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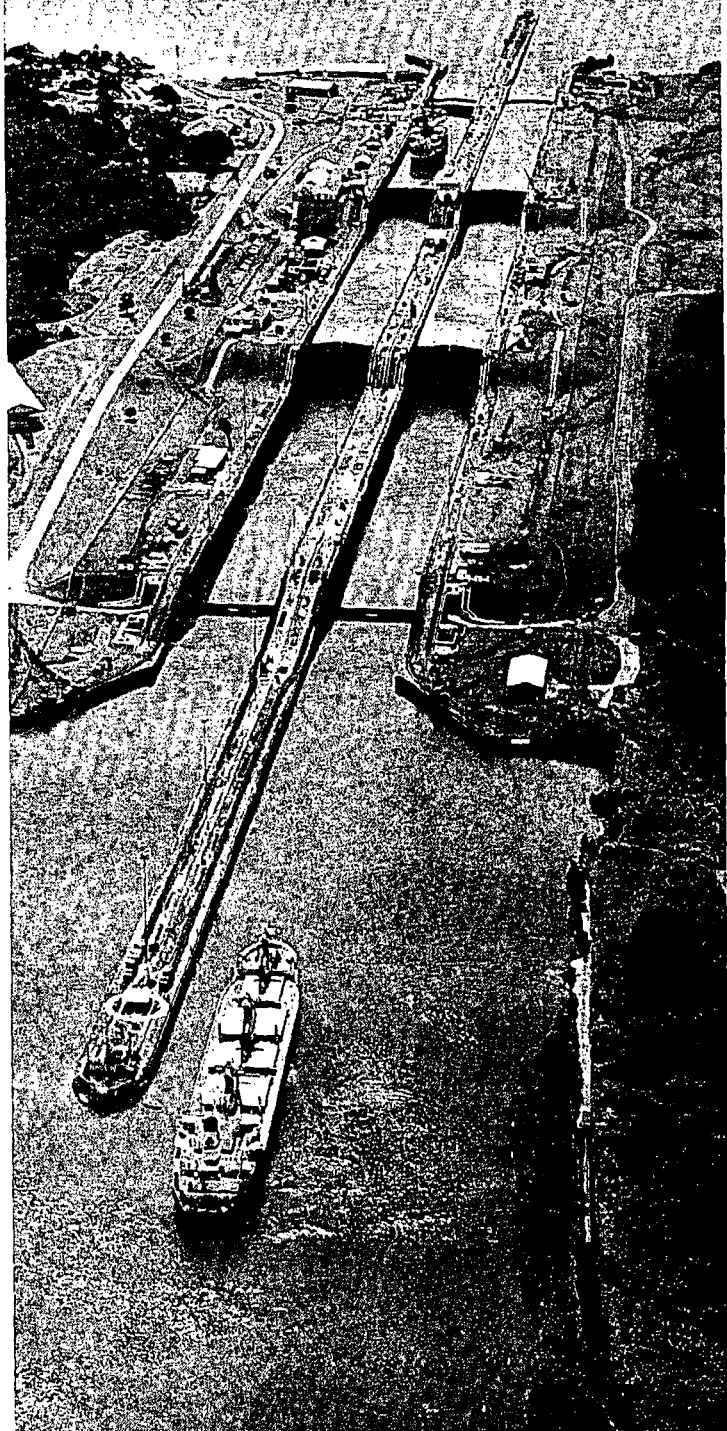
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# THE PANAMA CANAL





VII CONFERENCE OF WIVES OF HEADS OF STATES  
AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS

Technical Preparatory Meeting

CEJEG/Panamá  
28/5/97 / Doc 6  
ENGLISH

GENDER EQUALITY IN THE RURAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEMOCRATISATION

→ Strengthening the Integration of Rural Women:

Social & Econ. Democratization in  
Production and Commercialization

Panamá, República de Panamá  
28, 29 y 30 de mayo de 1997

→ Recognize more fully ongoing efforts of their significance

→ Emphasize access to credit & training & underscore the full positive effects for f, families, communities, nation, region.

→ Fund for new infra, cap on access to MIF

# **Gender Equality in the Rural Environment. Social-Economic Democratisation**

## **The Difficulties**

Unequal conditions and poverty are still affecting rural women (femalisation of poverty). The invisibility of their social and economical contributions hinder the manageability of their problem (>100% under-registered).

The programs timidly incorporate gender and concentrate on improving the condition, but not the position of rural women.

In spite of the contribution of women to production (>50%), their access to the production factors (land) and support services (credit, technology, markets) is very limited.

Farmer's organisations have very low participation and leadership of women. Female leadership capacity still is very latent in rural areas.

## **Efforts that have been made**

- All countries have programs and projects aiming to improve the condition of rural women.
- In 1991, the First Ladies (Regional Council of Social Affairs) promoted the project: Women, Environment and Development.
- In 1995, the Advisory Instance of Consultation in Central America was created and the theme on gender support is reinforced.

- The declarations of Paraguay (1995) and Bolivia (1996) reiterate the need to promote the access of women in the decision-making process, advocate for their health, education, peace and equity.
- The support of CAC to strategic guidelines for the incorporation of the focus on gender and the initiative of the First Lady of Panama to elaborate an hemispheric project (April 1997).
- The IIAC has maintained a leading role and kept on the subject of gender.
- The incorporation of women to the various models of development (1980-1990).
- Women and communication (1990-1993).
- Communication, gender and sustainable development in Central America (1996-1998).
- Food producer in 18 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (IIAC-IDB).
- Training Seminars (IIAC-FAO).

The Proposal (See Annex A)

## General Objectives

Promote gender equality through:

- Improvement of living conditions of rural women.
- Increase of their participation in terms of quality and quantity in productive activities.
- Access to support services.
- Promotion of their leadership, and
- A conceptual and political framework that will institutionalise gender equality.

### Specific Objectives by Components

Integration to the productive chain

- Participation in productive activities involving food and production chains.
- Efficient and effective access to support services (credit, technology, markets, legal advise).
- Participation in organisations, training for leadership and business management.

### Specific Support by Components Support of Institutions

- Support the process of public and private institutionalisation of gender equality.
- Training in technical and organisational aspects, management, and negotiation, seeking autonomous businesses.

- Generate capacity to differentiate survival needs, well-being and gender needs.
- Strengthen self-esteem through recognition of their role and participation in the decision-making process.

#### Specific Objectives by Components Rural Women's Fund

Establish a mechanism of multiple long-range financing, with the participation of multilateral organisms, international donors, regional entities and participating countries.

#### Specific Objectives by Components Dynamic Conceptual Development

- Permanent conceptual and prospective debate to adequate the role of women to their hemispheric and regional reality.
- Policies to establish equality of gender in social, cultural and economical activities.
- Methodology with gender-oriented perspectives, for participative planning and evaluation of projects.



**VII Conferencia de Esposas de Jefes de Estado  
y de Gobierno de las Américas**

**Reunión Técnica Preparatoria**

**CEJEG/PANAMA  
5/28/97/ Doc. 1  
English**

**A G E N D A**

**Panamá , República de Panamá  
28, 29 y 30 de Mayo de 1997**

*Nicole Rabner*

**VII Conferencia de Esposas de Jefes de Estado  
y de Gobierno de las Américas**

**AGENDA**

**TUESDAY 27**

Delegations Arrival  
Registration - Lobby Hotel Continental

**WEDNESDAY 28**

- 8:00 - 9:00 a.m. Inauguration
- 9:00 - 9:30 a.m. Coffee - Break
- 9:30 - 10:30 a.m. **Plenary**  
- Introduction to the Methodology of the Meeting  
- Introduction to the Methodology of the Follow-up Reports  
Presentation ( CEJEG/ DOC. 2)
- 10:30 - 11:30 -a.m. **Plenary**  
Pending Actions of the agreements execution ( CEJEG/ DOC. 3)
- 12:00 m. The First Lady offers a luncheon for the principal Technical
- 12:30 - 1:30 p.m. Conveyance to the Presidency of the Republic
- 1:30 - 2:30 p.m. Panama Canal of Visit
- 3:00 - 5:00 p.m. **Plenary**  
Presentation of new projects by the International Agencies  
√ 1. Twenty- first Century School (CEJEG/DOC. 4)  
√ 2. Education for Human Rights and Peace Culture  
(CEJEG /DOC.5)  
--- 3. Integration of the Rural Woman and Peace Culture  
(CEJEG/ DOC. 6)  
4. Eradication of Children's Work (CEJEG/ DOC. 7)
- 5:00 - 5:30 p.m. Coffee - Break
- 5:00 - 6:00 p.m. Question of Answer



**THUERSDAY 29**

- 8:00 - 10:00 a.m. Work Group for the four New Projects- Bolivar Salon  
– Twenty-first Century School (CEJEG / DOC. 4)  
– Education for Human Rights and Peace Culture  
(CEJEG/ DOC. 5)
- 10:00 - 10:30 a.m. Coffee - Break
- 10:30 - 12:30 p.m. Group of the Work Continuation Integration of the rural Woman  
in the activities of Commercialization(CEJEG/ DOC. 6)  
Eradication of Children's Work (CEJEG/ DOC . 7)
- 12:30 - 2:00 p.m. Open Lunch
- 2:00 - 4:00 p.m. **Plenary**  
The Work Groups present their conclusions
- 8:00 p.m. Dinner and Typical Performance at Las Tinajas Restaurant

**FRIDAY 30**

- 8:00 - 10:30 a.m. **Plenary**  
Logistical Information on the VII Conference(CEJEG/DOC.8)
- 10:30 - 11:00 a.m. Coffee - Break
- 11:00 - 12:30 p.m. **Plenary**  
Discussion of the VII Conference's Declaration (CEJEG/DOC.9)
- 12:30 - 2:00 p.m. Open Lunch
- 12:45 p.m. Press Conference - Pro Tempore Secretary  
(Bolivia - Chile - Panamá)
- 2:00 - 5:30 p.m. **Plenary**  
Discussion of the Debate Regulations(CEJEG /DOC. 10)
- 5:30 - 6:00 p.m. Conclusion  
6:00 Cocktail



**VII CONFERENCE OF WIVES OF HEADS OF STATES  
AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS**

**TECHNICAL PREPARATORY MEETING**

**CEJEG / PANAMA  
5/28/97/ Doc. 7  
English**

**INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE ERADICATION OF  
CHILD LABOUR**

**Panama, Republic of Panama  
May 28, 29 and 30 1997**

## **INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOUR**

**[Unedited Draft]**

There are millions of children working throughout the world, a fact that makes most people unaware of this situation.

Sold or bartered like cheap merchandise, many of them can't get away from slavery or prostitution. Others barely survive the long working hours, the heavy loads, the dangerous tools or toxic chemical products. The stronger ones will make it, but they will be branded for ever with the physical and psychological stigma of premature labour. In a period of life that should be of learning in school in preparation for a productive adult life. These boys and girls, see their childhood die and with it the promise of a better future.

It's true that all over the world there is a growing awareness of this problem, but in spite of this there's still a wall of silence surrounding the most grave forms of child labour, while other walls, those of ignorance and selfish interests tend to perpetuate this. Only a clear view of the problem and the firm decision to fight it, will finally eradicate child labour and its effects.

### **ILO and child labor.**

A new and energetic offensive of the fight born in 1919.

### **Objectives of IPEC.**

Priorities of the Program.

### **Strategies of IPEC**

The essential steps.

**IPEC Associates.**

A vast social mobilisation.

**International Cooperation**

Beneficiaries and donors

The goal that the IPEC pursues is the progressive eradication of child labour through the strengthening of the countries' capacity to face the problem, and the creation of a world-wide movement to fight against this practice.

Child labour is vast, complex and multifaceted phenomenon. At long range the solution will only be able to stem from the own countries this is why the IPEC actions are directed to:

Supporting the efforts that each country makes to fight child labour and to acquire a long lasting capacity in this field.

Give priority to the eradication of the most grave forms of exploitation and risk within child labour.

Foment the adoption of preventive measures.

The IPEC's experience on the matter, has confirmed that it is not realistic to believe that this long existing problem can be eliminated all at once. Therefore, while seeking the final objective, the most compelling obligation of the ILO and the IPEC is to aid in eliminating that which is intolerable. For this purpose three fixed "object" priority groups were created:

- Children subjugated to hard work or regimes of slavery.

- Children who labour under undue or dangerous working conditions.
- Children under twelve years of age who work.

Within each of these groups, special attention is placed on girls who are particularly vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

The IPEC strategy.

From the ILO-IPEC point of view, the best way to reinforce the capacity of the associated organisations, consists of applying a multisectorial strategy by stages through the following steps.

Motivate the constitutive members of ILO (Governments, workers organisation and employers organisations) and other pertinent speakers to a dialogue on the problems of child labour and establish liaisons to overcome this.

This step culminates with a formal commitment on the Governmental part to collaborate with ILO and IPEC, formulated on an agreement protocol between the government and the organisation.

-Make a situation analysis to determine the nature and magnitude of the problems related to child labour in a specific country

-To help the interested parties in each country to elaborate the national policies related to the specific problems of child labour

-Strengthen the existing organisations and create the institutional mechanisms that will make each country responsible, for the program.

For this purpose a Directive Committee will be established with members from all interested ministries, worker organisations and the NGOs, in charge of counselling on the adopted policies.

The Starting point for the ILO-IPEC Strategy is the willingness and commitment of each participating country to combat child labour. It's a task that each Government assumes, with the collaboration and consultation of workers and employer organisations, diverse non-governmental organisations NGOs, and specific sectors of the society such as universities and media.

The program will help them to adopt measures aimed to:

- prevent the use of child labour
- Withdraw children of major risk job situations and exploitation and offer alternatives
- Improve the working conditions as a transitory measure while the full eradication of child labour is completed
- Forment the awareness of child labour problems at national and local level and in the place of work
- Promote the development and use of a protective legislation.
- support the direct action over potential working children and their environment, to prove that it is possible to prevent high risk situation children from being prematurely incorporated to the labour force and take others out of jobs that represent greater danger or exploitation.
- Reproduce and multiply those projects that have been succesfull, to incorporate their positive aspects, to ordinary programs and budgets of the social interlocutors.

Sistematically integrate the themes relevant to child labour to policies programs and social and economic development budgets.

The ILO and IPEC have set a ten year limit give to lend assistance to a specific country. This term, of course, is flexible: it may vary according to the characteristics and extension of child labor in the country, the stage of development of the same and, the determination shown by the political and social instances to figth it .

It is necessary that the struggle against child labour be deep rooted into the culture, the institutions and the aspirations of each society. The children and their families are the first defense line against child labour.

For this reason efforts are being made to identify and put into practice concrete measures that will permit these to become self-evident, through awareness, participation and organization. The Labour Ministries participate actively in the programs. A fruitfull colaboration with other interested ministries has ben iniciated too, especially Ministries of Education and those that deal with youth, family, the mass media, health and social welfare as well as with central

coordinating organisms like national planning commissions or the Prime Ministers cabinet.

Efforts are being made in all countries to attain the participation of the authorities at a state, provincial and local level.

Employer cooperation is absolutely essential in the fight against child labour. Employers have carried out, on an individual basis or through their organizations, concrete action plans by which the hiring of child labour, the withdrawal of children from dangerous jobs and the improvement of their working conditions, have been achieved.

Workers organizations have associated actively to IPEC. They perform an important role fomenting awareness of the problem between their associates and children who work, launching campaigns on the media and supervising the working conditions of children. Additionally in some countries they have managed to include themes related to child labour in their collective agreements.

The participation of many and varied non-governmental organizations (NOG) takes on great importance in the struggle against child labour. Frequently, these constitute an appropriate channel for the concrete activities destined to satisfying the needs of working

children, their families and communities; this is due to their knowledge of these groups and their closeness to them. They usually obtain positive results when it comes to promoting the internal organization of these groups and prompting them to participate in the planning and execution of action plans.

Many other co-participants have joined IPEC in the struggle against child labour, some of these are: the media, judicial institutions, health care institutions, universities and members of parliament.

In 1991 the government of Germany decided to donate 50 million marcs to support ILO, throughout five years, in the launching of a worldwide campaign against child labour. This is how the International Program For The Eradication of Child Labour came to be (IPEC), which brought forth the increase in force of ILO's activities concerning this matter.

After evaluating the needs and making other preparations IPEC Program became fully operational in the latter part of 1992, year in which six countries signed the agreement protocol with ILO.

These countries were, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Thailand and Turkey.

Since 1994, other countries have benefitted from this Program: as is the case of Bangladesh, Phillipines, Nepal, Pakistan, and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Belgium has offered her support to the Program as a donor country since 1992. Germany committed her support since 1995 to provide important additional resources, and Australia, U.S.A., France and Norway began lending their financial support to the Program.

A very important contribution, made by Spain in 1995 and destined to take up a space of five years, has meant the extension of the Program in Latin American. Eleven countries are already participating: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela, other countries of the region will to join the Program in the near future.

In the beginning of 1996, conversation to concrete contributions from Canada, Italy, Luxemburg and the European Union were very advanced.

The IPEC Program will continue to extend throughout Africa, Asia and the Arab Nations.



**VII CONFERENCE OF THE WIVES OF HEADS OF STATE OF THE  
GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAS**

**Technical Preparatory Meeting**

**CEJEC/PANAMA**  
28/5/97 / Doc.16  
English/

**RECORD OF THE INAUGURAL MEETING  
MAY 28, 1997**

**Panama, República de Panamá**  
28, 29 y 30 de mayo

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT  
TECHNICAL PREPARATORY MEETING  
RECORD OF THE INAUGURAL MEETING

At 8:45 AM, Dr. Leonor Calderón, Coordinator of International Affairs for the Office of the First Lady of Panama, reported on the advances and achievements as a result of the previous six conferences and presented and greeted the participating delegates (see CEJEC.1-C)

This was followed by Mrs. Carola Muñoz Vera, Technical Coordinator for the Bolivia meeting, who emphasized the role of the First Lady of the Americas as protagonists in the development, work, and unity of Latin America, directed to achieve the well being of the peoples. (See CEJEC/16-A).

The inaugural meeting was adjourned, by the First Lady of the Republic of Panama, Attorney Dora B. de Perez Balladares, who welcomed the delegates of the 27 participating countries and the specially invited persons. She emphasized the themes which are of interest of the First Ladies of the Americas which is synthesized in education, rights of children, human rights and attention to the rural women. (See CEJEC/1-B). She thanked the support and comments on the proposals that were to be formulated in this preparatory technical meeting.

At 9:20 AM the meeting was adjourned and the delegations were invited to participate in the first plenary sessions which would take place after a brief recess.



**VII CONFERENCE OF THE WIVES OF HEADS OF STATE OF THE  
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**Technical Preparatory Meeting**

**CEJEC/PANAMA**  
28/5/97 / Doc.17  
English/.

**REPORT OF THE FIRST PLENARY SESSION  
MAY 28, 1997**

**Panama, República of Panama**  
**28, 29 y 30 de mayo**

## REPORT OF THE FIRST PLENARY MEETING

MAY 28, 1997

Leonor Calderón initiated the work session at 9:35 AM and stated that Lelia Lombardo would present the work agenda, and its DEJEG/Doc.1, in order that it be submitted for consideration by the present participants. At the request of the delegate from Costa Rica, the agenda was modified, changing the plenary session from Friday, May 30, to Thursday May 29, from 4:00 PM to 6:00 PM.

The delegates were informed that whosoever does not wish to visit the Canal, transportation would be acquired to return to the Hotel after lunch.

Doctor Roxana Pachai of Panama presented document CEJEC/2 "Follow-up Form of the Acquired Commitments in Bolivia," for the purpose of gathering information on what was agreed upon at the previous meeting and she requested that said information be sent before July 30.

The form was modified in the point which reads "Elimination and Prevention of all Forms of Intrafamily Violence" was added on "emphasizing intra family violence." "See CEJEG Doc. 2 Rev. 1"

Point 5 of the Form was added on where it reads "Promote Access of Boys and Girls to Equal Educational Opportunities," to which is added "Formal and Non Formal." CEJEG Doc. Rev. 1. After an exchange of Opinion concerning the documents at hand the First Plenary Session was adjourned at 10:45 AM



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**CEJEC/PANAMA  
28/5/97 / Doc.17-A  
English/Rev. 1**

**REPORT OF THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION  
MAY 28, 1997**

**Panama, República de Panamá  
28, 29 y 30 de mayo**

## REPORT OF THE SECOND PLENARY MEETING

MAY 28, 1997

At 10:55 AM, Leonor Calderón requested that each one of the Delegates introduce themselves to each other in order to become acquainted, before presenting the subject matter to be discussed.

After the introduction, Juana Herrera stated that before reading documents EJEG/Doc. 3- pending action of the Agreements in Execution, the motive of this meeting in which she clarified that no exhaustive proposals were being accepted for each one of the Agreements already adopted, but others could be included which might complement the actions which were already in execution.

Following this, there were some films concerning this theme. Juana Herrera read the aforementioned document, introducing some indications in this respect.

Having concluded this intervention, there were some opinions on this matter, and the delegate from Costa Rica stated her preoccupation concerning the theme which should be considered priority, that is:

4. **“Intrafamily Violence.”**
5. **“The Participation of Women in Power and in the Decision Making Process”**

She was of the opinion that these points are of great importance but they were considered of secondary importance. Consequently she was ready to return to Panama in order to see what she could do for the benefit of the same.

Juana Herrera stated that within the priority themes, the boosting actions were also presented:

1. The accelerated reduction of mortality and maternal mortality in the Americas.
2. The prevention of premature pregnancy.
3. Latin American programs against cancer.

The delegate from St. Kitts suggested that the term "consideration" be changed for "sanction" under Point 4.1 on **Intrafamily Violence**.

Juana Herrera clarified that this was a work document that was not completed and that the observation of the delegate from Costa Rica was very well put. She added that if any of the delegates had any proposal for the follow-up of the Agreements, they could present them, since they agreed to receive all suggestions.

Leonor Calderón intervened in order to remind them that they should be moving on in order to attend the lunch offered by the First Lady of Panama at Presidential of the Republic. The Second Plenary Session was adjourned at 11:50 AM.



**VII CONFERENCE OF WIVES OF HEADS OF STATES  
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**TECHNICAL PREPARATORY MEETING**

**CEJEG /PANAMA  
5/28/97/ Doc. 7  
English**

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**VII CONFERENCIA DE ESPOSAS DE JEFES DE ESTADO  
Y DE GOBIERNO DE LAS AMÉRICAS**

**Reunión Técnica Preparatoria**

**CEJEG/Panamá**  
28/5/97 / Doc.1-D  
Español

***LISTA GENERAL DE PARTICIPANTES***

**Panamá, República de Panamá**  
**28, 29 y 30 de mayo de 1997**

## **ARGENTINA**

<b>Nombre</b>	<b>Idioma</b>
1.- Teresa González Fernández de Sola	Español
2.- Olga Lopo	Español

## **BOLIVIA**

1.- Carmen Camacho de Tejerina	Español
2.- Carola Muñoz Vera	Español

## **CANADA**

1.- Natasha Dormoi Embajada de Canadá en Panamá	Español
2.- Louise L. Léger Embajador de Canadá en Panamá	Español
3.- Andrea Baldwing Vice-Cónsul de Canadá en Panamá	Español

## **CHILE**

1.- María Verónica Barahona del Pedregal	Español
2.- Daniel Duque Mella	Español
3.- María Soledad Weinstein Menchaca	Español

**COLOMBIA**

<b>Nombre</b>	<b>Idioma</b>
1.- María Cristina Duque de Moncaleano	Español
2.- Gloria Cecilia Estrada de Turbay	Español

**COSTA RICA**

1.- Maricela Bárcenas Vargas	Español
2.- Sary Montero Cabezas	Español

**CUBA**

1.- Rita María Pereira Ramírez	Español
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**E.E.U.U.**

1.- Nicole Rabner	Inglés
2.- Liliana Ayalde	Inglés
3.- Madeline Williams	Inglés

**EL SALVADOR**

**Nombre**

**Idioma**

1.- José Roberto Mejía Trabanino

Español

**GUATEMALA**

1.- Rosa Julia Elías

Español

**HONDURAS**

1.- Yamileth Mejía

Español

**MEXICO**

1.- Pedro Gonzáles Rubio

Español

2.- María Carmen Oñate Muñoz

Español

**NICARAGUA**

1.- Rosa Argentina López

Español

2.- Isabel Rivas

Español

**PARAGUAY**

<b>Nombre</b>	<b>Idioma</b>
1.- Blanca Angélica Larrosa Acosta	Español
2.- Beatriz Barriocanal de Breuer	Español

**PERU**

1.- Liliana Cino de Silva	Español
2.- Alfredo Castro Consejero Local	Español

**JAMAICA**

1.- Winston Vowen	Inglés
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**SAINT KITTS/NEVIS**

1.- Roslind E. Hazelle	Inglés
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**SANTA LUCIA**

1.- Rufina Paul	Inglés
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## **SURINAME**

**Nombre**

**Idioma**

1.- Naarendorp Ellen

Inglés

## **TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO**

1.- Claire Eurice Gittens

Inglés

## **URUGUAY**

1.- Carmen Alvarez Scarpa

Español

2.- Diana Cristina Saravia Olmos

Español

## **VENEZUELA**

1.- Elsie T. Schmiliski de Altimari

Español

## **GUYANA**

1.- Claudette Moore

Inglés

**BRASIL**

<b>Nombre</b>	<b>Idioma</b>
1.- María Elena Grossi	Español
2.- Carmen de Sagel	Español

**PANAMA**

1.- Leonor Calderon	Español
2.- Roxana de Pachar	Español
3.- Juana Herrera	Español
4.- Lelia Lombardo	Español
5.- Aracellys De León	Español
6.- Etelvina Hernández	Español
7.- Zobeida de Bethancourt	Español



VII CONFERENCE OF WIVES OF HEADS OF STATES  
AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS

**Technical Preparatory Meeting**

**CEJEG/Panamá**  
28/5/97 / Doc 3  
ENGLISH

**FOLLOW - UP**

**Panamá, República de Panamá**  
**28, 29 y 30 de mayo de 1997**

# FOLLOW-UP

[Unedited rough draft]

## THE CONFERENCES OF WIVES OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS HAVE AS THEIR MAIN OBJECTIVE:

A. To promote and protect the full exercise of the fundamental rights and liberties of the population of the Americas, to better the quality of life, through the encouragement of national and regional actions to support the social policies of their respective governments, mainly in favor of women and children.

B. Join forces towards the enforcement of the agreements approved both in the declaration of President's of the Wives of Heads of State and Government of the Americas and governmental representatives, and the platforms and plans of action of Cairo, Copenhagen, the Summit of the Americas, Beijing and the goals of the World Summit on Children.

Towards that end, the First Ladies subscribed to the Declaration of La Paz, Bolivia, celebrated December 3 through December 6, 1996, the purpose of which was to analyse "The Rights of Women and Children with the Framework of Sustained Human Development" and came to agreements about actions inspired through dialogue, solidarity and mutual respect.

They reaffirmed their commitment to promote and support the policies and strategies of Sustained Human Development, trying to obtain the complete and just participation of the most vulnerable social sectors.

They offered their capacity to negotiate and mobilise to comply with commitments made, regarding the national interests of each country.

They also committed themselves to firmly back the coherent and effective social policies and strategies which governments of the hemisphere are trying to promote, with the purpose of obtaining Sustained Human Development.

Towards this end, they established follow-up mechanisms for the agreements reached in the different conferences.

Not all the initiatives will be reviewed with suggestions or action plans, but we will present those for which we have received comments from government institutions, private, international or non-governmental organisations who wish to support the initiatives of the First Ladies.

1. The Health of Women and Children of the Americas. Follow-up to the initiative of support for plans to quickly reduce the female mortality and morbidity of the Americas.

- 1.1 Introduction to the subject.
- 1.2 Presentation of actions to strengthen the initiative of support for the plans to reduce the female mortality and morbidity of the Americas.
- 1.3 "Prevention" of teenage pregnancy.
  - 1.3.1 Introduction to the subject.
  - 1.3.2 Presentation of actions to support the project for the prevention of teenage pregnancy in adolescents.
2. Prevention of mortality by Cancer in women of the Americas.
  - 2.1 Introduction.
  - 2.2 Presentation of actions to strengthen the projects, at a local level and through the Latin American Program Against Cancer (ALICC).
  - 2.3 Aspects that foment the reorganisation of the Program.
3. Infant immunisation in the Americas.
  - 3.1 Introduction.
  - 3.2 Follow-up actions to reach an agreement to eliminate Measles and maintain the results.
4. Regional Program to eliminate violence against women.
  - 4.1 Introduction.
  - 4.2 Follow-up actions.
5. Participation of women in positions of power and in the decision-making process.

1. The Health of Women and Children of the Americas. Follow-up to the initiative of support for plans to quickly reduce female mortality and morbidity of the Americas.

1.1 The strategy of health and children have a goal to promote the formulation, revision, strengthening and follow-up of National Policies, plans and programs for the rapid reduction of maternal and peri-natal mortality and morbidity of the Americas.

Also, promote the mobilisation of public, private, NGOs, social grass-roots organisations and others, that from their scope of competence may contribute to the development of plans, national and local, for the execution of high-impact measures towards the rapid reduction of maternal mortality.

Continue to expand the teen-age pregnancy Prevention Project incorporating strategies such as sexual education, strengthening self-esteem and others.

The above can be accomplished by adopting co-ordinated measures which favor changes in the quality of life of women through the promotion of health by gender, rights and responsibilities, and the utilisation of health services which are offered.

1.2 The following strategies can be adopted:

- Human resources training.
- Strengthening and extension of Family-planning Programs.
- Comply with rules established for care of women and gestants.
- Train male and female mid-wives in pre-natal and post-natal care to ensure clean home deliveries and the opportune referral of cases.
- Consolidate the epidemic vigilance system or maternal mortality on a national, regional and local level.
- Inform and educate adolescents and adults of both genders in each one of the instances of attention to favor sexual and reproductive health with the framework of integral health.

1.3 With regards to the Regional Project for "PREVENTION OF TEEN-AGE PREGNANCY".

1.3.1 It is geared to the general objectives of national policies and programs for the prevention of Teen-age pregnancy,

based on the exchange of experiences, incorporation of reports by country, information and exchange of regional and sub-regional, and national policies.

Training and promotion of services for adolescents are reflected in the national programs and projects, the cabinets of Wives of Heads of State and Government of the Americas have recovered the wholesome character of this subject.

1.3.2 To carry out what was realised in this period it is proposed to:

a) Continue to include the discussion of the subject at the highest levels of management of the states and governments through training programs.

Negotiations could be initiated to obtain from the Population Fund monies so as to include these subjects on the agendas of diverse national fora (ex.: Seminar-Workshops with medical syndicates, organised groups, civil societies, decision-making groups and grass-roots).

b) Celebrate the World Day of Population, whose subject this year is "The Sexual Health of the Adolescent", during the month of July in all our countries and incorporate the youth, professionals, teachers, authorities and the whole society that is committed to the subject.

c) To be able to carry out the inter-institutional agreements to make the project more effective.

2. With regards to the Prevention of mortality in women of the Americas by Cancer, we can point out that:

2.1 Ailments called cancer, occupy world-wide first place in morbid-mortality statistics, this sickness generates numerous health problems: psychological, family, labor and economic that constitutes a grave social problem.

Distribution of the incidence of cancer in Latin America varies largely geographically, which can epidemiologically be related to different factors which have not yet been specifically studied. That is why the Latin American Program Against Cancer began with a pilot product, with a one year duration, developed in three countries, which was successfully carried out permitting the formation of co-ordinating national committees against cancer in each country led by their First Ladies who promoted these programs before the governments and communication

media producing a great deal of public sensibility towards the solutions to be found together, to contribute to the reduction of the incidence of mortality through cancer in the 18 countries that benefit from the program.

## 2.2 Activities to be developed from the Latin American Program Against Cancer.

- a) Training Programs of Cito-technologists and a Consultation System to better the registration of tumours.
- b) Celebrate seminars to form health educators geared towards women and adolescent health promoters, that have already been done in Colombia and Costa Rica.
- c) Divulge the Guide for Latin America Against Cancer. During the third year of the execution of the program, detection equipment and laboratories necessary for the development of an early detection campaign will be installed specially to detect gynaecological cancers.
- d) Besides continuing with proposed plans of each country.

## 2.3 Aspects to foment the regionalisation program.

The program contemplates not only co-ordinating public entities and private employees in the fight against cancer in each country, but the strengthening of relations between the different leagues and executing associations fighting against cancer and national, regional and sub-regional organisations active in this field.

For this reason we contemplate the following activities:

- Celebration of the Latin American Week Against Cancer to be effected between the 6th and 12th of October and which will centre around the prevention of gynaecological cancer (breast and the neck of the womb); the week will be made to coincide with the European Week Against Cancer.
- World Day without Tobacco on the 31st of May, 1997. Announcement and commemorative related acts.
- Sensibilising the population towards the search for solutions.
- Promoting information campaigns, fomenting the co-responsibility between public administration and civil society.
- Facilitate the training of volunteer social workers.

- Promoting the creation of national, regional and state structures to represent the volunteers associations.
- Establishing legal framework to permit the creation, development and co-ordination between volunteer organisations.

3. Follow-up of the Action Plan to eliminate Measles, and Infant Immunisation in the Americas.

3.1 The impact of massive vaccination campaigns translated into significant reduction in the incidence of this sickness. The United States, through its vigilance systems does not report cases of measles imported from Latin America, showing the importance of the strengthening of the epidemiological vigilance.

3.2 Most important strategies involve:

- a) Reinforcing permanent vaccination programs, seeking elevated coverage:
- b) Follow-up every four or five years, to control susceptible children, when the efficiency of the vaccine has been less than 6% and does not reach zero conversion;
- c) Vigilance of the impact (measurement) of the campaigns, identifying risky areas and detecting problems (deficiencies in vaccination strategies).

We regard to the action of follow-up of measles elimination agreements, and maintaining favorable results, we propose the following:

In relation to the follow-up action on the agreements to eliminate measles and maintain the favourable results, we propose the following:

Guarantee the participation of the organised civil societies and the creation of a National Vigilance Committee, proposed by the Panamanian Paediatric Society through its President, which can be extensive to all the countries of the hemisphere. It contemplates the following:

## REASONING:

- The purpose and the campaign to eradicate measles in the region, including at a world-wide level, is an initiative and a sustainable moral obligation.
- Even with the available vaccines today, the eradication of measles is possible.
- The most serious obstacles to massive vaccination are erroneous concepts about vaccination and the sickness, which a large number of persons working in the health field have, including doctors and the general public. Financial obstacles, although important, are easier to defeat.
- A sole dose of the measles vaccine is not enough to protect against the sickness; because of this, it does not guarantee eradication.
- Epidemiological vigilance, necessary to direct control measures of the sickness, should be based on presumptive cases, not diagnose cases.
- Laboratory confirmation of the diagnosis is the only way to control the transmission of measles.

## PRESENTATION:

1. Regional situation of measles
  - a) Morbidity
  - b) Mortality
  - c) Risk groups
2. Vaccination conditions in the region.
  - a) Vaccinated
    1. Only one dose
    2. Two doses
  - b) Percentage not vaccinated

## FINANCING METHODS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Audiovisual campaign
  - a) Newspapers
  - b) Radio
  - c) Television
2. Continuous education in Hospitals and Health Centres
  - a) Emergency rooms
  - b) Ambulatory consultation
  - c) Hospital wards
3. Sponsors
  - a) Producers/ Vaccine manufacturing companies
  - b) Vaccine distributors
  - c) Private companies
4. Those responsible
  - a) National Public Health authorities
  - b) Paediatric and Medical Societies
  - c) Faculties of Medicine
  - d) Nursing Schools
  - e) Private Hospitals

## PROPOSITIONS

1. Exclusiveness in vaccination (mumps, measles and rubella)
2. A new Vaccination Calendar at the regional level.
3. A massive program of "vacunación en sucio" in 1999.
4. Identification of sectors or areas of low coverage for "barrido" type vaccines.
5. Regional Standardisation of codification of "Probable Case".
6. Detect a laboratory reference as a Centralised laboratory for the confirmation of probable cases.

#### 4. Intra-familiar Violence

- 4.1 A regional initiative was suggested to support the prevention, sanction and eliminate intra-familiar violence, as well as involve all the social actors to develop models, integrate them against intra-family violence.

Promote the consideration of the inter-american convention to prevent, sanction and eradicate violence against women in countries which have not made it and promote its compliance in all the region.

Request other international organisations to continue supporting the initiatives on the subject.

- 4.2 To strengthening and complement the actions that are being made, we are obtaining as contribution a video from the IDB on intra-family violence, formatted for television channels and which can generate tele-debates.

#### 5. Participation of Women in positions of Power and the decision-making process:

- 5.1 Within the initiatives are the development of public policies that strengthen women's political leadership.

- 5.2 We know that the IDB is well advanced in the creation of a Fund for Leadership and Participation, and, we have requested that once approved, it be presented at the VII Conference of Wives of Heads of State and Government of the Americas.



**VIIth CONFERENCE  
BY THE WIVES OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS**

**CEJEG / PANAMA  
5/28/97/ Doc. 2  
English**

**FORM: FOLLOW UP ON COMPROMISES ACQUIRED DURING THE VIth CONFERENCE IN PAZ, BOLIVIA**

**Panamá , República de Panamá  
28, 29 y 30 de Mayo de 1997**

**VIIth CONFERENCE  
FORM: FOLLOW UP ON COMPROMISES ACQUIRED  
BY THE WIVES OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS  
DURING THE VIth CONFERENCE IN LA PAZ, BOLIVIA**

Date due: July 30<sup>th</sup>, 1997

ACTION TAKEN	YES	NO	HOW	EXECUTION %			FINACIAL SOURCE
				25%	50%	100	
Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy							
Cancer: Prevention and Control							
Women: Education and Training, emphasizing on rural women							
Elimination of Measles (Aim: Year 2000)							
Access of girls and boys to education: Promotion with equity							

ACTION TAKEN	YES	NO	HOW	EXECUTION %			FINANCIAL SOURCE
				25%	50%	100	
Elimination and Prevention of all forms of Domestic Violence							
Promotion of the Eradication of Children's Work							
Reduction of Maternal Deaths							
Prevention and Control of malnutrition due to lack of micronutrients							
Compliance of the rights of Children and Teenagers							
Improving the quality of Children's Education							
Women's empowerment and access to decision-making processes							



VII CONFERENCE OF WIVES OF HEADS OF STATES  
AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS

**Technical Preparatory Meeting**

**CEJEG/Panamá**  
28/5/97 / Doc 1-B  
ENGLISH

**INAUGURATION SPEECH**

**Panamá, República de Panamá**  
**May 28, 29 y 30 1997**

## INAUGURATION SPEECH

### Technical Preparatory Meeting of the VII Conference of Wives of Heads of State and Government of the Americas

Distinguished Advisors and Technical Advisors of the First Ladies and of the Governmental Representatives of the Americas.

Messieurs and Madams Ambassadors.

Messieurs and Madams Representatives of International Organisations.

Distinguished Messieurs of the Local and International Media.

Distinguished Guests:

I feel very delighted to give the warmest welcome to Panama to all the advisors of the First Ladies and of the Governmental Representatives of the Americas. Today, we begin the process that will lead us to the VIIIth Conference of Wives of Heads of State and Government of the Americas, which will be held in Panama before the end of this year.

It is necessary to acknowledge the work done by the six countries that have preceded us in this process: Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Saint Lucia, Paraguay, and Bolivia have made it possible for the First Ladies of the Americas to have a forum, which allows us to generate and stimulate proposals for the benefit of the most needy of our countries.

This technical meeting that we begin today is of fundamental importance to consolidate the contents of the VII Conference. The contributions, suggestions, and comments that you may bring during these three days will be decisive for the success of our future activity.

We wish to continue with the follow-up of the programs that are being executed at present, born from agreements coming out of the previous Conferences and the endeavours carried out by the First Ladies.

As we conduct this follow-up, we need to propose, in some cases, new actions that complement the on-going programs, making us come closer to the goals that we have set for ourselves.

On the other hand, we want to suggest certain new programs to incorporate in our agenda. These programs are closely linked to important topics that the First

Ladies of the Americas have been constantly interested in: Education, Children Rights, Human Rights and Rural Women.

We would like to entertain your ideas and comments in order to enrich these proposals and clearly identify the role that we, as First Ladies, can carry out, so as to promote these actions and mobilise sectors of the society that will guarantee their successful execution. I firmly believe that we have advanced tremendously, and we must make the necessary efforts to preserve this forum that we, as First Ladies, have achieved in this Continent.

This Conference has become our forum, and I say our because you, as technical advisors, have efficiently accompanied us in this effort; solidarity, tolerance and social commitment, are the parameters that guide our actions. This is a consensus rather than a confrontation forum. This is a meeting place of goodwill and of unselfish commitment that can and must complement and support the institutional actions that are carried out by our governments.

I fully trust that with your support we may continue this process. Thanks to Bolivia for the willingness to share all the information needed to organise this Conference. Thanks to Chile for having offered to host the VIII Conference, giving future and continuity to our efforts, and thanks to all the organisations and international agencies that have believed in us, and have made our proposals possible; have supported our children, women and the youth of this Continent so they may be reap the benefits of these new programs and projects.

There is only one way in which to build the future of America: respecting the human rights of its inhabitants, one and all, with full respect for our beautiful diversity, with tolerance, love, and the promotion of a true culture of peace.

I wish you all the best in your tasks and the most pleasant stay in my country, which is, as of today, your home.

I thank you.



**VII CONFERENCE OF THE WIVES OF HEADS OF STATE OF THE  
GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAS**

**Technical Preparatory Meeting**

**CEJEC/PANAMA  
28/5/97 / Doc.16  
English/**

**RECORD OF THE INAUGURAL MEETING  
MAY 28, 1997**

**Panama, República de Panamá  
28, 29 y 30 de mayo**

## SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

### TECHNICAL PREPARATORY MEETING

### RECORD OF THE INAUGURAL MEETING

At 8:45 AM, Dr. Leonor Calderón, Coordinator of International Affairs for the Office of the First Lady of Panama, reported on the advances and achievements as a result of the previous six conferences and presented and greeted the participating delegates (see CEJEC.1-C)

This was followed by Mrs. Carola Muñoz Vera, Technical Coordinator for the Bolivia meeting, who emphasized the role of the First Lady of the Americas as protagonists in the development, work, and unity of Latin America, directed to achieve the well being of the peoples. (See CEJEC/16-A).

The inaugural meeting was adjourned, by the First Lady of the Republic of Panama, Attorney Dora B. de Perez Balladares, who welcomed the delegates of the 27 participating countries and the specially invited persons. She emphasized the themes which are of interest of the First Ladies of the Americas which is synthesized in education, rights of children, human rights and attention to the rural women. (See CEJEC/1-B). She thanked the support and comments on the proposals that were to be formulated in this preparatory technical meeting.

At 9:20 AM the meeting was adjourned and the delegations were invited to participate in the first plenary sessions which would take place after a brief recess.



**VII CONFERENCE OF THE WIVES OF HEADS OF STATE OF THE  
GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAS**

**Technical Preparatory Meeting**

**CEJEC/PANAMA  
28/5/97 / Doc.17  
English/**

**REPORT OF THE FIRST PLENARY SESSION  
MAY 28, 1997**

**Panama, República of Panama  
28, 29 y 30 de mayo**

## REPORT OF THE FIRST PLENARY MEETING

MAY 28, 1997

Leonor Calderón initiated the work session at 9:35 AM and stated that Lelia Lombardo would present the work agenda, and its DEJEG/Doc.1, in order that it be submitted for consideration by the present participants. At the request of the delegate from Costa Rica, the agenda was modified, changing the plenary session from Friday, May 30, to Thursday May 29, from 4:00 PM to 6:00 PM.

The delegates were informed that whosoever does not wish to visit the Canal, transportation would be acquired to return to the Hotel after lunch.

Doctor Roxana Pachai of Panama presented document CEJEC/2 "Follow-up Form of the Acquired Commitments in Bolivia," for the purpose of gathering information on what was agreed upon at the previous meeting and she requested that said information be sent before July 30.

The form was modified in the point which reads "Elimination and Prevention of all Forms of Intrafamily Violence" was added on "emphasizing intra family violence." "See CEJEG Doc. 2 Rev. 1"

Point 5 of the Form was added on where it reads "Promote Access of Boys and Girls to Equal Educational Opportunities," to which is added "Formal and Non Formal." CEJEG Doc. Rev. 1. After an exchange of Opinion concerning the documents at hand the First Plenary Session was adjourned at 10:45 AM



**VII CONFERENCE OF THE WIVES OF HEADS OF STATE OF THE  
GOVERNMENTS OF THE AMERICAS**

**Technical Preparatory Meeting**

**CEJEC/PANAMA  
28/5/97 / Doc.17-A  
English/ Rev.2**

**REPORT OF SECOND PLENARY SESSION  
MAY 28, 1997**

**Panama, Republic of Panama  
28, 29 y 30 de mayo**

## REPORT OF THE SECOND PLENARY MEETING

MAY 28, 1997

At 10:55 AM, Leonor Calderón requested that each one of the Delegates introduce themselves to each other in order to become acquainted, before presenting the subject matter to be discussed.

After the introduction, Juana Herrera stated that before reading documents EJEG/Doc. 3- pending action of the Agreements in Execution, the motive of this meeting in which she clarified that no exhaustive proposals were being accepted for each one of the Agreements already adopted, but others could be included which might complement the actions which were already in execution.

Following this, there were some films concerning this theme. Juana Herrera read the aforementioned document, introducing some indications in this respect.

Having concluded this intervention, there were some opinions on this matter, and the delegate from Costa Rica stated her preoccupation concerning the theme which should be considered priority, that is:

4. **“Intrafamily Violence.”**
5. **“The Participation of Women in Power and in the Decision Making Process”**

She was of the opinion that these points are of great importance but they were considered of secondary importance. Consequently she was ready to return to Panama in order to see what she could do for the benefit of the same.

Juana Herrera stated that within the priority themes, the boosting actions were also presented:

1. The accelerated reduction of mortality and maternal mortality in the Americas.
2. The prevention of premature pregnancy.
3. Latin American programs against cancer.

The Delegate from St Kitts suggested that the word "consideration" be changed to "Ratification" and the word "Sanction" be changed to "Punish" under Point 4.1 on Intrafamily Violence.

Juana Herrera clarified that this was a work document that was not completed and that the observation of the delegate from Costa Rica was very well put. She added that if any of the delegates had any proposal for the follow-up of the Agreements they could present them, since they agreed to receive all suggestions.

Leonor Calderon intervened in order to remind them that they should be moving on in order to attend the lunch offered by the First Lady of Panama at Presidential of the Republic. The Second Plenary Session was adjourned at 11: 50 AM.



**VII CONFERENCE OF WIVES OF HEAD OF STATES AND  
GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS**

**TECHNICAL PREPARATORY MEETING**

**CEJEG / PANAMA  
5/29/97/ Doc. 18  
English**

**RAPPORTEUR REPORT  
THIRD PLENARY SESSION**

**Panama, Republic of Panama  
May 28, 29 and 30<sup>th</sup>, 1997**

**RAPPORTEUR REPORT**  
**THIRD PLENARY SESSION**  
**28 May 1997 - p.m.**

At 4:00 p.m., LEONOR CALDERÓN began the meeting introducing Doctor LILIAN REAU from PAHO - WHO, who as a preanble did a brief exposition of the theme to be addressed, **ESCUELA SIGLO XXI: FORMANDO PARA LA VIDA. (CEJEG/Doc.4)**

Following this ,Doctor SONIA M. DE HECKADON, on behalf of the UNFPA, and projecting transparency filmes, explained part of the contents of the proposal.

MIGUEL CUELLAR of UNICEF, continuing with the presentation of this proposal, made reference to the last items on the Access and Delivery of the Services for Integral Health, Development of Environments, and Healthy Sorroundings Monitoring and Evaluation.

He closed saying that the presentation being submitted to the consideration of the audience, was a proposal coming from International Agencies.

LEONOR CALDERÓN informed that in the Work Groups, each one of the proposals will be discussed, with the attendance of the representatives of the participating

Agencies; and, in these Groups, the exchange of opinions will occur.

The second issue discussed at this session **EDUCATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND CULTURE OF PEACE (CEJEG/Doc.5)** was developed by Doctor CESAR PICON, representative of UNESCO in Panama.

Doctor GERMÁN ESCOBAR, from the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Co-operation, while developing item **INTEGRATION OF RURAL WOMEN IN PRODUCTIVE AND TRADE ACTIVITIES (CEJEG/Doc. 6)**, Made it clear that this refers to a hemispheric project with four components, not yet identified because it was in the process of evolution, that is the reason why he focused in a broad sense.



VII CONFERENCE OF WIVES OF HEADS OF STATES  
AND GOVERNMENT OF THE AMERICAS

**Technical Preparatory Meeting**

**CEJEG/Panamá**  
28/5/97 / Doc 6  
ENGLISH

**GENDER EQUALITY IN THE RURAL  
ENVIRONMENT  
SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEMOCRATISATION**

**Panamá, República de Panamá**  
**28, 29 y 30 de mayo de 1997**

# **Gender Equality in the Rural Environment. Social-Economic Democratisation**

## **The Difficulties**

Unequal conditions and poverty are still affecting rural women (femalisation of poverty). The invisibility of their social and economical contributions hinder the manageability of their problem (>100% under-registered).

The programs timidly incorporate gender and concentrate on improving the condition, but not the position of rural women.

In spite of the contribution of women to production (>50%), their access to the production factors (land) and support services (credit, technology, markets) is very limited.

Farmer's organisations have very low participation and leadership of women. Female leadership capacity still is very latent in rural areas.

## **Efforts that have been made**

- All countries have programs and projects aiming to improve the condition of rural women.
- In 1991, the First Ladies (Regional Council of Social Affairs) promoted the project: Women, Environment and Development.
- In 1995, the Advisory Instance of Consultation in Central America was created and the theme on gender support is reinforced.

- The declarations of Paraguay (1995) and Bolivia (1996) reiterate the need to promote the access of women in the decision-making process, advocate for their health, education, peace and equity.
- The support of CAC to strategic guidelines for the incorporation of the focus on gender and the initiative of the First Lady of Panama to elaborate an hemispheric project (April 1997).
- The IIAC has maintained a leading role and kept on the subject of gender.
- The incorporation of women to the various models of development (1980-1990).
- Women and communication (1990-1993).
- Communication, gender and sustainable development in Central America (1996-1998).
- Food producer in 18 countries of Latin America an the Caribbean (IIAC-IDB).
- Training Seminars (IIAC-FAO).

The Proposal (See Annex A)

## General Objectives

Promote gender equality through:

- Improvement of living conditions of rural women.
- Increase of their participation in terms of quality and quantity in productive activities.
- Access to support services.
- Promotion of their leadership, and
- A conceptual and political framework that will institutionalise gender equality.

### Specific Objectives by Components

Integration to the productive chain

- Participation in productive activities involving food and production chains.
- Efficient and effective access to support services (credit, technology, markets, legal advise).
- Participation in organisations, training for leadership and business management.

### Specific Support by Components

#### Support of Institutions

- Support the process of public and private institutionalisation of gender equality.
- Training in technical and organisational aspects, management, and negotiation, seeking autonomous businesses.

- Generate capacity to differentiate survival needs, well-being and gender needs.
- Strengthen self-esteem through recognition of their role and participation in the decision-making process.

#### Specific Objectives by Components Rural Women's Fund

Establish a mechanism of multiple long-range financing, with the participation of multilateral organisms, international donors, regional entities and participating countries.

#### Specific Objectives by Components Dynamic Conceptual Development

- Permanent conceptual and prospective debate to adequate the role of women to their hemispheric and regional reality.
- Policies to establish equality of gender in social, cultural and economical activities.
- Methodology with gender-oriented perspectives, for participative planning and evaluation of projects.

**ANEXO IV**

**FORMULARIO DE PRESENTACION DE PETICIONES**

**UNESCO**

**PROGRAMA DE PARTICIPACION 1996-1997**

Recapitulación de la petición

Petición N° (dejar en blanco)

**PARTE I PARTICULARIDADES DE LA PETICION**

1. Petición presentada por (país u OIG): \_\_\_\_\_

ONG (nombre completo) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Título del proyecto: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Orden de prioridad:

4. Tipo de asistencia que se solicita (marque con una "X" la casilla "Opción" e indique la cuantía solicitada):

Tipo de asistencia que se solicita	Opción	Suma solicitada en dólares EE.UU.
Especialistas y consultores		
Becas y subsidios de estudio		
Publicaciones y documentación		
Equipos		
Conferencia, reunión o seminario		
Contribución financiera		
Personal UNESCOPAS		
Banco de Becas		
<b>TOTAL</b>		

5. Descripción del proyecto (véanse las instrucciones, Parte II): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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(sírvese continuar en otra hoja, de ser necesario)

6. Calendario de ejecución del proyecto:  
(véase la nota de la Parte II, B)

Fecha de iniciación	
Fecha de conclusión	

7. Actividad del C/5 con la que se relaciona el proyecto:

APP	
C/5, párr. N°	

8. Cobertura geográfica del proyecto (marque con una "X" la casilla apropiada):

Nacional	
Subregional <sup>1)</sup>	
Regional <sup>1)</sup>	
Interregional <sup>1)</sup>	

1) Proyecto apoyado por \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. Si la petición corresponde a actividades especiales, sírvase marcar con una "X" la casilla correspondiente:

Decenio Mundial para el Desarrollo Cultural(*)	
Prioridad Africa	
Alfabetización	
Banco de Becas(**)	
Ayuda de emergencia	

10. Dirección completa (postal, teléfono, télex y fax) del(los) organismo(s) encargado(s) de ejecutar el proyecto:(\*\*\*) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11. Dirección completa (postal, teléfono, télex y fax) de la(s) institución(es) beneficiaria(s):(\*\*\*) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

12. Cuenta bancaria o dirección a la que deberá enviarse la contribución financiera:(\*\*\*) \_\_\_\_\_

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13. Dirección a la que deberá enviarse el material:(\*\*\*) \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(\*) En caso de peticiones relacionadas con el Decenio Mundial para el Desarrollo Cultural debe completarse el formulario que figura en el Anexo VII.  
(\*\*) Véase la nota explicativa que figura en el Anexo VIII.  
(\*\*\*) En cuanto a los puntos 10, 11, 12 y 13, es obligatorio consignar la información solicitada.