental authority, divorce, domestic violence and unfair dismissal.

#### Baja California Sur

- Services and referral of women with problems relating to domestic violence, health, work, education, poverty, and the procurement of justice.

#### Coahuila

- Institutional meeting to implement the critical path entitled *Comprehensive System of Services for Women Affected by Violence*.
- Participation in working roundtables to formulate proposals for implementation of Violence Intervention Models Focused on Services and Prevention.

#### Chiapas

- State Council on Domestic Violence.
- Global Programme for Prevention and Services in Relation to Violence, with its respective indicators, in coordination with the Ministry of Education and the Human Development Institute.
- Monitoring of the actions of the Interagency Network against Violence (established in 2001), consisting of government agencies, CSOs and academia.
- Participation in the forum on Critical Paths for Dealing with Domestic Violence and in the Workshop for Staff Dealing with Women Affected by Violence.

#### Colima

- Legal and psychological support and advice for women.

**Guanajuato**

Programme for prevention and services in relation to gender and domestic violence; most important actions: Conference on the Domestic Violence Act aimed at rural promoters of the *Oportunidades* programme. Workshop on sexuality and adolescence to prevent violence in friendship and courtship relations. Construction of the shelter model providing comprehensive services for women and children living in situations of domestic violence. Establishment of and participation in the activities of the referral and counter-referral network in cases of domestic violence in the state. Models for care and services provided by public institutions operating in Guanajuato for women living in situations of domestic violence (Ibero-American University (UIA), León). Module on gender and domestic violence, and workshops on the Official Mexican Regulation and its applications, targeted on IMSS doctors.

**Jalisco**

- Collaboration agreement with the State Ministry of Security, Prevention and Social Readaptation.

**Michoacán**

- Service providing advice, orientation, referral and follow-up to women's requests for support.
- Preparation of the critical Path: *Actions to Prevent Domestic Violence in Michoacán*, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health.

**Nuevo León**

- Annual meeting to evaluate the interagency team on domestic violence.
- International forum on domestic violence.
- Legal advice for women victims of violence.
- Masterclass in the forum *An End to Domestic Violence*.

**Puebla**

- Establishment of the State Council for Services in relation to domestic violence.
- Legal and psychological advice, guidance and mediation for the female population. The legal advice process includes accompaniment for women in the legal actions they undertake.
- Operation of the Mediation Centre established in IPM.

**Querétaro**

- Implementation of the Regional Workshop on the Prevention of Violence from Infancy, in conjunction with Inmujeres.
- Legal advice and social management.
- Legal advice for women in family law cases involving alimony and custody.



- Mediation Centre. Talks to overcome lack of knowledge on the jurisdictional mechanisms available to people to solve a conflict.
- Self-help group.
- Home visits in response to calls alleging violence.

**Quintana Roo**

- Orientation and/or legal assistance on civil and family rights.
- Therapeutic psychological support.
- Psychological assistance on problems of the couple; guidance for dealing with adolescent children; self-esteem.
- Psychological therapies to overcome emotional imbalance suffered by victims of domestic violence.
- Management of food grants for inhabitants of marginal neighbourhoods in Cancún (children of women who suffer domestic violence).

**San Luis Potosí**

- State interagency team on gender and domestic violence.
- Establishment of mutual help groups entitled “Mujeres en Espejo”, for women with problems of domestic violence.
- Psychological and legal assistance on family and criminal issues.
- First national conference on Intervention Models in Situations of Domestic Violence.

**Sinaloa**

- Implementation of the regional workshop for the Prevention of Violence from Infancy, in conjunction with Inmujeres.
- Pilot project for the preparation of the Family Democratization Approach.
- Laboratories for democratic family relations.
- Pilot programme for social networks against violence.

**Sonora**

- Comprehensive system of services for women affected by domestic violence in Sonora.
- Participation in the seventh Latin American Conference on Violence against Children and Adolescents.

**Tabasco**

- Implementation of the regional workshop on Prevention of Violence from Infancy, in conjunction with Inmujeres.

**Tamaulipas**

- Implementation, in conjunction with Inmujeres, of the regional workshop on the Prevention of Violence from Infancy, in conjunction with Inmujeres.

**Veracruz**

- Interagency roundtable for non-violence against women.
- Telephone and personalized service: Psychological and legal assistance.

**Yucatán**

- Establishment of and assistance for self-help groups.
- Legal assistance on violence and family law.
- Psychological assistance on domestic violence and conduct problems related to this issue.
- Implementation of the project on *Proposals for Democratic Coexistence in the Family*.

**Zacatecas**

- Psychotherapeutic care for victims of domestic violence.

**III. Campaigns and dissemination actions**

**Chihuahua**

- Dissemination campaign to eradicate violence including a 01 800 phone line, eye-catching announcements, radio spots and posters.

**Guanajuato**

- Conference: *Violence and Sexual Rights in DIF*.

**Michoacán**

- Campaigns: *Men and Women Renouncing Violence; Reconstructing Masculinity; Responsible Parenthood; and Revaluation of Domestic Work* (posters, triptychs, flyers, postcards, cigarette lighters, visors, pencil holders and printed balloons).
- Dialogue roundtable on *Gender Violence, Public Health and Human Rights*.
- Conference on *Theoretical Analysis of Research into Power and Gender Relations*.
- Theatre presentation entitled *Trazos al viento*.
- Performance entitled *Machitos a la Mexicana* representing 12 examples of violence against women.
- Performance entitled *Calaveras a la Mexicana*.

**Nuevo León**

- Coordinated participation with the DIF state system in the campaign *We all Have a Right to a Life without Violence* on 25 November 2003.

**Puebla**

- Campaign entitled *No más violencia ¡Actúa ya!* (No more violence. Act Now!): posters, separators, pamphlets and radio messages.

**Querétaro**

- Campaign against violence. Promotion of ideas such as non-violence, the image and rights of women and actions to their benefit. Triptychs and participation on two radio stations for nine months and on television for one month.

**Quintana Roo**

- Campaigns: Dissemination of the World Day of Non-Violence against Women and Prevention of Domestic Violence (radio messages, posters, stickers and triptychs, talks and group dialogue).
- Campaign entitled *Quítate la Venda* (Open your Eyes).

**San Luis Potosí**

- Conference on Gender Awareness-raising for state police cadets.
- Talks for adolescents and couples on violence in courtship and domestic violence.
- Talk on the prevention of domestic violence to parents of preschool children, students of the Professional-Technical College of the State of Sonora (CONALEP), and administrative staff at the State Government Education Secretariat (SEGE).
- Conference on public policies for the prevention of domestic violence.
- Campaign entitled *Estando Juntos por la Equidad de Género* (Together for Gender Equity); triptychs and posters.
- Campaign entitled *Protegiendo a nuestros niños y niñas con hechos* (Protecting our Children with Facts).

**Sinaloa**

- State campaign on *Violence against Women: Constructing Equity*: Workshops and conferences in each municipality on structural inequality and families, domestic violence and the rights of women.
- Annual campaign *Everyone for the Right to a Life Without Violence*.
- Special projects for dissemination of the gender culture and eradication of violence against women.
- Pilot project: *Comprehensive Union Development Agua Verde*: training and awareness-raising for different community groups (unions, parents, children

and adolescent focus groups, *Agua Verde Women's Friendly Society*). Talk on sexual violence against children, violence against women (film cycle); gender perspective. Distribution of posters and triptychs against sexual abuse of children.

#### **IV. Publications and dissemination materials**

##### **Aguascalientes**

Permanent campaign on women's rights in the media. Permanent dissemination campaign against violence and on behalf of non-discrimination towards women. Distribution of posters, pamphlets and triptychs. Municipal teams against domestic violence.

##### **Baja California Sur**

- Dissemination and promotion of the application of NOM-190 SSA1-1999. Talks, programmes on crime prevention, conferences, triptychs, mural bulletins, courses on the prevention of addictions, and social workshops.
- Participation in programmes of dissemination and preventive orientation for children, run by the Office of the State Attorney General.
- Second State Workshop against Domestic Violence and Violence towards Women: conferences, talks, debates and workshops.
- Information bulletins, triptychs, flyers and posters on gender equity, non-violence against women and the family, the human rights of women and children, and incorporation of gender equity in the civil service.

##### **Guanajuato**

- Thematic notebook: Indicators of Gender Violence.
- Triptychs: Procedural Rights of Women in Civil Cases; Criminal Procedural rights of Women Crime Victims; and Women's Human Rights.
- Leaflet on legal assistance for women, aimed at civil servants dealing directly with cases of violence.

##### **Jalisco**

- Leaflets: Sexual harassment, child abduction, prevention of rape.

##### **Michoacán**

- Posters campaigning for the elimination of violence.

##### **Nuevo León**

- Triptych on behalf of a life without violence against women.
- Series of cartoon stories on women's rights, domestic violence and the work of the Institute.

**Querétaro**

- Manual for facilitators in the programme on *Men Renouncing Violence*, second and third Level.

**San Luis Potosí**

- Presentation of the book on *Act on Services and Prevention in Relation to Domestic Violence*.
- Triptych entitled *¡Rompe el silencio!* (Break the Silence), which consists of a test to identify whether a woman is a victim of violence.
- Information triptych *¿Eres víctima de violencia?* (Are you a victim of violence?); and the diptych *Hombres en Contra de la Violencia Hacia las Mujeres* (Men against Violence towards Women).
- Triptych entitled *Confundida* (Confused); information for women victims of violence.

**Sinaloa**

- Book entitled *Voces calladas* (Silenced Voices).

**V. Training and awareness-raising****Aguascalientes**

- Training for the medical sector and professional colleges on the application of NOM-190SSA1-1999.
- Training in state schools and universities for people who work directly with women victims of violence.

**Baja California Sur**

- Workshop on *Law Enforcement with Gender Equity*
- Programme for *Democratic Coexistence in the Family*. Awareness-raising and training workshops.

**Coahuila**

- Awareness-raising workshop on gender for public prosecutors and litigation lawyers.

**Chiapas**

- Methodology for the training workshop for the law enforcement sector.
- Awareness-raising workshops on *Affective Paternity and Maternity*.
- Workshops for staff of Military Camp 31-C “El sabino, Chiapas” on gender and violence against women in the State, and on affective parenthood.
- Workshop on *Tools and Methodology for Participatory Education with a Gender Perspective*.

- Workshops to train and raise awareness of women of the entity on gender violence and rights.
- Workshops on *Affective Relations and a Culture of Peace among Couples*.
- Talks on Domestic Violence and the Rights of Women; Self-esteem; Love and Relationship in the Couple; Sexuality; Sexual and Reproductive Rights – aimed at staff working in government and municipal agencies and in secondary and higher education.

#### **Guanajuato**

- Training courses on gender and violence and Workshop Forum: *The Victim of Violence and Justice*, aimed at magistrates, judges, staff of the Public Attorney's Office, lawyers working for the Directorate of Services for Crime Victims, Free Representation in Civil Cases, the Ombudsman for Criminal Cases, and Centres for Services in relation to Domestic Violence.
- Model Legal Services For Violence, aimed at civil servants.

#### **Jalisco**

- Forum on *Women and Drug Trafficking* aimed at staff of the Ministry of Public Security.
- Workshop for public attorneys' offices on the application of international conventions in the execution of sentences handed down by judges.
- Workshop on *How to Legislate with a Gender Perspective*, for legislators of both sexes.

#### **Michoacán**

- Awareness-raising workshop for civil servants in the law enforcement area.
- Second national meeting on the *Treatment of Gender Violence*.

#### **Morelos**

- Training actions on violence, self-esteem, and workshops on awareness-raising and gender training.

#### **Nuevo León**

- Awareness-raising exhibition of the *Right to a Life without Violence* for law and psychology students at various state universities, encompassing 600 people.
- Awareness-raising exhibition for 185 students from different areas of the same university.
- Course on *Strategies for Dealing with Family Violence in the Police Domain*.
- Training on legal issues.

**Puebla**

- Workshops for the prevention and identification of gender violence.
- Workshops on assertiveness, self-esteem and decision-making.

**Querétaro**

- Training to deal with problems of violence: courses, talks, conferences and workshops.
- Course aimed at guaranteeing the population, and particularly women, effective access to institutions of justice administration, with legal orientation on criminal, civil, mercantile and family law issues (Superior Court of Justice of the State of Querétaro, through its Office of Guidance and Citizen Services).
- Workshops for the state police on *Security and the Prevention of Domestic Violence*, implemented in coordination with the State Commission on Human Rights and the Office of the State Prosecutor for the Defence of Children and Family.
- Workshops *For a Culture of Peace* implemented in coordination with Colectivo de Hombres por Relaciones Igualitarias, A. C. (CORIAC) to form multipliers.
- Workshop on domestic violence for secondary school teenagers.
- Talk on domestic violence to staff at the Office of the Municipal Mayor.
- Conferences on women's rights and domestic violence.
- Talks on the prevention of violence (SEP/Education for Life programme).

**Quintana Roo**

- Courses to train promoters.
- Workshop on the prevention of violence against women with a gender perspective, entitled *Non-Violent Men*.
- Talks on the prevention of domestic violence.
- Community meetings in urban neighbourhoods and rural communities on the prevention of violence against women.

**San Luis Potosí**

- Workshops on *Violence against Women in the Legal Framework of Law Enforcement*, to raise awareness on services for women victims of gender violence, among public prosecutors, experts and ministerial police.
- Awareness-raising workshops on issues of human rights, violence and masculinity, for approximately 700 members of the Federal Police of the Ministry of Public Security.

### **Sonora**

- Workshop on *Communication and Dealing with Conflicts*.
- Workshops on non-violence (participatory talks and workshops on issues relating to domestic violence, for young people, mothers, fathers, adolescents and educational assistants).
- Exhibition on domestic violence.
- Document: *Profile of Women in Custody*.

### **Tamaulipas**

- Workshop on the application in Mexico of the Inter-American Convention for the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, for legislators of both sexes, magistrates, judges and legal specialists.

### **Veracruz**

- Conferences on the rights of women in the state's legal framework: Law 104 on Assistance and Prevention in Relation to Domestic Violence.
- Education module on *Society, Violence and Youth* for the student population in coordination with the *Tele Bachillerato* system.
- Awareness-raising and information workshops.

### **Yucatán**

- Workshop on *Gender Equity and Law* in Yucatán, for members of the judicial branch (judges, magistrates and sentencing supervisors) on gender and violence, international treaties, interpretation of law and the principle of equity and equality in Yucatecan legislation.
- Training events on prevention and services in relation to domestic violence, for civil servants, the population at large and young people.
- Training workshops for delegates of municipal mechanisms for the advancement of women.
- Awareness-raising events on prevention and services in relation to domestic violence for civil servants of both sexes, the population at large and young people.
- Conference on *Law and Domestic Violence*.
- Distribution of triptychs and cards promoting a *Life without Violence*.
- Conference on *Masculinity and Peaceful Relations: An Approach to the Prevention of Adolescent Violence*.
- Theatre presentation entitled *Un servicio de bondad* (A service of goodwill).
- Awareness-raising on domestic violence, self-esteem, law and gender and leadership in the framework of the SEDESOL *Hábitat* programme.



**Zacatecas**

- Awareness-raising on the gender perspective and domestic violence for women heads of family.
- Awareness-raising on the gender perspective for priests. Dissemination of data produced from the Zacatecas sample in the National Survey on the Dynamic of Family Relations (ENDIREH).
- Training on domestic violence.
- Poster competition promoting the International Day for Non-Violence against Women.

**VI. Statistics and data with a gender breakdown****Chiapas**

- Forum on the *Magnitude of Violence against Women in Chiapas*.

**Nuevo León**

- Study on the most important aspects of the phenomenon of domestic violence in the Metropolitan Area of Monterrey.
- Implementation of the National Survey on the Dynamic of Family Relations (ENDIREH 2003) in the states of Coahuila, Michoacán, Quintana Roo, Yucatán and Zacatecas.

*Source:* Information systemized by DGAAL, Inmujeres, based on various reports published by the states during the period under review.

**Recommendation 27**

Table 27.1.

**Actions at the State Level****Aguascalientes**

- State campaign for improvement in access and quality of priority social services for women in conditions of vulnerability and/or poverty.

**Guanajuato**

- Special programme for indigenous women.
- Research in process: *History of Indigenous Peoples*.

**Michoacán**

- Campaign to disseminate the human rights of indigenous women, in Spanish and in the mother tongue.
- Follow-up to projects for indigenous women in the CDI *Productive Programme for Indigenous Women*.
- Empowerment workshops aimed at indigenous and campesino women.

### **Puebla**

- Second National Meeting of Indigenous Women in Popular Art.
- Organizational work among indigenous women craft workers.

### **Querétaro**

- Dissemination of the rights of indigenous women and services in relation to sexual violence among women.
- Social assistance services for people in situations of extreme poverty or vulnerability, providing compensatory support in terms of food, wheelchairs, blankets, medicines, help with fares, among others.
- Capacity Building Programme in the Rural Area (PRODESCA): supports indigenous groups.
- Programme of services for urban child workers and families that exist on highway crossings.
- Third meeting on popular and indigenous cultures in Querétaro.

### **San Luis Potosí**

- Follow-up to projects supported by the Programme for the Development of Indigenous Peoples and Communities; financing for training workshops within the programme.
- Participation in the Programme on Productive Organization for Indigenous Women. Training workshops for indigenous women's groups on women's rights, business organization and leadership.

### **Sinaloa**

- Four workshops organized by the CDI in the framework of the Indigenous Shelters Project for indigenous children and mixed-race students from 1st to 6th grade of primary school, and their parents.

### **Sonora**

- Document: *Indigenous Women of Sonora*. Sociodemographic profile of the female population that speaks indigenous languages in the state.

### **Veracruz**

- Comprehensive food project to benefit women heads of family in urban zones living in extreme poverty in the city of Veracruz.
- Strategies to promote women's health in rural areas and among low-income indigenous women: courses-workshops on traditional medicine and acupuncture.
- Strategies to promote women's health in low-income rural and indigenous zones: courses-workshops on traditional medicine and acupuncture.

### Yucatán

- Radio programme entitled “U Juum Kaaal’Oleb’Ob. The voice of Women”, transmitted in the Mayan language: disseminates concepts of gender equity and topics of general interest for the Mayan-speaking women.
- Dissemination of the *Diagnostic Study on Discrimination against Indigenous Women*.
- Five workshops organized by the CDI in the framework of the *Indigenous Shelters Project* aimed at Mayan and mixed-race children in primary school grades 1-6, and their parents.

*Source:* Information systemized by DGAAI, Inmujeres, based on various reports published by the states during the period under review.

Table 27.2

### **Other actions on behalf of indigenous women carried out by the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI)**

- Study on *Socioeconomic and Demographic Indicators of Indigenous Women*.
- Project to *Train Promoters of Productive Organization among Indigenous Women*.
- Project on *Sectoral Strengthening for Indigenous Craft Workers*
- Meeting of indigenous producers (technical training in craftwork - PROADA).
- “Rebozo” Festival to promote indigenous textile crafts in Mexico City.
- Seminar on *Craft Work as Cultural Production: the Role of Indigenous Women in this Activity*.
- *Indigenous School Shelters Programme*.
- Proequidad Project on *Indigenous Shelters of Sinaloa and Yucatán*. Aim: to develop a specific methodology and didactic material to deal with the issue of the rights of indigenous children, with particular emphasis on the rights of girls.
- Support for the academic development of indigenous young people.
- Training on water purification for indigenous homes with a gender perspective.
- Diagnostic study on discrimination against indigenous women, and publication of the resulting document.
- Diagnostic study on the status of indigenous women displaced by various conflicts in the State of Chiapas (Inmujeres-CDI).

*Source:* Information systemized by DGAAI, Inmujeres, based on various reports published by the states during the period under review.

**Recommendation 33**

Table 33.1

**Legislative work****Political Constitution of the United Mexican States**

<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming paragraph V of Article 123 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and adding paragraph II of Article 170 of the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	To alter the pre-and postnatal periods to enable mothers to spend more time with their newborn children.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 23 March 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Joint Commissions on Constitutional Issues and Labour and Social Security.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming paragraph V of Article 123 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and adding paragraph VIII of Article 170 of the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	To establish a rest period for female workers who adopt young children.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 23 March 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Joint Commissions on Constitutional Issues and Labour and Social Security.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Draft Decree adding a second paragraph to Article 123 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.
Topic	To enable the State to create the necessary conditions to promote employment among people living in situations of vulnerability.
Date of presentation	Wednesday 25 August 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Commission of Constitutional Issues.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming paragraph V of section A of Article 123 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.
Topic	To standardize maternity criteria.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 30 November 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Joint Commissions on Constitutional Issues and Labour and Social Security.

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**Federal Labour Act (Senate)**


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<b>Name of initiative</b>	Draft Decree reforming the Social Security Act in Articles 102, 103 and 107; and the Federal Labour Act in Article 133, paragraph I.
Topic	To eliminate the certificate of non-pregnancy in applications for employment.
Date of presentation	Thursday 6 September 2001.
Status	Certified and approved Article 133 of paragraph I of the Federal Labour Act on 12 December 2002. Reforms to the Social Security Act have not been approved, however. The bill was sent to the Chamber of Deputies and was not approved.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Draft Decree reforming and adding various provisions to the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	To prevent discriminatory restrictions being established between women workers on wages and promotions.
Date of presentation	Friday 13 December 2002.
Status	Submitted to the Joint Commissions on Labour and Social Security; Equity and Gender; and Legislative Studies.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Draft Decree reforming and adding Articles 59, 61 and 164 of the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	Aims to provide women with young children working hours that allow them more time with their families, reducing the working week to 35 hours without a reduction in pay.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 8 March 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Joint Commissions on Labour and Social Security; Equity and Gender; and Legislative Studies.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Draft Decree adding Articles 154 and 155, and reforming Article 168 of the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	To support working mothers with school children by giving them flexible working hours.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 2 December 2003.
Status	Submitted to the Joint Commissions on Labour and Social Security; Equity and Gender; and Legislative Studies.

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**Federal Labour Act. Chamber of Deputies**


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<b>Name of initiative</b>	Adding Article 170-A to the Federal Labour Act and adding a paragraph to Article 28 of the Federal Act on Government employees.
Topic	Relating to paternity leave.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 9 December 2003.
Status	Submitted to the Joint Commissions on Labour and Social Protection and Social Security.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming paragraph V of Article 123 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and adding paragraph II of Article 170 of the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	To alter the pre-and postnatal periods to allow mothers to spend more time with their newborn children.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 23 March 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Joint Commissions on Constitutional Issues and Labour and Social Security.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming paragraph V of Article 123 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and adding paragraph VIII of Article 170 of the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	To establish a rest period for female workers who adopt young children.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 23 April 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Joint Commissions on Constitutional Issues and Labour and Social Security.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming and adding various provisions to the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	To prevent acts of labour discrimination against women.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 30 March 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Commissions on Labour and Social Protection, and Equity and Gender.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming Articles 47 and 51; and adding paragraph XII of Article 133 and paragraph XI of Article 135 of the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	On sexual harassment.
Date of presentation	Thursday 15 April 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Commission on Labour and Social Protection.

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<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming and adding various provisions to the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	This initiative proposes that in the employer's obligation to provide scholarships to workers, these be distributed in proportion to the number of men and women hired.
Date of presentation	Thursday 15 April 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Joint Commissions of Labour and Social Protection, and Social Security.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming and adding various provisions to the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	Primary aims are to avoiding and prevent discrimination against disabled people, promoting their employment in private sector firms or establishments.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 27 April 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Commission on Labour and Social Protection.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming various Articles of the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	On responsible parenthood and protection of the organization and development of the family.
Date of presentation	Thursday 29 April 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Commission on Labour and Social Protection.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming and adding various provisions to the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	This initiative seeks to correct the breast-feeding period. It also aims to strengthen this initiative, and that of pregnant women who are dismissed, as well as addressing the problem of the sexual harassment of women workers.
Date of presentation	Thursday 29 April 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Commission on Labour and Social Protection.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming and adding various provisions to the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	To mainstream gender in labour legislation.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 14 July 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Commission on Labour and Social Protection, with an opinion from the Equity and Gender Commission.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming various Articles of the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	To prohibit discrimination and promote the employment of disabled people.
Date of presentation	Thursday 2 September 2004.

Status	Submitted to the Joint Commissions of Labour and Social Protection and Services For Vulnerable Groups.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming and adding Articles 3, 7, 133, 422 and 992 of the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	On discrimination.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 7 September 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Commission on Labour and Social Protection.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming various Articles of the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	On adolescent work.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 28 September 2004.
Status	Sent to the Joint Commissions on Labour and Social Protection and Services for Vulnerable Groups, with an opinion from the Special Commission on Children, Adolescence and Families.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming and adding Article 170 to the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	On maternity.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 9 November 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Commission on Labour and Social Protection.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming Article 3 of the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	To guarantee equality and non-discrimination for people with disabilities in the labour domain.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 23 November 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Commission on Labour and Social Protection.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming and adding various provisions to the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	Aims to prohibit job discrimination against disabled persons, fully functioning adults and single mothers and/or pregnant women.
Date of presentation	Thursday 2 December 2004.
Status	Submitted to the Commission on Labour and Social Protection.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforms paragraph I of Article 501 of the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	To make a distinction between the widow and widower of a deceased worker for the purpose of receiving indemnification in the event of death.
Date of presentation	Monday 14 March 2005.
Status	Submitted to the Commission on Labour and Social Protection.



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<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming Article 995 of the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	To increase the penalty for employers who violate regulations governing the work of women and children.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 5 April 2005.
Status	Submitted to the Commission on Labour and Social Protection.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming Article 995 of the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	To increase the penalty for employers who violate regulations governing the work of women and children.
Date of presentation	Thursday 14 April 2005.
Status	Submitted to the Commission on Labour and Social Protection.
<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming Articles 333 and 343 and adding Article 343 Bis to the Federal Labour Act.
Topic	To strengthen and design schemes that protect and guarantee the rights of individuals undertaking domestic work.
Date of presentation	Tuesday 10 May 2005.
Status	Submitted to the Commission on Labour and Social Protection.

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#### **Other initiatives**

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<b>Name of initiative</b>	Reforming various provisions of the Income Tax Act.
Topic	To provide tax incentives for firms hiring single mothers or mothers who are heads of family.
Date of presentation	Monday 14 March 2005.
Status	Submitted to the Joint Commissions of Finance and Public Credit; and Equity and Gender.

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*Source:* Compilation made by the Coordination of Inmujeres Advisers based on information from the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Legislatures of the Congress of the Union.

**Appendices to Part II**

**Sixth periodic report of Mexico**

**Under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination  
of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**

**Content of the Convention**

## Articles 1 and 2

Table 1.1

**First National Survey on Discrimination in Mexico****Discrimination against Women****Summary of Results (May 2005)**

Agencies responsible	Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) and National Council Against Discrimination (CONAPRED)
Total number of surveys carried out	5,608
Population interviewed	Indigenous, older adults, disabled, religious minorities and persons with different sexual preferences.
General perception of the interviewees	Discrimination mainly means treating people differently or negatively.
<b>What men say:</b>	
84%	They would respect a woman's decision to have a child and raise it as a single mother.
90%	It is a human rights violation to deny employment to a pregnant woman.
96%	It is unjustifiable for a man to hit a woman.
24.4%	They would request a pregnancy test from a woman applying for a job.
23.1%	Many women are raped because they provoke men.
21.7%	It is natural for women to be prohibited more things than men.
14.5%	It is not worth spending so much on a daughter's education because she will get married.
39.2%	Consider that women should work in areas appropriate to their sex.
30.5%	It is normal for men to earn more than women.
21.5%	Women have less capacity than men to hold important posts.
<b>What women say:</b>	
94.2%	Yes there is discrimination against women and it is mostly perceived in the workplace and in the family.
22.8%	Claim to have been discriminated against at work because of their gender.
Key rights that are not respected	The right to work with fair pay, equal treatment before the law and a life without violence .
Key obstacles to progress	Discrimination on the grounds of pregnancy or children and a lack of jobs for women.
Spaces of greatest discrimination	Work and the family.
26.4%	Women's greatest suffering is caused by domestic violence.
31.5%	Machismo is the main factor responsible for discrimination.
20%	Women are responsible for discrimination.

Source: Prepared by DGAAI, Inmujeres, using survey data.

## Article 7

Table 7.1

**Legal gender proportions of candidates for Deputies elected under relative majority in the 2002-2003 federal electoral process, by political party**

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
<b>Partido Acción Nacional</b>			<b>Convergencia</b>		
Women	52	36.11	Women	96	32
Men	92	63.89	Men	204	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido Revolucionario Institucional</b>			<b>Partido de la Sociedad Nacionalista</b>		
Women	2	33.33	Women	92	30.67
Men	4	66.67	Men	208	69.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Coalición Alianza Para Todos</b>			<b>Partido Alianza Social</b>		
Women	26	30.59	Women	n.a.	n.a.
Men	59	69.41	Men	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>
<b>Partido de la Revolución Democrática</b>			<b>México Possible</b>		
Women	91	34.87	Women	147	49.33
Men	170	65.13	Men	151	50.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido del Trabajo</b>			<b>Partido Liberal Mexicano</b>		
Women	94	32.64	Women	90	30
Men	194	67.36	Men	210	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido Verde Ecologista de México</b>			<b>Fuerza Ciudadana</b>		
Women	61	30.05	Women	89	30.07
Men	142	69.95	Men	207	69.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Information provided by the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE).

Table 7.2

**Legal gender proportions of candidates for Deputies under the principle of proportional representation in the 2002-2003 federal electoral process**

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<b>Partido Acción Nacional</b>			<b>Partido de la Sociedad Nacionalista</b>		
Women	103	51.50	Women	89	44.50
Men	97	48.50	Men	111	55.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido de la Revolución Democrática</b>			<b>Partido Alianza Social</b>		
Women	99	49.50	Women	64	38.55
Men	101	50.50	Men	102	61.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido del Trabajo</b>			<b>México Possible</b>		
Women	115	57.50	Women	92	53.49
Men	85	42.50	Men	80	46.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido Verde Ecologista de México</b>			<b>Partido Liberal Mexicano</b>		
Women	91	45.50	Women	77	38.89
Men	109	54.50	Men	121	61.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Convergencia</b>			<b>Fuerza Ciudadana</b>		
Women	91	46.20	Women	66	32.29
Men	106	53.80	Men	102	60.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source:* Information provided by the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE).

Table 7.3  
**General proportions among candidates for Deputy under relative majority in the  
 2002-2003 federal electoral process**

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Incumbents</i>		<i>Alternates</i>	
	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<b>Partido Acción Nacional</b>						
Women	185	30.83	81	27	104	34.67
Men	415	69.17	219	73	196	65.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido Revolucionario Institucional</b>						
Women	122	30.05	22	10.84	100.00	49.26
Men	284	69.95	181	89.16	103	50.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido de la Revolución Democrática</b>						
Women	208	34.67	96	32	112	37.33
Men	392	65.33	204	68	188	62.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido del Trabajo</b>						
Women	226	37.76	94	31.33	132	44
Men	374	62.33	206	68.67	168	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido Verde Ecologista de México</b>						
Women	131	32.27	61	30.05	70	34.48
Men	275	67.73	142	69.95	133	65.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Convergencia</b>						
Women	206	34.33	96	32	110	36.67
Men	394	65.67	204	38	190	63.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Incumbents</i>		<i>Alternates</i>	
	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<b>Partido de la Sociedad Nacionalista</b>						
Women	207	34.50	92	30.67	115	38.33
Men	393	65.50	208	69.33	185	61.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido Alianza Social</b>						
Women	166	27.67	63	21	103	34.33
Men	434	72.33	237	79	197	65.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>México Possible</b>						
Women	289	48.49	147	49.33	142	47.65
Men	307	51.51	151	50.67	156	52.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido Liberal Mexicano</b>						
Women	155	25.83	90	30	65	21.67
Men	445	74.17	210	70	235	78.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Fuerza Ciudadana</b>						
Women	198	33.45	89	30.07	109	36.82
Men	394	66.55	207	69.93	187	63.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Alianza Para Todos</b>						
Women	62	31.96	27	27.84	35	36.08
Men	132	68.04	70	72.26	62	63.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Information provided by the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE).

Table 7.4  
**General proportions among candidates for Deputy under proportional representation in the federal electoral process 2002-2003**

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Incumbents</i>		<i>Alternates</i>	
	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<b>Partido Acción Nacional</b>						
Women	200	50.00	103	51.50	97	48.50
Men	200	50.00	97	48.50	103	51.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido Revolucionario Institucional</b>						
Women	200	50.00	99	49.50	101	50.50
Men	200	50.00	101	50.50	99	49.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido de la Revolución Democrática</b>						
Women	183	45.98	84	42.21	99	49.75
Men	215	54.02	115	57.79	100.00	50.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido del Trabajo</b>						
Women	230	57.50	115	57.50	115	57.50
Men	170	42.50	85	42.50	85	42.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido Verde Ecologista de México</b>						
Women	163	40.75	91	45.50	72	36.00
Men	237	59.25	109	54.50	128	64.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Convergencia</b>						
Women	169	42.89	91	46.19	78	39.59
Men	225	57.11	106	53.81	119	60.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100.00</b>



<i>Sex</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Incumbents</i>		<i>Alternates</i>	
	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Absolute number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<b>Partido de la Sociedad Nacionalista</b>						
Women	175	43.75	89	44.50	86	43.00
Men	225	56.25	111	55.50	114	57.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido Alianza Social</b>						
Women	122	36.75	64	38.55	58	34.94
Men	210	63.25	102	61.45	108	65.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>México Possible</b>						
Women	167	48.55	92	53.49	75	43.60
Men	177	51.45	80	46.51	97	56.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Partido Liberal Mexicano</b>						
Women	133	33.59	77	38.89	56	28.28
Men	263	66.41	121	61.11	142	71.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Fuerza Ciudadana</b>						
Women	124	36.29	66	39.29	58	34.52
Men	212	63.10	102	63.10	110	65.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source:* Information provided by the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE).

## Article 10

Table 10.1

Scholarships awarded in the *Oportunidades* programme, 2000-2001 and 2005-2006

Category	School years					Target 2005-2006 <sup>e/</sup>	Annual variation (%)		
	Achieved						2004-2005/ 2000-2001	2004-2005/ 2003-2004	2005-2006/ 2004-2005
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005				
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 485 323</b>	<b>3 315 481</b>	<b>4 355 927</b>	<b>4 577 009</b>	<b>5 100 379</b>	<b>5 396 000</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Women	1 226 785	1 644 358	2 167 836	2 280 136	2 556 204	2 704 363	108.4	12.1	5.8
Men	1 258 538	1 671 123	2 188 091	2 296 873	2 544 175	2 691 637	102.2	10.8	5.8
<b>By education level</b>									
Basic	2 485 323	3 047 748	3 919 176	4 041 946	4 484 335	4 744 250	80.4	10.9	5.8
Primary	1 677 138	2 044 001	2 588 587	2 609 692	2 854 886	3 020 357	70.2	9.4	5.8
Secondary	808 185	1 003 747	1 330 589	1 432 254	1 629 449	1 723 893	101.6	13.8	5.8
Upper secondary		267 733	436 751	535 063	616 044	651 750		15.1	5.8
<b>Packages of school utensils distributed (thousand)</b>									
<i>Oportunidades</i> <sup>1/</sup>	1 281.6	1 504.8	1 761.6	1 740.6	1 811.2	1 846.6	41.3	4.1	2.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Credit and the National Coordination of the Human Development Programme *Oportunidades*.

1/ Refers to students attending schools covered by programmes run by the National Council for Educational Development (CONAFE) and who are scholarship holders in the *Oportunidades* programme (i.e. only scholarship holders of the *Oportunidades* programme that receive packages).

e/ Estimates, subject to change.

**Article 11**

Table 11.1

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2000</i>		<i>2003</i>	
<b>Index of occupational segregation<sup>1/</sup> by activity sector</b>				
Total	37.7		39.2	
Mining, construction, electricity, gas and water	77		84.3	
Transport, transport-related services and communications	72.9		73.2	
Personal services <sup>2/</sup>	48.8		47.4	
Producer services <sup>2/</sup>	33.8		33.3	
Social services <sup>2/</sup>	29.9		29.6	
Commerce	18.5		16.1	
Manufacturing industry	10.7		12	
Agricultural activities	2.8		5.9	
<b>Wage discrimination</b>	<b>-14.4</b>		<b>-14.2</b>	
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
% of employed population wage earners	55.6	59	55.7	58.6
% of employed population with benefits	36.4	42.4	34.8 <sup>3/</sup>	40.9 <sup>3/</sup>
% employed population whose main occupation is domestic worker	0.9	11.8	0.9	11.7
Employed population (millions)	25,672	13,311	26,716	13,916
Population employed in maquila export industry (thousand)	468.70	576.71	417.05 <sup>4/</sup>	488.71 <sup>4/</sup>

*Source:* Inmujeres-INEGI, *Mujeres y Hombres en México* 2002 and 2004; INEGI-STPS, National Employment Survey 2000 and 2003; INEGI, *Estadística de la Industria Maquiladora de Exportación*, 2004.

1/ The index is obtained by dividing the sum of the absolute differences between the proportions of men and women in each occupation, by two, and then multiplying by 100.

2/ Personal services include: restaurants, hotels, leisure activities, sport, recreation, property rental and other personal services. Social services include education, medical services, health, social welfare and public administration and defence. Producer services include: financial, insurance, property rental and professional and technical services.

3/ 2002 figure.

4/ Estimate, September 2004.

**Article 12**

Table 12.1

**Maternal deaths**

<i>Year</i>	<i>INEGI data</i>		<i>Adjusted data</i>	
	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate</i>
2000	1,310	4.7	1,569	7.4
2001	1,253	4.5	1,494	7.2
2002	1,083	4.0	1,291	6.3

With adjusted figures between 2000 and 2002, there is a reduction of 14.6 per cent.

The figure achieved over the last 10 years has been surpassed in a period of just over two years.

Table 12.2

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004 *</i>
Prevalence of contraceptive use	70.8%	71.4%	72.1%	72.6%*	73.1%
Active users of FP methods	2,677,791	2,756,416	2,825,631	2,948,071	3,069,456
New users of FP methods	902.508	846.085	803.807	787.217	771.719

*Source:* Ministry of Health for Proequidad Progress Report 2004.

\*Estimates provided by the National Centre for Gender Equity and Reproductive Health (CNEGSR).

Table 12.3

<i>Year</i>	<i>Mortality per 100,000 women of 25 years of age and older</i>	<i>Reduction in relation to 2000</i>
2000	19.29	
2001	18.21	5.6 %
2002	16.98	11.97%
2003	16.54	14.25%

*Source:* INEGI/DGI/SS; The latest official data relate to 2003. Ministry of Health for Proequidad Progress Report 2004.

Table 12.4

**Births attended by trained staff**

<i>Year</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2003*</i>	<i>2006*</i>
Percentage	66.5	68.9	79.8	90.0

*Source:* Ministry of Health for Proequidad Progress Report 2004.

\*/ Estimates.

## Article 13

Table 13.1

### Programmes in the *Contigo* strategy relating to economic, social, sporting and cultural benefits

<i>Category/area</i>	<i>No. of programmes</i>	<i>Main programmes/institutions responsible</i>
<b>1. Capacity building</b>	<b>111</b>	
		Equity and gender (Mexican Institute of Youth - IMJUVE)
		Tourism and Youth Recreation (IMJUVE)
Quality of life, equity, social cohesion and defence of rights	14	Sports Development (ISSSTE)
		National Social Tourism Fund (ISSSTE)
		Sociocultural services (ISSSTE). Services for sensitive sectors of the rightful claimant population (ISSSTE)
<i>Education</i>	36	
Promotion of sport	2	School Sports Centres (SEP-CONADE)
		National Physical Activation Programme (SEP-CONADE)
<i>Health services, nutrition</i>	54	
Quality in health services	1	Crusade for Quality in Health Services (SSA)
		Programme of action: Women and Health PROMSA (SSA)
Women	3	Programme of action: Cervical-Uterine Cancer (SSA)
		Programme of action: Breast Cancer (SSA)
Reproductive health	1	Family planning (ISSSTE)
<b>2. Income generation opportunities</b>	<b>38</b>	
Local development and access to credit	2	Support for comprehensive development of workers and their family capital through credits extended by the Workers Consumption Development and Guarantee Fund (FONACOT) (STPS)
<b>3. Formation of capital</b>	<b>47</b>	
		<i>Fair Start in Life</i> (SSA)
		Welfare Camps ( <i>estancias</i> ) for the Older Adult (ISSSTE)
		Funeral expenses (ISSSTE)
		<i>Instituto Nacional de Adultos en Plenitud</i> (SEDESOL)
<b>4. Provision of social protection</b>	<b>10</b>	
		Pensions for Workplace Risks (ISSSTE)
		Retirement and Other Pensions (ISSSTE)
		Popular Health Insurance (SSA)
		Child Welfare and Development Camps Service (ISSSTE)
		Funeral services (ISSSTE)
		Subsidies and assistance (ISSSTE)

*Source:* Inmujeres based on data held on the Internet site of the Office of the President of the Republic ([www.presidencia.gob.mx](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx)), consulted on 12 May 2005.

*Note:* The sum of these programmes differs from the total indicated above, because the table only includes those relating to issues covered in Article 13 of the Convention.

**Article 14**

Table 14.1

**Programmes in the *Contigo* strategy relating to rural and indigenous women, productive development and poverty**

<i>Category/area</i>	<i>No. of programmes</i>	<i>Main programmes/institutions responsible</i>
<b>1. Capacity building</b>	<b>111</b>	
		Support for indigenous youth (IMJUVE)
Quality of life, equity, social cohesion in defence of rights	14	Indigenous rights and access to justice (INI) Development of indigenous cultures (INI) Social and human development of indigenous peoples (INI) Equity and gender (IMJUVE)
Training		
<b>Education</b>	<b>36</b>	
Education quality and improvement in governance	16	Programme for strengthening and consolidation of community social service projects (SEP, SESIC) Indigenous school shelters (INI) Gender equity in basic education services aimed at indigenous populations (SEP, DGEI) <i>Oportunidades</i> (SEDESOL, SEP, SSA)
Community education and for vulnerable groups	10	Programme to expand and strengthen the community courses model (SEP, CONAFE) Programme to provide services for agricultural seasonal workers (SEDESOL) Programme to overcome the backlog in initial and basic education (PAREIB) (SEP) Programme for the educational development of street children (SEP) Programme to strengthen bilingual intercultural education (SEP) Scholarship and educational funding programmes (SEP, CONAFE)
Adult education	1	Formation of the National Education System for Life and Work (SINEVyT) / New formulas to combat the educational backlog / Promotion of evaluation, research and educational innovation (SEP, CONEVyT)
Expansion and coverage	8	Open and distance education (upper secondary)(SEP) Improvement of the operation and expansion of the Edusat network (SEP) Compulsory preschool education (SEP) Operation and expansion of the School Education Information Technology Network (SEP)
Teachers	8	Formation of the National Education System for Life and Work (SINEVyT) / new formulas to combat the educational backlog/ Promotion of evaluation, research and educational innovation (SEP, CONEVyT) Programme of training and updating for teachers in intercultural and values education (SEP, SEByN)
Promotion of reading	1	
Promotion of sports	2	

<i>Category/area</i>	<i>No. of programmes</i>	<i>Main programmes/institutions responsible</i>
<b>Health services, nutrition</b>	<b>54</b>	
Quality in health services	1	Crusade for Quality in Health Services (SSA)
Combating addictions	2	
		Health and Nutrition Programme for Indigenous Peoples (SSA)
		<i>Fair Start in Life</i> (SSA)
		DICONSA (SEDESOL)
		LICONSA (SEDESOL)
		<i>Oportunidades</i> (SEDESOL, SSA, SEP)
		Programme of Action on Reproductive Health (SSA)
Childhood and adolescence	18	Programme of action on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) (SSA)
		Programme of Services for Adolescents (SSA)
		Programme of Services for Early Childhood (SSA)
		Programme of Comprehensive Services for Pregnancy in Adolescence (PAIDEA) (SSA)
		Healthy Education Programme (SEP-SSA)
		Institutional Programme for Adolescent Health (ISSSTE)
		Sexuality (IMJUVE)
		Programme of Action on Women and health PROMSA (SSA)
Female	3	Programme of Action on Cervical-Uterine Cancer (SSA)
		Programme of Action on Breast Cancer (SSA)
		Nutritional Service and Improvement (ISSSTE)
		Mother-child (ISSSTE)
		<i>Programa de Abasto Social de Tortilla</i> (Programme for the social provision of tortillas) (SEDESOL)
Nutrition	9	Comprehensive Social Programme on Food Assistance (DIF)
		Programme on Health and Nutrition for Indigenous Peoples (SSA)
		<i>Fair Start in Life</i> (SSA)
		DICONSA (SEDESOL)
		LICONSA (SEDESOL)
		<i>Oportunidades</i> (SEDESOL, SSA, SEP)
		Health Guidance (ISSSTE)
Guidance and education for health	3	Programme of Action on Healthy Communities (SSA)
		Programme of Action on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) (SSA)
Disease Prevention and Care	18	
Health risks	1	Protection of the Population from Health Risks (SSA)

<i>Category/area</i>	<i>No. of programmes</i>	<i>Main programmes/institutions responsible</i>
Environmental health	1	Programme of Action on Environmental Health (PRASA) (SSA)
Health for vulnerable groups	8	Programme on Equity, Quality and Development in Health PROCEDES (SSA) <i>Oportunidades</i> (SEDESOL, SSA, SEP) Programme of Health and Nutrition for Indigenous Peoples (SSA) Fair Start in Life (SSA) Services for Successful Ageing (ISSSTE) Programme for Prevention and Rehabilitation in relation to Disabilities (SSA)
Reproductive health	1	Family Planning (ISSSTE)
<b>2. Generation of income opportunities</b>	<b>38</b>	
Local development and access to credit	2	Microregion strategy (SEDESOL) Support for comprehensive development of workers and their family capital through credits extended by the Workers Consumption Development and Guarantee Fund (FONACOT) (STPS)
Job creation		
<b>3. Formation of wealth</b>	<b>47</b>	
Saving		<i>Hábitat</i> Programme (SEDESOL) Programa IMSS- <i>Oportunidades</i> (IMSS)
Property rights		Promotion of Sustainable Projects in Indigenous Zones (INI) Environment (IMJUVE)
Housing		Programme on Saving, Subsidy and Credit for Progressive Housing "Tu Casa" (CONAFOVI) Work programme of Direct Subsidies for Home Purchase (CONAFOVI) Work programme on saving for housing (CONAFOVI) Work Programme for Physical Improvement of Housing (CONAFOVI) Work Programme for Housing Mobility (CONAFOVI) Programme for Physical Improvement of Housing (SEDESOL) Programme for Sustainable Regional Development (PRODERS) (SEMARNAT) Programme of Hydro-Agricultural Infrastructure (SEMARNAT/CAN)
<b>4. Provision of social protection</b>	<b>10</b>	Fair Start in Life (SSA) Child care insurance and social benefits (IMSS) Retirement insurance, unemployment in advanced and old age (IMSS) Life insurance of average coverage (IMSS) Processing and payment of economic benefits (IMSS); Welfare Camps for the Older Adult (ISSSTE) <i>Instituto Nacional de Adultos en Plenitud</i> " (SEDESOL) Popular Health Insurance (SSA) Child Welfare and Development Camp Service (ISSSTE)

*Source:* Inmujeres based on data held on the Internet site of the Office of the President of the Republic ([www.presidencia.gob.mx](http://www.presidencia.gob.mx)), consulted on 12 May 2005.

Note: The sum of these programmes differs from the total indicated above, because the table only includes those relating to the issues covered by Article 14 of the Convention.



Table 14.2  
Service model of the IMSS-*Oportunidades* programme

<i>Medical services</i>				
<i>Nutrition</i>		<i>Reproductive health</i>		
Nutritional Education Centre		Information		
Food supplement		Advice on family planning		
Education sessions		Prenatal care		
Preparation and consumption of food				
<i>Comprehensive services for adolescents</i>		<i>Gynaecological health</i>	<i>Chronic degenerative ailments</i>	
Information on sexual and reproductive health		Gynaecological examination	Diabetes	
CARA		Visualization of the cervix	Hypertension	
Youth Committees		Detection of cervical-uterine and breast cancer	Tuberculosis	
Education sessions				
Workshops				
<i>Community action</i>				
<i>Participation by volunteers</i>		<i>Nutrition</i>	<i>Productive projects</i>	
153,217 volunteer promoters			Trout	
13,894 rural health assistance		Education sessions	Goats	
17,092 health committees		Farms	Sheep	
5,777 rural midwives		Orchards	Rabbits	
2,122 traditional doctors		Food conservation	Chicken	
			Soya	
			Amaranth	
			Flowers	
<i>Educational communication</i>	<i>Empowerment of campesino and indigenous women</i>	<i>Healthy communities</i>	<i>Appropriate technology</i>	<i>Basic sanitation</i>
Workshops			Upright cooking stoves	
Didactic material	Acquisition of knowledge for:	Civil works for clean water	Ecological dry toilets	
Updating meetings	Raising self-esteem;	Model localities	Fire wood-economizing “Lorena” stoves	Dengue fever
Home advisers	Decision making		Mosquito netting	Malaria
Edusat			Tanks made of reinforced concrete	Cholera
			Fibre-cement	

Source: Information systemized by DGAAl, Inmujeres, based on the IMSS website, consulted in May 2005.

Table 14.3

**Actions undertaken by agriculture sector agencies on behalf of rural and indigenous women****Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Fishing and Food (SAGARPA)**

- Support for rural women in implementing productive agricultural, livestock, craft, processing, agribusiness, services and other projects through rural development programmes targeting priority groups in localities of high and very high marginalization (as of December 2004, 2,523 million pesos had been assigned, of which 504 million pesos were for priority groups).
- Support for productive projects among organized rural women's groups, through the competitive tender mechanism.
- Encourages and incorporates participation by women in defining guidelines for the creation of new jobs and sustainable productive projects.
- Installation of demonstrative and replicable modules of backyard production to promote a strategy of family food self-sufficiency.
- Methodologies for training leading technicians and producers in organizational schemes, partnership arrangements, strategic alliances, investment funds and regional development strategies, with the aim of them helping to form technical and administrative teams in their own organizations under a business approach.
- Actions in the framework of the *Alianza para el Campo* (Alliance for Rural Areas) aimed at priority groups.
- Support for capital goods for over 35,000 women in 2,847 projects, to undertake primary production activities: establishment of sheep, pig and goat breeding operations, and greenhouse cultivation; generation of value added: sewing workshops, craft, bakeries, low-income kitchens, tortilla production; services and marketing: cybercafé, clothing design, marketing of dairy products, among other things.
- Promotion of capacity building: support for formulation, implementation, technical assistance, professional consultancy and training for the operation of small-scale enterprises headed by women.
- Coffee Growing Stabilization and Strengthening Fund. In 2004, a total of 256,300 producers were benefited, the vast majority of whom were indigenous. Funds totalling 206,988,500 pesos were delivered directly to 58,940 women growers.
- Regional Project on Technical Assistance for Microfinancing: seven regional projects in Chiapas, Huastecas, Puebla, Veracruz, Michoacán, Guerrero and Oaxaca.

- 
- 128 service points offering financial services adapted to the low-income rural population. As of end-2004, 35,000 financial services had been incorporated (30 per cent women).
  - Collaboration agreement: *Trust Fund for Shared Risk (FIRCO)* / Inmujeres. Actions in relation to environmental education, research, technology transfer, training, educational communication, culture, environment, community projects, sustainable development, among others. Coordination units in 27 states. Awareness-raising among the 32 officers responsible for the *National Micro-watershed Programme* in the states.
  - Implementation of the *National Survey on Economic Organizations*.
  - Organization of 11 regional and one national meeting.
  - Operation of Micro-regional Networks promoting organizational and partnership processes among rural women's groups. Workshops for Professional Service Providers for the purpose of strengthening the internal organization of priority groups.
  - Special Food Security Programme (SFSP); 122 workgroups, four second-tier networks in 55 rural high-deprivation communities in six states. Specialist training and technical assistance activities, technology exchange visits, and implementation of demonstration plots.
  - Meeting of Rural and Indigenous Women held in Tlaxcala in July 2005.
  - Rural Sector Information System (SISER), providing detailed physical-financial information on requests and approved projects (by type of project and producer by sex, age and social group).
  - National Survey of Economic Organizations.
  - International Seminar on the Revaluation of Priority Groups.
  - Training of 400 community promoters and DIF strategic teams on participatory planning and rural development to provide services to populations in areas of high and very high deprivation.
  - Book: *Las Mujeres en el México Rural* (Women in Rural Mexico), published jointly by the Ministry for Agrarian Reform (SRA), the Office of the Special Attorney for Agrarian Affairs (PA), and INEGI.
  - Design of two videos on successful experiences with priority groups and disabled people.
  - Agriculture sector mechanisms formulated a work proposal on the *Agriculture Sector and the Gender Perspective for 2004*, prepared by the liaison units of each of the institutions comprising it: PA, the National Agrarian Land Registry (RAN), the National Trust Fund for *Ejido* Development (FIFONAFE) and SRA.

**Ministry of Agrarian Reform (SRA)**

The SRA undertakes actions in the following areas: gender mainstreaming, economy, poverty, violence, political participation and decision-making. Its actions aim to generate information with a gender perspective, both from the agency and from programmes targeting society, and on the provision of finance to women's groups to implement productive projects. These include the following:

- Operation of the *Women in the Agriculture Sector Programme* (PROMUSAG): This finances productive projects, including those relating to livestock and trade.
- Tianguis PROMUSAG: Sale of products to staff working in the SRA, with participation by 68 groups from five states supported by the programme.
- Tianguis FONAES-PROMUSAG monthly.
- National Meeting of Agrarian Representatives.
- Expo-FONAES fair. Held annually in October with groups supported by the programme, from 26 states.
- Training in human development; development and social participation; development of administrative skills; development of leadership skills.
- Comprehensive digital information system (SIMAG)
- 1,223 meetings or events with campesino organizations, both signatories and non-signatories of *Alianza para el Campo* (Alliance for Rural Areas). Meetings with the target population and events and meetings with other institutions.
- *Productive Agricultural Projects Support Fund Programme* (FAPPA): In 2004 this programme supported 800 productive projects, channelling resources amounting to 336,216,688 pesos in 30 states, benefiting 12,352 people of whom 45.3 per cent were women; 21.6 per cent of these belong to an ethnic group and live in an indigenous zone. The budget assigned in 2004 totalled 375 million pesos, representing a 206 per cent increase on the 2003 figure of 181.8 million pesos. The 800 projects supported in 2004 represent a 231 per cent increase on the 346 projects of 2003.

**Special Attorney for Agrarian Affairs (PA/SRA)**

- Assistance for the establishment and/or consolidation of Women's Industrial and Agricultural Units (UAIM) (land plots destined for crops and livestock farms or rural industries, operated by women over 16 years of age). Training events on municipalization, agricultural development and rural development.

- As of December 2004, 29,553 women had participated in some capacity in the representation and vigilance bodies of agricultural units, as presidents, secretaries and treasurers, incumbents and alternates.
- Collection of data from substantive programmes, for analysis to obtain a gender breakdown of the statistical data.
- Training events on the following issues: incorporation of urban land, agrarian law, rights and obligations, sector programmes, and establishment of partnership arrangements; 454,594 agricultural subjects received training (17.9 per cent women and 82.1 per cent men).

#### **National Agrarian Land Register (RAN)**

- *National Day to Promote Legal Security in Landholding* (RAN) providing 119,835 documents to 60,672 rural inhabitants, of whom 14,862 were women.
- Design and implementation of an information technology system making it possible to obtain data with a gender breakdown on the population benefited by *Programme for the Certification of "Ejido" Rights and Land Titling* (PROCEDE), providing reliable statistics for decision-making with a gender perspective. This programme benefited a total of 171,244 legal subjects, of whom 53,916 (31.5 per cent) were women, issuing 103,311 certificates and titles giving legal certainty on landholding.

*Source:* Information systemized by DGAAL, Inmujeres, based on various reports published by the states during the period under review.

Table 14.4

**Budgetary execution of programmes of the Ministry of Economic Affairs in 2004 impacting on women entrepreneurs**

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
Gender equity unit	Amount = 486,531 pesos (US\$ 44,230)	
Business Training and Modernization Programme (PROMODE)	26,988 beneficiaries	21,711 beneficiaries
National Committee on Productivity and Technological Innovation (COMPITE)	349 enterprises directed by women	1,082 enterprises directed by women
Network of Regional Centres for Business Competitiveness (CETRO-CRECE)	18,675 beneficiaries	13,602 beneficiaries
PYME fund (SMEs)	103 projects led by women (61,802 microenterprises and SMEs and 21,939 jobs for women) 185 enterprises directed by women	
Guarantee Fund (Operated by BBVA Bancomer)	Amount = 41.8 million pesos (US\$ 3.8 million)	

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs (SE).

The results presented here are preliminary for end-2004.

Table 14.5

**Budgetary execution of programmes of the Ministry of Economic Affairs in 2004 impacting on women in rural zones**

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
Rural Women Microfinance Fund (FOMMUR)	210,920 microcredits Amount = 361 million pesos (US\$ 32.8 million)	
<i>Marcha hacia el Sur</i> Trust Fund (PMS)	4,366 jobs committed	5,216 jobs committed
National Microentrepreneur Funding Programme	190,830 microcredits Amount = 532.76 million pesos (US\$ 47.6 million) (Estimated on the basis of the number of microcredits)	60,702 microcredits Amount = 168.24 million pesos (US\$ 15.3 million) (Estimated on the basis of the number of microcredits)

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs (SE).

Table 14.6  
**Main results of FOMMUR, 2000-2004 (millions of pesos)**

Category	Annual data				January-December		Annual variation (%)
	Observed				2003	2004	
	2000	2001	2002	2003			
<b>Total (million pesos)</b>	<b>\$6.7</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>206.5</b>	<b>206.5</b>	<b>206.5</b>	<b>361.0</b>	<b>74.7</b>
<b>Total (million USD)</b>	<b>\$0.6</b>	<b>\$8.3</b>	<b>\$18.8</b>	<b>\$18.8</b>	<b>\$18.8</b>	<b>\$32.8</b>	<b>\$6.8</b>
Microfinancing (million pesos)	\$5.4	\$74.2	\$179.8	\$186.2	\$186.2	\$332.6	\$78.6
Microfinancing (million USD)	\$0.5	\$6.7	\$16.3	\$16.9	\$16.9	\$30.2	\$7.1
Non-recoverable support <sup>1/</sup> (million pesos)	\$1.3	\$17.4	\$26.7	\$20.3	\$20.3	\$28.3	\$39.4
Non-recoverable support <sup>1/</sup> (million USD)	\$0.1	\$1.6	\$2.4	\$1.8	\$1.8	\$2.6	\$3.6
Number of credits (thousands)	10.7	100.6	150.0	127.3	127.3	210.9	65.7
Number of beneficiaries (thousands)	10.7	67.8	100.7	104.7	104.7	155.4	48.4
Number of organizations in operation	17	43	46	46	46	58	26.1

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs (SE).

USD million estimated by DGAAL, Inmujeres.

1/ Support destined for intermediary organizations for promotion, technical assistance, training and information technology hardware.

Table 14.7

**Presence of the Women's Productive Promotion Instrument (IPM) in total investment executed by FONAES in 2004**

Support	Partners		Men	Women	Mixed			
	Men	Women	Investment	Support activities	Investment	Support activities		
Formation of productive capital	43,875	26,099	\$164.67		\$175.62	\$624.09		
			(million pesos)	675	(million pesos)	1,783	(million pesos)	1,742
			\$15		\$16		\$56.7	
			(million USD)	(million USD)	(million USD)			
Training	402,595	193,683	\$86.85		\$63.13			
			(million pesos)	23,312	(million pesos)	19,973		
			\$7.9		\$5.7			
			(million USD)	(million USD)				
Total investment	443,470	219,782	\$657.91		\$457.45			
			(million pesos)	23,987	(million pesos)	21,756		
			\$59.8		\$41.6			
			(million USD)	(million USD)				

Source: Prepared by the General Directorate Capital (DGPAT) of the SE, on the basis of data provided by the Finance and Management Directorate (DGAyF) and Siel, Ministry of Economic Affairs. Note: Preliminary closure at 7 January 2005. In 2004 IPM had 7,541 women members.

(a) In terms of mixed support there is participation by women in these projects.

(b) There are 1,016 support activities that do not specify whether they are projects for men, women, or mixed, totalling 45.82 million pesos.

Total investment FONAES 2004 = 1,160,205,017.23 pesos (US\$ 105,473,183.38).

USD million estimated by DGAAl, Inmujeres.

Table 14.8

**Resources of the Women's Productive Promotion Instrument (IPM)**

IPM	2003		2004	
	Programmed	Executed	Programmed	Executed
	Resources (million pesos)		Resources (million pesos)	
	59.5	94.77	111.84	151.24
	Resources (million USD)		Resources (million USD)	
	5.4	8.6	10.2	13.7

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs (SE).

USD million estimated by DGAAl, Inmujeres.



Table 14.9  
**National Microentrepreneur Funding Programme**  
**Microcredits extended, by state and gender, 2001-2004**

State	<i>Women</i>					<i>Men</i>				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	<i>General total</i>	2001	2002	2003	2004	<i>General total</i>
AGS				110	<b>110</b>					
BCN			1	717	<b>718</b>			7	514	<b>521</b>
BCS		105	1,322	2,320	<b>3,747</b>		62	825	1,439	<b>2,326</b>
CHIS		4,638	7,797	15,576	<b>28,011</b>		752	857	2,115	<b>3,724</b>
CHIH		210	702	4,797	<b>5,709</b>		68	317	1,391	<b>1,776</b>
COAH	216	290	198	975	<b>1,679</b>	84	146	94	374	<b>698</b>
COL		2		855	<b>857</b>				292	<b>292</b>
DF	1,095	8,048	14,651	20,061	<b>43,855</b>	969	5,944	8,098	10,571	<b>25,582</b>
DGO			353	517	<b>870</b>			242	256	<b>498</b>
GRO			534	1,532	<b>2,066</b>			121	272	<b>393</b>
GTO	1,044	6,221	3,691	5,089	<b>16,045</b>	78	391	206	273	<b>948</b>
HGO		8	2,832	6,002	<b>8,842</b>		1	144	668	<b>813</b>
JAL		689	1,455	3,864	<b>6,008</b>		265	808	1,454	<b>2,527</b>
MEX	496	31,771	73,248	81,429	<b>186,944</b>	521	11,204	23,675	28,645	<b>64,045</b>
MICH			648	2,362	<b>3,010</b>		1	167	392	<b>560</b>
MOR	913	4,046	5,405	6,647	<b>17,011</b>	51	230	291	402	<b>974</b>
NAY			197	1,003	<b>1,200</b>			18	223	<b>241</b>
NL	2,098	3,661	5,664	9,926	<b>21,349</b>	434	1,083	2,145	4,345	<b>8,007</b>
OAX	20	1,234	2,540	4,965	<b>8,759</b>	12	553	241	200	<b>1,006</b>
PUE	54	1,493	2,024	4,724	<b>8,295</b>	11	971	953	1,296	<b>3,231</b>
QRO	239	617	1,152	1,216	<b>3,224</b>	62	179	302	491	<b>1,034</b>
Q.ROO									1	<b>1</b>
SIN		454	3,091	4,037	<b>7,582</b>		70	550	689	<b>1,309</b>
SLP	81	1,076	2,114	4,394	<b>7,665</b>	9	117	282	501	<b>909</b>
SON	75	1,771	2,125	925	<b>4,896</b>	2	246	359	206	<b>813</b>
TAB				675	<b>675</b>				241	<b>241</b>
TAMS	523	1,731	2,245	2,668	<b>7,167</b>	134	626	996	1,892	<b>3,648</b>
TLAX		7	30	141	<b>178</b>		2	41	96	<b>139</b>
VER	263	1,286	1,584	2,670	<b>5,803</b>	76	251	439	1,168	<b>1,934</b>
YUC	223	467	316	245	<b>1,251</b>	107	275	194	207	<b>783</b>
ZAC				388	<b>388</b>				88	<b>88</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,340</b>	<b>69,825</b>	<b>135,919</b>	<b>190,830</b>	<b>403,914</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>23,437</b>	<b>42,372</b>	<b>60,702</b>	<b>129,061</b>

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs (SE).

Table 14.10

**Actions at the state level on behalf of rural and indigenous women****Aguascalientes**

- Interagency agreements with NGOs of women entrepreneurs.
- Promotion, financing and support for women's productive projects, including those of campesino women.
- Training for women heads of family.
- Specific training programme for women with disabilities and women in custody.
- Rural women programme.
- Training for women entrepreneurs.

**Baja California Sur**

- Productivity training for women.
- Support programmes for the creation of microenterprises and productive projects.
- Programmes for housing construction: Delivery of 900 property deeds and 2,205 land plots.
- The Office of the Special Agricultural Attorney provides free advice to rural women on procedures, complaints, administrative actions, partnership arrangements; advisory services on acceptance and separation of communal land holders (*ejidatarios*); deposit of list of succession, contracts, agreements and arbitration.
- Transfer of the Fund to Support the Development of Productive Projects Managed by Women from Baja California Sur, from ISMujer to Fondo Impulsor e Inmobiliario para el Desarrollo del Estado de Baja California Sur (Promotion and Real Estate Fund for the Development of the State of Baja California Sur).

**Colima**

- Programmes on microenterprises and labour training.
- Management of credits for women entrepreneurs.
- Support card for women in the state.

**Guanajuato**

- Special programmes run by the Guanajuato Institute for Women (IMUG): *Women Migrants; Women and Girls with Disabilities; Women in Custody; and Women and the Environment.*
- Rural Women Forum.
- Second Forum on Women and Alternative Technology.

- Workshops on technologies for the environment and productive projects in two micro-watersheds.
- Training programme on Women and the Environment: Training of Promoters.
- Project on *Women and Productive Organization*.
- Municipalization process.
- Workshops: *Women and the Environment and Systemization of Experiences with a Gender Perspective*.
- Strategic programme of *Technical Assistance and Training for Productive Groups*.
- Project on *Women Prisoners and Productive Projects with a Gender Perspective*.
- Ongoing research: New rural actors: *Creation and Consolidation of the Agricultural and Industrial Women's Unit (UAIM) in Salvatierra; New Rural Actors: Productive Work of Women Craft Workers of the North-East of Guanajuato; Studies on the Socioeconomic Participation of Women in Landholding: from the Haciendas; and Gender Models and Socioeconomic Data in Households Headed by Women*.
- TV programmes, radio, campaigns, pamphlets, posters, publications.
- Workshops on productive projects with a gender perspective aimed at women leaders and community promoters of both sexes.
- Project on the *Empowerment of Women*: First exchange of experiences on saving and women.
- Book entitled *Rural Women, Productive Projects and Income Generation*.

### **Jalisco**

- Installation of the Interagency Gender Network, Environment and Sustainable Development.
- Course-workshop on the *Gender Perspective in Sustainable Community Development*.

### **Michoacán**

- Second State Fair for Women Entrepreneurs.
- Regional Fairs for Women Entrepreneurs.
- First National Congress on *Public Policies and Cultural Diversity: Ethnicity and Gender*.
- Proposal submitted to the State Governor for a 50 per cent discount on land tax for women heads of family.
- Microfinancing programme: *Trust in Women: Loans to 575 women from the municipality of Morelia*.
- Third Fair for Women Entrepreneurs of Michoacán.

- Creation of the Women Entrepreneurs Network: Training courses in business formation. Workshops on Creativity of Women in Urban-Marginalized Zones.

#### **Morelos**

- Goodwill tours with women microentrepreneurs.

#### **Nuevo León**

- Business Incubator Programme: Supports and provide services for microenterprises established by women recipients of the credits granted through the Women's Bank, and women interested in developing as entrepreneurs.
- Women's Bank programme: Specially for women heads of family in disadvantaged economic conditions.
- Promotion of the marketing of craft products.
- *Oportunidades* Programme for Effective Social Readaptation: Training workshops in skills and provision of a grant to help prisoners embark on economic self-sufficiency following their release (in 2004 this was at the planning stage).
- Accounting seminars and assistance for women entrepreneurs.

#### **Puebla**

- Centre for Opportunities, Products and Services and for the Project on Comprehensive Development for Women Entrepreneurs.
- Training for the development of business skills.
- Third and Fourth Congresses of Women Entrepreneurs.
- Establishment and operation of the Business Formation Centre.
- *Palabra de Mujer* discount card: applicable in 52 businesses; 15,432 cards delivered.
- Training for community leaders in the Mixteca Poblana region.
- Training in non-traditional skills for self-employment.

#### **Querétaro**

- Employment exchange services; employment fairs and workshops; productive projects, training courses.
- Establishment of cooperatives in six municipalities.
- Provision of a dignified stay and food for the families of hospital patients at health centres and outpatients attending for a procedure in the State capital.
- Food Pantry Programme.
- Economic Support Programmes (SEDESOL); temporary employment programmes, microregions, productive alternatives, state incentives, regional funds, *Hábitat*, care for older adults, and social co-investment.

- 
- Workshops for the preparation and formulation of productive projects implemented by the state delegation of the CHDI.

### **Quintana Roo**

- Basic entrepreneur training course.
- Course-training workshop for self-employment.
- Workshops on microenterprise creation.
- Workshops on domestic technology and healthy dishes.
- Workshops on modernization of the retail trade and quality design and control.
- Establishment of three microenterprises for women.
- Credits for the establishment of microenterprises for local crafts.
- Technical assistance on productive projects.
- Promotion of the establishment of backyard production.
- Establishment of productive projects with rural women heads of family.
- Specialized technical assistance visits.
- Workshop on retail trade modernization.
- Training course for self-employment.
- Productive development programme.
- Productive backyard projects.
- Establishment of family orchards.
- Recruitment service in the employment exchange.

### **San Luis Potosí**

- Course on the formulation and evaluation of investment projects.
- Workshops on gender and sustainable development.
- Training workshops on gender equity for women with a motor disability and on funding sources for productive projects.
- Fair entitled *Mujer, manos que transforman* (Woman, hands that transform), in coordination with FONAES.

### **Sinaloa**

- Agreement between the Sinaloa Institute for Women and the Ministry of Economic Development.
- Creation of FOSIN Mujer (fund to support women microentrepreneurs).
- Coordination in management and approval of FOSIN Mujer credits.

### **Sonora**

- Information workshops and courses on productive projects for women.
- Management and assistance in productive projects.
- Course-workshop on *Preparation of Productive Project Profiles with a Gender Perspective*.
- Third State Women's Meeting.

### **Tamaulipas**

- Fourth and Fifth Exhibitions of Women Entrepreneurs.
- Women for Equity and Sustainable Development: Training for civil society women.

### **Veracruz**

- Complementary food project to benefit women heads of family living in extreme poverty in urban areas in the city of Veracruz.
- Promotion of women's participation in productive projects.
- Training and advisory service for monitoring women's products and business development. Promotion for women in the production and commercialization of viable productive projects.
- *Tarjeta Mujer Amiga* programme (discount).

### **Yucatán**

- Greenhouse Programme.
- Discount cards issued by the Yucatán Gender and Equity Institute (IEGY) through the Family Economy Strengthening Programme.
- Assistance for women producers who are beneficiaries of the Agriculture Sector Women's Programme (PROMUSAG).
- Organization of the First Meeting of Women Entrepreneurs (PROMUSAG).
- Workshop for the induction of productive projects.
- Work training for women in custody.
- Assistance for women producers to establish groups and prepare productive projects.
- Workshop on the *Monitoring of Management Processes for Women Microentrepreneurs with a Gender Perspective*; training for women producers working in protected natural areas.

### **Zacatecas**

- Comprehensive Centre for Women in Zacatecas.
- *Crédito a la Palabra* support programme for women.

*Source:* Information systemized by DGAAL, Inmujeres, based on various reports published by the states during the period under review.

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