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NATIONAL REPORT: MEXICO

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN
XXXIII ASSEMBLY OF DELEGATES

REPORT ON MEXICO^{1/}

San Salvador, El Salvador, November 13-15, 2006

I. GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE REPORT

According to the preliminary results of the 2005 Second Population and Housing Count, of the people residing in Mexico, 53 million are women and 50.1 million are men, which mean there are 94.6 men for every 100 women.

In 2005, life expectancy was 77.9 years for women and 73 years for men. Fertility in Mexico remained high up to the second half of the 1970s, when it reached an overall rate of nearly 6 children per woman. After that, it gradually dropped and in 2005 amounted to 2.1 children per woman. Average schooling of the population 15 years of age and older is more than 7.9 years for women and 8.3 years for men. In 2004, women accounted for 49.1% of the students enrolled in basic education, 51.2% of those in secondary and preparatory education, and 49.5% of those in higher education.

In the fourth quarter of 2005, the National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE) showed that there were 75.2 million people older than 14 years of age in the country, and that 53.2% of them were women. Of this female population, 16.2 million (40.6%) were economically active, 23.8 million (59.4%) were not, and 96.6% of the economically active women were employed.

Women's participation in the legislative branch during the Fifty-eighth Legislature (2003-2006), both in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies, is reflected by the fact that one fifth of the representatives in each case are women (21.1% and 24%, respectively). In the executive branch in 2003, there were six men for every woman in positions as vice-ministers of state or chief administrative officials, and in the case of ministries, only two were headed by women. In the year 2006, only one minister of state on the regular presidential cabinet is headed by a woman, although there are four women in charge of entities included in the expanded cabinet.

The National Survey on the Dynamics of Home Relationships (ENDIREH) applied in the homes of women 15 years of age or older, married or cohabiting with their partners residing in their home, reported that 47 of every 100 women of 15 years of age or older who live with their partners in their home are victims of emotional, economic, physical or sexual violence from their partner or spouse; 9 of every 100 from physical violence, 8 of every 100 from sexual violence, 38 of every 100 from emotional violence, and 29 of every 100 from economic violence.

1. Period from Nov. 2004 to Nov. 2006.

II. LEGAL, POLITICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION OF WOMEN IN MEXICO

Outstanding legislative matters during the period being reported on include the following actions:

- Approval of the decree on the **General Law for Equality between Women and Men** by the Congress of the Union, and its transmission to the Federal Executive for enactment. The instruments it includes are the National System for Equality between Women and Men and the National Program for Equality between Women and Men.
- Enactment of the amendment to the **Law on the National Human Rights Commission** to strengthen the institution's powers in the field of gender equality.
- Approval of the **Federal Law on the Treasury Budget and Responsibility**, which establishes that *"the administration of federal public resources should be based on criteria of legality,...and gender equity,"* This same law indicates that subsidies using federal resources should...*"seek to ensure that the distribution, operation and administration mechanisms grant equal access to all social and gender groups."*
- Draft decree now being examined in the Senate to reform and add to the **Law on Planning** and the **Law on Statistical and Geographical Information** to promote the incorporation of indicators to facilitate diagnostic studies of the impact of programs on men and women.
- Draft decree approved in the Chamber of Deputies that would reform and add to the **General Law on Health** to make responsible paternity and maternity one of the objectives of health education, thereby involving men in all aspects of decision-making as parents, in the experience of pregnancy, participatory presence during birth and affective contact in the childhood development of sons and daughters. The amendments are also aimed at the truthful, appropriate and timely regulation of information on health and sexual and reproductive rights, such as birth control methods, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and the right to sexual tolerance and procreation.
- Enactment of the **General Law on Social Development**, which guarantees access to social development programs and equal opportunities, as well as the elimination of discrimination and social exclusion; it establishes the principle of respect for diversity, which includes recognition in terms of gender.
- Enactment of the **Law on Professional Career Service in Federal Public Administration**, which establishes legal precepts designed to enable more women to gain access to high-ranking positions in the Federal Public Administration. It specifies that professional career service should be carried out and regulated using a gender approach as a guiding principle for equity in this field.

- Draft decree now being discussed in the Senate to amend the **Law on the Rights of the Elderly**, which would standardize the concept of gender established in the law and thereby promote equality of men and women to reduce the effects of discrimination.
- Draft decree to amend the **Social Security Law** to make assistance for marriage expenses applicable to women beneficiaries. This benefit would be equivalent to 30 days of the general minimum wage in force in the Federal District.
- Draft decree being examined in the Chamber of Deputies to amend the **Law on Sustainable Rural Development**. The initiative would establish the creation of financial instruments that would benefit women under a new budget approach to development through multi-institutional funds.
- Among the bills before Congress, there is an outstanding initiative linked to the **Law on the Prevention and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons**, which adds to the Federal Law against Organized Crime and the Federal Code on Penal Procedures to incorporate basic international guidelines and principles into national law in order to prevent, classify and punish trafficking at the federal level. This initiative was approved in the ruling issued after the first reading by the Senate in December 2005. It is now being examined by the Chamber of Deputies, and the institutional group on trafficking in persons has formulated a series of observations regarding this initiative in the framework of the law that regulates public administration.

Women's human rights

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) carried out two **national campaigns** to promote respect for the basic rights of women. The Public Security Ministry (SSP), through its **Gender Program**, conducted activities to train and sensitize its staff, as well as that of the Federal Preventive Police (PFP), and it also supported the National Public Security Academy by giving a certificate course on human rights in penitentiary matters.

For purposes of public information, the Foreign Affairs Ministry (SRE) conducted the International Congress to Support the Harmonization of Local Legislation with International Instruments in the Field of Women's Human Rights at six sites. It also held the Second National Meeting of Legislators entitled "Towards the Harmonization of State Legal Regulations with International Instruments" to which Mexico is a party in the field of women's human rights, and it held workshops in all the states of Mexico to prepare proposals to amend penal, social assistance and health laws.

In the framework of the project entitled: **"Different voices and disagreeing voices: Perspectives and proposals of indigenous women in traditional regulatory frameworks. Gender, practices and customs,"** entrusted to the National Commission on the Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI), three theoretical-practical modules were concluded in 2004 and progress was made with the holding of 16 community workshops. In January and February 2005, another 14 workshops were held.

The National Institute of Women (Inmujeres) has disseminated international instruments in the field of women's human rights at meetings with civil society organizations, public officials of the three branches of government and the academy on a continual basis. Support documents have also been provided during various training courses, particularly in those carried out with representatives of the sector for the administration of justice.

Administration of justice with a gender approach

Inmujeres continued giving the **Workshop on the administration of justice with a gender approach** to agents of the public prosecutors' offices in the states, so that preliminary investigations would include international agreements and conventions related to women's human rights. From May to October 2005, 16 workshops, held in 14 states, were attended by 471 officials of the public prosecutors offices. To promote awareness and use of international legal instruments for safeguarding human rights with a gender approach among law students at different universities, Inmujeres held the **second simulation of a women's human rights trial**. Furthermore, Inmujeres presented the Method for Analyzing Legal Standards from a Gender Perspective to local and federal authorities; it held four working meetings with women lawmakers; it offered state and municipal women's entities the workshop-course "Increasing Sensitivity in Masculinities and Affirmative Action" to involve men in the process of incorporating the gender perspective in laws, programs and public policies; and it prepared the document called Methodologies for Training in Masculinities.

In 2005, three regional roundtable discussions were organized to disseminate and analyze the proposals to incorporate women in penitentiary laws, so as to strengthen women's human rights in social rehabilitation centers, taking into account the international instruments ratified by Mexico. As a support instrument, a publication entitled "Women deprived of their freedom and their sons and daughters. Sentence serving standards in the light of international treaties" was prepared and distributed.

Inmujeres also continued giving **Workshops on Lawmaking from a Gender Perspective**,^{2/} in which legal regulations with a gender approach and the proposal for applying principles to incorporate women into penitentiary legislation are analyzed; and, the **Workshops with Penitentiary Technical Staff**,^{3/} in which the legal regulations, Laws on Minimum Standards for the Social Rehabilitation of Sentenced Inmates and the Regulations of the Social Rehabilitation Centers of the States are reviewed. Both workshops dealt with international instruments in the field of women's human rights. The Institute advocated the creation of the **Inter-institutional Group to Address the Problems of Women in Prison**, formed by various governmental bodies. Among the results obtained, nine indigenous women in the state of Oaxaca were granted early release, and programs to improve the women's conditions in prison were established.

In August 2005, Inmujeres and the Federal Judicial Council signed a collaboration agreement through which actions would be carried out to incorporate the gender perspective in this sphere of competence. A workshop to be given to judges, judicial officers and staff of jurisdictional bodies is now being designed. In April 2006, Inmujeres and the Federal Institute of the Public Defender's Office signed a collaboration agreement through which mechanisms were established to carry out

2. In the first semester of 2006, five workshops were held in different states of the country.

3. In the first semester of 2006, eight workshops were held in different states of the country.

inter-institutional efforts in the field of gender and access to justice, as well as the review of cases of women who have been tried or sentenced for federal crimes to receive criminal defense and legal advisory services with the support of public defenders.^{4/}

III. FOLLOW-UP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN OF ACTION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN (CIM)

Eradication of poverty, productive development, employment

Social Development Ministry (SEDESOL). **The 2004-2006 Gender and Social Development Program** includes strategies with the gender perspective and affirmative action to support women beneficiaries in the spheres of economic development and the elimination of poverty and violence. It continues operating the program *Opportunities*, aimed at human development of the population living in extreme poverty and at assessing affirmative action to improve women's situation (remaining in school, the right to health and food, administration of resources, access to adult education, access to income-generating projects, and the fight against practices that violate rights). The Public Education Ministry (SEP), the Health Ministry (SSA), the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS), and the state and municipal governments participate in the program. Annex II, Table 2, provides information on scholarships granted in the 2004-2005 period by this program. **The Program to Overcome Urban Poverty** addresses social exclusion, insecurity and violence, addictions, and the lack of access to housing and social security. Its lines of action are: job training, social protection, community development and neighborhood and housing improvement. This program started up in eight localities in the country. Through the National Social Development Institute (INDESOL), it installed the **Observatory of experiences and perceptions of poverty from a gender approach** to follow up on the situation of women living in conditions of poverty and the situation in their surroundings. At the Observatory website, there are tables and charts with data broken down by sex, by conditions of poverty and according to the place of residence (urban/rural).

The Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food Ministry (SAGARPA), through the **Program of Direct Support to Rural Areas (PROCAMPO)**, allocated \$3,298.3 million pesos (305.4 million US dollars) in 2005, benefiting 851 farmers (21% of whom are women). It operates the **Special Food Security Program (PESA)**, and supports rural women through farm, livestock, crafts, processing, agri-business, services and other projects in priority groups in localities with high and very high rates of social exclusion. As of December 2004, the Ministry had allocated 2,523 million pesos, of which 504 million were for priority groups (233.6 and 46.6 million US dollars, respectively).

Through the Trust Fund for Shared Risk (FIRCO) and in coordination with Inmujeres, efforts linked to defining micro-basins throughout the country continued in order to pilot the preparation of diagnostic studies for Integral Development with a Gender Perspective, as well as to build awareness

4. To date, Inmujeres has received 71 cases that include the minimum requirements requested by the Institute of the Public Defender's Office for a review of cases.

and provide training in the field of gender equity.^{5/} At the central level of FIRCO and in state management offices, there is a statistical record of programs and projects with a gender perspective. For its part, in 2005 the Environment and Natural Resources Ministry (SEMARNAT), in coordination with Inmujeres, worked in 155 protected natural areas in which 85% of the municipalities have high or very high rates of social exclusion. The main lines of work include alternative productive activities for community development and gender equity as an approach to enable the strengthening of ongoing processes.

The Agrarian Reform Ministry (SRA) grants financing to groups of women for the development of productive projects through the **Program for Women in the Agrarian Sector (PROMUSAG)**, which supports the female population with agrarian rights (Ejido members, members of rural communities holding land in common, and owners with “asset poverty”). In 2004 the Ministry allocated 400 million pesos (38 million US dollars) to benefit 13,505 women in the PROMUSAG. It also operates the **Program of the Fund to Support Agrarian Production Projects (FAPPA)**, which, in 2004, allocated 336,216,688 pesos (31.1 million US dollars) to 30 states for 800 productive projects that benefited 12,352 persons (45.3% of whom were women, of which 21.6% belong to some ethnic group and live in indigenous areas) and the **Program for Financing Agrarian Development** included in the National Trust Fund for Ejido Development (FIFONAFE), which also helps women who are indigenous peasant-farmers. It should be noted that the institutions that form the agrarian sector (Land Reform Protection Agency-PA, National Agrarian Register-RAN, the FIFONAFE and the Agrarian Reform Ministry-SRA) prepared the work proposal “The Agrarian Sector and the Gender Perspective” for the year 2004.

The National Commission on the Development of Indigenous Peoples (CDI) promotes projects with gender, sustainability and multicultural perspectives through the **Program for Productive Organization of Indigenous Women (POPMI)**, which in 2004 supported, with an average of \$75,000 pesos (6,944 US dollars) per project, 1,240 common project groups in regions with high and very high rates of social exclusion formed by 12,400 indigenous women. Since August 2005, it has been implementing the **Indigenous Development Strategy** in 50 municipalities of less human development and a population that is 92% indigenous, through which it seeks to influence the quality of housing, advocate literacy programs, school attendance, education quality and extra-scholastic training; to expand health and nutrition services; and to advocate the construction of basic infrastructure.

The Economy Ministry (SE) continued implementing programs especially designed for women: **Fund of Micro-Financing for Rural Women (FOMMUR)**; **National Fund for Social Enterprises (FONAES)** with its Program “Productive Promotion for Women” (IPM),^{6/} **National Program for Financing Micro Entrepreneurs (PRONAFIM)**,^{7/} **Trust Fund for the March to the South (PMS)**,^{8/} **National Fund for Social Enterprises (FONAES)**; **Fund to Support Micro,**

5. At the national level, there are now 1,358 micro-basins in which 543 technicians are trained and aware of the work theme.

6. In 2004 the IPM allocated \$151.28 million pesos (\$14 million US dollars) to 1,589 projects.

7. In the period 2001-2004 1.5 million micro loans were granted for the training of nearly 1 million micro entrepreneurs (85% women).

8. In 2004 support was provided to 72 projects that promised to create 9,582 jobs (4,366 to be held by women).

Small and Medium-Sized Companies (PYME Fund),^{9/} and the Project “Expansion of the program to facilitate access to financing through guarantee funds (Business Card)”.^{10/} For detailed information on these programs, see Annex II to this report, tables 2 to 6.

The Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS) operates the following programs to support the most vulnerable families: healthy housing; clean water; family food production (gardens and farms); productive projects; training for rural midwives; shelters to house women with high-risk pregnancies; medical care for beneficiary families of the Opportunities Program; the Program for Women called “If I’m okay, so is my family”; the Project to Overcome Accumulated Deficiencies in Education; and empowerment of indigenous and peasant-farmer women.

In Annex II, table 9, there is a list of activities carried out by Inmujeres in the following areas: combating poverty, advocating production, rural women, indigenous women, environment and sustainable development in the period 2005-2006.

Education

In the framework of the joint activities of Inmujeres with the SEP, the following actions were carried out in the period being reported on:

- Basic level. Implementation of the project: “To combat violence, let’s educate for peace”; design and transmission of the series of teleconferences “Gender and Basic Education” by the EDUSAT satellite system. Preschool level. Preparation of the National Refresher Course “Breaking Gender Stereotypes in Preschool Education,” with value equivalent to a master’s degree program, to be given in the states of Jalisco and Michoacan to three branches at the initial and preschool levels: teachers, directors and technical-pedagogical advisers.
- Primary level. Follow-up on the National Refresher Course “Building Gender Equity in Primary School” with value equivalent to a master’s degree program; giving the course in the state of Jalisco to the three branches at the primary level: teachers, directors and technical-pedagogical advisers.
- Secondary level. Publication of the manual for the course “Building Identities and Gender in Secondary School”; design and publication of the second teaching package “Knowing more about gender and education” and its distribution to the 550 teachers’ centers in the country, to the Network of Education Activities in Favor of Girls and Women, to the 32 State Entities for Working Teachers’ Refresher and Training Courses and to state mechanisms for women; follow-up on the National Refresher Course “Building Identities and Gender in the Secondary School” with value equivalent to a master’s degree program, as proposed by Inmujeres (in 2004), and, in the state of Jalisco, giving the course to the three branches at the secondary level: teachers, directors and technical-pedagogical advisers.

9. In 2004 support was given to 103 projects headed by women.

10. In 2004, loans were granted to 185 companies headed by women. Total amount: \$41.8 million pesos (3.9 million US dollars).

- Preparatory level. Design of methodology for teachers: “Gender Equity in Preparatory Education” and its implementation in the Fourth National Seminar on Gender and Education, held on June 29 and 30, 2006, training teachers from all parts of Mexico.

The National Council on Educational Development (CONAFE/SEP) developed the Project, “*The Road to Secondary School,*” to encourage girls to continue with secondary education. With a similar goal, the Program of Scholarships for Young Mothers and Young Pregnant Women granted 3,462 scholarships for the 2004-2005 school years. In the modality for assisting the indigenous population, review and validation of the initial and secondary bilingual programs were concluded, as was review and validation of the average primary and secondary bilingual programs for average students in the modality of educational assistance for the indigenous population in 52 community education centers in 15 states of the country for the 2005-2006 school year. In this project assistance will be provided in 17 different indigenous languages to a total of 1,857 students, including children, young people and adults. This strategy is an integral bilingual education formula that will allow the basic education needs in indigenous settlements of fewer than 100 inhabitants, who form the community education universe. Coordinated work was also initiated to have a single registration and learning evaluation system to assist the child population among migrant farm workers. In the modality of intercultural education for the migrant population, CONAFE teaching figures were trained to develop skills that would enable them to carry out education tasks for the use and development of indigenous languages and Spanish in multilingual school contexts.

Women’s participation in power structures and decision making

In 2005 the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE) and Inmujeres signed a collaboration agreement to promote joint activities aimed at incorporating a gender perspective in all activities and programs linked to the creation of a civic culture with a gender perspective. For the same purposes, IFE signed collaboration agreements with four state women’s entities. Since 2005, Inmujeres has been implementing a joint program with IFE and the State Electoral Councils to facilitate women’s political participation in the municipalities, especially in those where there were elections. That year a workshop was given to 331 women leaders in 5 states where there had recently been municipal elections. In 2006, the workshop has been given to 312 women in 8 states of Mexico where elections will be held. The workshops have been of a plural nature with the participation of all the national and local political parties.

Among the activities and initiatives to develop methodologies, tools, initiatives and mechanisms to promote women’s access to and permanence in high level positions, Inmujeres has produced and published diverse materials with statistical information to make visible women’s participation in power structures and in decision-making, including “*El enfoque de género en la producción de estadísticas sobre participación política y toma de decisiones en México*” and the translation into Spanish of the “2004 Power Guide.” The content of some of these materials were taken into account in the presentation of reasons for the initiative to amend the Law on Professional Career Service in Federal Public Administration. Inmujeres operates different projects aimed at ensuring gender equality and the exercise of citizenship and leadership of women in the municipalities, including particularly the Program to Advocate Electoral and Political Participation of Women in Municipalities, which, in 2006, was linked to the joint regional project with the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)

to strengthen governance with a gender approach and women's participation in the local sphere.^{11/} It includes publication of the Guide "Women's Political Participation in the Local Sphere" and seeks to strengthen existing leadership programs in the municipal sphere; to strengthen national women's mechanisms and their state and municipal mechanisms; to strengthen the dialogue of Inmujer women with local actors; to generate methodological tools (indicators and training guides), and to promote a new political culture.

The Agrarian Protection Agency (PA/SRA) reported that, as of December 2004, 29,553 women had participated in the representation and monitoring bodies of the agrarian centers as presidents, secretaries, treasurers, owners and alternates. In that same month, but in 2005, the number of women in these same positions had increased to 30,128. (See Annex II, table 13).

Work

Women's economic participation

In the first quarter of 2005, the first new **National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE)**^{12/} was carried out. It was coordinated by the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry (STPS) and the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI). The survey noted that the economically active population (EAP) was 42.8 million people and represented 57.4% of the population of working age.^{13/} It also stated that 52.1% of the EAP was located in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants; 13.8% in medium-sized cities and the remaining 34.1% in smaller towns and rural areas. Annex II, table 14, shows the EAP structure by degree of urbanization and sex. The net rate of economic participation of women was 38.9% and dropped as the degree of urbanization decreased. By ages, it was observed that men had a high frequency of joining the workforce at an early age, since 43.7% of those between 14 and 19 years of age were either working or looking for a job. Economically active women accounted for 21.5% of this age group, and their participation increased to 43.8% in the group between 20 and 24 years of age; and reached 52% in the group between 40 and 44 years of age. For the first quarter of 2005, women with jobs accounted for 35.6% of the total EAP employed. Of the 1.66 million openly unemployed people in the country reported for this quarter, 667,000 were women (40.2%) and 65.4% of the unemployed lived in large cities while the remaining 34.6% lived in areas with less urbanization and rural areas.

Among the strategies of the National Development Plan 2000-2006 is the promotion of a **New Labor Culture**, formed by five major guidelines for concrete activities in the field of public policy on labor: employment, training, productivity, competitiveness and standard of living. In this framework, the Labor Ministry continued carrying out activities to disseminate and promote labor rights, such as the ongoing campaign to make women's working conditions more decent and the distribution of the Bill of Working Women's Rights and Obligations, among other activities. It also carried out a national joint campaign with Inmujeres called "**Let's Work for Just Laws**" (2005),

11. For project implementation, Inmujeres made a monetary contribution of 52,000 US dollars.

12. The National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) decided to conduct a comprehensive review of its scheme used to gather data in the employment surveys that used homes as observation units and that operated until 2004 with the name ENEU in the 32 principal cities and through the ENE (National Employment Survey) throughout the country. This led to the concept of the new National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE) now being presented.

13. Women 14 years of age or older.

focused on equal opportunities, equal wages for equal work, and elimination of the certified non-pregnancy requirement. Printed materials with institutional offers and comparison with legislation in the field of sexual harassment on the job were disseminated and distributed. These materials were distributed by industrial unions, associations and chambers, educational institutions, lawmakers, mass media, civil society organizations, museums, embassies, the Federal District and state governments, and agencies of the Labor Ministry, such as the federal delegations, state employment services and representatives of the Federal Workers' Protection Agency (PROFEDET) in the states, Worker's Consumption Development and Guarantee Fund (FONACOT), and Conciliation and Arbitration Boards, among others. The **"Family-Work Reconciliation" awareness-building campaign** in the collective transport system of the Metro in Mexico City was also noted.

Through the General Directorate for Equity and Gender, the Labor Ministry (STPS) implemented the project for **Gender Training in the New Labor Culture**. It prepared a **Gender Manual** for gender perspective promotion and training from the viewpoint of the New Labor Culture, and it carried out gender perspective campaigns and training for NGOs, Labor Ministry staff and officials of other public sector agencies. Satellite network conferences at the national level were also conducted on labor violence, sexual harassment, reproductive violence, and mobbing. Information on rights, health, security, education, economy and work was incorporated into the labor section on the website of the e-Mexico National System for consultation by the general public.

The Labor Ministry (STPS) conducted visits and working meetings in the field of labor equity and development for imprisoned women to prepare a diagnostic study on education and job training for women deprived of their freedom in the prisons. It also organized working groups on the work situation of people who have been released.

In 2004, the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Board (JFCA) sent the laws in force and international agreements ratified by Mexico to the members of the Special Boards asking that special attention be given to the rights of women and working mothers. The National Human Right Commission (CNDH) in turn conducted an information campaign called **"Working Women, Know Your Rights,"** aimed at women in different spheres, which was disseminated through the State Human Rights Commissions.

To combat labor inequity on all fronts and to advocate equal opportunities in these spheres, beginning in 2006, the certification of entities through the **Gender Equity Model (MEG)**, implemented by Inmujeres, became an institutional public policy applicable both to public and private spheres. In May 2006, 58 bodies had been certified. That same month, training on this model was given in San Salvador, El Salvador, to representatives of the following member countries of the Central American Council of Women Ministers (COMMCA): Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and the host country, El Salvador.

Housework

In collaboration with the Regional Center of Multidisciplinary Studies (CRIM-UNAM), Inmujeres published the document: **Unremunerated housework in Mexico. An estimate of its economic value through the National Survey on the Use of Time 2002**, with an analysis of the participation of women and men in all spheres, which points up particularly the contributions of women to the economic well-being of families and society. It also includes an estimate of unpaid

housework as a percentage of GDP to exemplify the economic value of women's and men's housework. The figure for 2002 was 21.6% of GDP, of which 19.6% was carried out by men and 80.4% by women.

The Labor Ministry (STPS), in collaboration with other agencies (the Social Development Ministry, SEDESOL; the Health Ministry, SSA; the Education Ministry, SEP; the National Institute for Adult Education/National Council on Lifelong Learning and Training, INEA-CONEVyT; the National Savings and Financial Services Bank, BANSEFI; Inmujeres; and the Trust in Support of the System of Occupational Standards and Certification, CONOCER), supported female domestic workers in the field of training certification through a pilot project called the **Program for the Certification of Occupational Skills**, implemented in the state of Aguascalientes to professionalize 1,200 home employees of the 18,000 dedicated to this activity in that state.

In 2004, Inmujeres implemented a **special project on domestic work in Mexico** to foster valuation of domestic work and advocate the development of skills, income opportunities and social protection for domestic workers. In the framework of the project, a campaign for revaluation of domestic work was carried out.

Inmujeres, together with National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women UNIFEM, has already organized three **International Meetings of Experts on the Time Use Surveys** (2002, 2004 and 2005) to share conceptual, operational and institutional experiences, methodologies, scopes and limitations in research with a gender approach and the formulation of public policy, particularly the exchange of ideas on the potential of surveys for analysis of domestic work, the valuation of unremunerated domestic work and its inclusion in national accounting.

Harassment in the workplace

To promote public policies to ensure equitable work environments respectful of women's rights, Inmujeres carried out information activities to address cases of sexual harassment in the workplace. The target population consisted of public officials, private initiative workers and unions. In 2006, a project focused on the proposal of a "**critical path for addressing sexual harassment in the workplace, in companies and in public entities**" is being promoted. This year, Inmujeres and the Federal Workers' Protection Agency (PROFEDET) have launched a campaign against sexual harassment affecting women and are using the slogan "**Women are not objects. Sexual harassment is a crime.**" The campaign is intended to create awareness among society and encourage women to denounce such harassment. This theme has been taken into account in the lines of action of the Program to Institutionalize the Gender Perspective in Federal Public Administration and 11 agencies are conducting prevention and critical path activities to address the problem. From a criminal standpoint, sexual harassment in the workplace is classified as a criminal offense in 21 of the 32 state codes of law.

Health

In 2005, the Expenditure Budget of the Federation (PEF) to attend people without social security was 70.3 million pesos (6.6 million US dollars).

The gender perspective has been incorporated into 31 health sector programs, including the **Program on Strengthening the Gender Perspective**, which is entrusted to the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS).

In early 2006 the **Mechanism of Saving for Retirement Opportunities (MAROP)**, was established. It is a scheme that will encourage members between 30 and 69 years of age in the poorest families in the country to have savings for retirement when they become senior citizens. This mechanism will enable women who are dedicated to activities in the home to begin individual savings without needing to form part of the formal labor market. Adolescent

Mother-child health

This item accounts for 9% of the health budget and nearly 0.2% of GDP; 73% of the spending goes to childbirth care and cesarean deliveries, while 20% is for prevention activities (prenatal, postpartum and newborn care). Estimates indicate professional staff has assisted with 90% of the childbirths in 2006.

Sexual and reproductive health

In 2005, the health sector conducted a campaign called **“November, the Month for Reproductive Health; Education on sexual reproduction for adolescents.”** It targeted women and men from 13 to 21 years of age at all socioeconomic levels and in urban, rural and indigenous areas.

Inmujeres, through the Sexual and Reproductive Health Program for Adolescents, implemented the **“Youth Pharmacy” Project** in the state of Campeche, which included training pharmacy clerks and people who would provide the program with a multiplying effect, printing and distributing information materials and publishing the packet entitled “Protecting Yourself is a Matter of Life,” with the theme of health and sexual and reproductive rights, among other themes. In 2006, the project is being implemented in the state of Chiapas and, with resources from the Pro-Equity Fund, in the state of Yucatan. Through the **Project on Interculturality, Gender and Health**, it trained reproductive health staff in the states with the largest indigenous population; it created a specific micro-site on the Inmujeres website; and prepared a statistical diagnostic study on the health situation of indigenous women.

In 2005, the Government of Mexico implemented universal coverage by the **Fund for Protection against Catastrophic Expenses** for the treatment of cervical uterine cancer at its most invasive stages, which means that poor women without social security will be exempt from payment. A **“State meeting on sexual and reproductive health among young indigenous people”** was also held in the state of Michoacan and, in the framework of this Project, the **“20006 Award to Youth Brigades and Promoters,”** a prize granted by the Health Ministry (SSA) and Inmujeres, was given to the youth brigade members of indigenous communities and youth promoters.

HIV/AIDS

In 2004, the health sector allocated more than 400 million pesos (37.7 million US dollars) to caring for patients without social security through Popular Health Insurance (*Seguro Popular de Salud*, SPS), which provides financial protection to persons with HIV/AIDS and guarantees them

comprehensive care. A national campaign on discrimination and human rights was also conducted; preventive strategies were strengthened; prevalence surveys were conducted, HIV behavior was monitored, including male and female sexual workers; an Internet website was created for civil society organizations with distance courses and the exchange of manuals, brochures, documents, educational material, etc.; and the prevention activities carried out by 82 civil society organizations was compiled and inventoried. The Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS) distributed information brochures on HIV/AIDS to support the information campaign on sexual and reproductive rights for the prevention of women's diseases. The Government Workers' Social Security and Services Institute (ISSSTE) promoted the use of condoms and provided information and appropriate advisory services to men and women; it conducted tests to detect sexually transmitted infections (STD); it provided care for pregnant women infected with HIV/AIDS; it trained staff in handling infected patients; it supervised compliance with the regulations in force; and it added 14 antiretroviral medicines to its basic stock of medicines. Patients receive three different antiretroviral medicines for their treatment. The Public Security Ministry (SSP), in turn, put into operation the **National Program of Medical Care for Women with HIV/AIDS in Prisons**, and compiled information in the 31 states and the Federal District on inmates with HIV/AIDS.

National institutions responsible for women's advancement

In the implementation of the **Program to Institutionalize the Gender Perspective in the Federal Public Administration**, Inmujeres continued periodically holding **Working Meetings with Gender Units of the Federal Public Administration, with Gender Liaisons of the Federal Public Administration and Intra-institutional Gender Working Groups**. Activities carried out in the framework of this program include 16 self-diagnostic gender studies turned in by institutions, and 14 institutions that applied a gender equity questionnaire. A program is now being promoted with 58 institutions of the Federal Public Administration, 20 of which are applying the program.

As part of institutional strengthening activities, Inmujeres continued holding **National Working Meetings with Women's Entities in the States** and **Regional Meetings with Municipal Women's Entities**; it promoted the creation of 200 municipal women's entities, signed 23 agreements with the executives of various states and created the **Fund for Strengthening Women's Entities in the States** (with a fund of 800,000 US dollars). At the municipal level, it established agreements with municipal presidents for a total of 67 agreements in 2005;^{14/} and from January to June 2006 another 65; it prepared a **Guide for Initiating and Strengthening Women's Municipal Entities**; and it promoted and operated the **Strengthening Fund** with more than 153 women's municipal entities.

Migration

Work is now underway on formulating a proposal for a **State Migration Policy** through the preparation of a diagnostic study and proposal among the 32 Regional Delegates of the National Migration Institute (INM) of the Interior Ministry (SEGOB), *Subdelegates* of border points, government authorities and academics in each of the states in which one of the key factors is the protection of migrant rights, with special emphasis on women and minors.

14. As of May 2006, it has 57 agreements in the process of being signed.

The INM has incorporated the perspective of migrant rights in part of its actions. Together with the Foreign Affairs Ministry, it organized the International Seminar on the Human Rights of Migrants. It also held a workshop on human rights of migrant women and minors. The Seminar on Women and Migration on the Borders of Mexico in the framework of the **Program to Make Migrant Holding Centers More Decent** improved the facilities throughout the country, including specific areas for women and men, and initiated the construction of a Model Migrant Holding Center conforming to international standards with specific areas for men, women, families and minors.

In relation to the prevention, sanction and eradication of violence against migrants, the INM, through the **Beta Groups** for migrant protection, has established a mechanism to provide migrants, and particularly women and girl migrants, with ongoing guidance and support, as well as legal and medical care in cases of women who have been raped, beaten or in vulnerable situations. In this framework, Inmujeres participated in three certificate courses organized by the INM for the comprehensive training of officials who are members of the Beta Groups.

To promote the human rights of Mexican migrant women, the INM convened the **Third Forum for Analysis of Migration**, at which the Interior Ministry presented the document “**Proposal of a Comprehensive Migration Policy for the Southern Border of Mexico,**” which the INM published in December of that year. In turn, the Foreign Affairs Ministry, in coordination with the United Nations, held the **International Congress on the Human Rights of Women Migrants: Actions for Their Protection**. For the same purposes, material was designed, printed and distributed through the INM, the state Institutes of Women, and civil and religious organizations for the campaign called “**Here or beyond our borders, you have rights, know what they are so you can exercise them.**”

As part of the activities stemming from the Inmujeres-INM Collaboration Agreement, the **Forum on Women and International Migration on the Southern Border** and the **Forum on Women and Internal Migration in Mexico** were held, in coordination with the Guanajuato Institute of Women. As a result of the second forum, the Virtual Network on Gender and Migration, linked to the Inmujeres website, was created and has been in operation since February 2005, serving as a space for the exchange of information on the topic, as well as for linkage between different entities that assist the migrant population.

In May 2005, Inmujeres formed a **Board on Inter-institutional Coordination of Gender and Migration** to assist in designing and implementing comprehensive inter-institutional and interstate policies, programs, projects and activities to ensure respect and promotion of the human rights of Mexican women who participate in national and international migration, and those who reside in the migrants’ places of origin in Mexico. It is formed by 31 entities of the Federal and State Public Administration, state women’s organizations, academics and civil society organizations. Activities advocated by the Board include a National Seminar on Internal Migration and Gender: Origin, Transit and Destination; two binational seminars on training in gender and migration for the northern and southern border regions; the establishment of a State Board on Gender and Migration in Quintana Roo, a project to conduct a regional diagnostic study on internal and international migration in the states of Chiapas, Yucatan and Quintana Roo; a Manual on Gender and Migration, aimed at public officials, and a Manual for Promoters of Health, Sexuality and Reproductive Health of Migrant Women.

In 2004, the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Health Ministry and the University of California signed a **Letter of Intention** on health matters of the migrant population in order to coordinate binational cooperation projects in the field. A **Manual on Sexual and Reproductive Health for Migrant Women** was also prepared, aimed at community health promoters and leaders of nongovernmental organizations that support the Latin community that lives in the United States, as well as those who reside in migrants' places of origin, in order to promote health care among migrant women.

Treatment of and Trafficking in Persons

The project on the **Fight Against Trafficking in Women, Adolescents, Girls and Boys in Mexico** (2004-2005), a joint initiative of CIM-OAS and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the fight against trafficking in persons in Mexico, was aimed principally at helping to improve the prevention and fight against trafficking in persons in the country, with emphasis on women and minors, providing government officials, academics and civil society organizations with general information and practical knowledge. The national counterparts were the National Institute of Migration (INM) and Inmujeres. The Project coordinated its activities through a **Project Committee** formed by CIM/OAS, IOM, INM and Inmujeres. Mexico, through Inmujeres, made a contribution of 39,000 US dollars to carry out the Project in the country. The project outputs were:

- Four **training seminars** for more than 300 officials, academics, civil society members and mass media on the northern border, in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, on the southern border, en Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, two in the Federal District for high officials in public administration and another for members of civil society organizations, academics and mass media.
- The **publication** of a joint edition of the document "Trafficking in Persons. Basic Aspects" (June 2006 with 15,000 copies) for mass distribution, with material for general consultation on trafficking in persons. The topics contained cover legal, preventive, detecting and victim assistance and protection, emphasizing the situation of women, girls and boys because of their great vulnerability.
- Two **preliminary studies** on the frequency and characteristics with which the crime of trafficking in persons takes place, particularly for women, girls and boys in the border areas of the states of Baja California and part of Chiapas.

In the framework of the Regional Conference on Migration (CRM)^{15/} the Network of Liaison Officials for the fight against Trafficking in Persons and Illicit Trafficking in Migrants was created. In February 2005, Mexico and Guatemala signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the Protection of Women and Minors Victims of Treatment and Trafficking in Persons on the border between both countries. It includes the establishment of a Technical Commission to be in charge of preparing an annual work program with coordinated activities for training migration officials to support victims; preparation of a binational study to analyze the problems of women and minors victims of trafficking

15. Created at the initiative of Mexico in 1996 and formed by Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the United States.

and treatment; the establishment of mechanisms for voluntary repatriation of minors to reunite them with their families; information exchange; and prevention and information campaigns.

In 2005, the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Interior Ministry and the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (PGR), in coordination with the United States Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS-CBP), created the **OASIS Program** as part of binational efforts with the USA to protect migrants, prevent impunity and strengthen border security. The purpose of the program is to criminally try traffickers in persons who operate on both sides of the border corridors of Baja California-California and Sonora-Arizona.

In August 2005, an amendment was signed modifying the Letter of Understanding between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Mexico, signed in September 2001, originally intended to eliminate drug trafficking and organized crime. The provisions of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, served as a framework for the amendment and both countries promised to establish and support two government-to-government projects designed to intensify bilateral collaboration in the fight against trafficking in persons. The Subgroup on Trafficking in Persons, headed by the Foreign Affairs Ministry and formed by the National Security and Investigation Center (CISEN) of the Interior Ministry, INM, Inmujeres, the PGR, the Public Security Ministry (SSP), the Federal Preventive Police (PFP), the National System for Comprehensive Family Development (SNDIF), the Tourism Ministry (SECTUR) was also created. It is a communication channel between the different offices of the federal government that are working to fight trafficking in persons from various spheres. The participating agencies have agreed on the need for a comprehensive view and complementarity in the activities. This group has reviewed the bill to prevent and punish trafficking in persons and has formulated modifications to it.

The Program for Assisting Trafficking Victims, which operates on the southern border, is seeking to create a coordination and cooperation network among various government entities at the federal and local levels, and civil society organizations for assistance to victims, especially Mexican and Central American women, adolescents, girls and boys. The IOM has now been successful in establishing a Basic Network of Civil Society Organizations that participate as partners in victim identification, reference and assistance. Advances are also being made in the creation of a transborder network with Guatemala.

Description of measures to implement the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women “Belém do Pará Convention”

Through a donation made by Inmujeres, in 2004 Mexico financed a Meeting of Experts that analyzed the most appropriate way to follow up on the Convention. The meeting resulted in the approval by acclamation of the regulations of a Follow-Up Mechanism for the implementation of the Convention (MESECVI) at a meeting of the States Parties to the OAS, which took place in October that year. In November 2005, Inmujeres presented to the sector heads of different bodies and entities in the country a preliminary proposal for the installation and adaptation of the MESECVI Follow-Up Mechanisms in Mexico and the methodology to be followed for preparing the documents with responses to the questionnaire sent by the Committee of Experts on Violence (CEVI). In December of that year, its implementation began. Mexico has fulfilled the commitment of delivering its responses to the questionnaire sent by the CEVI.

Pursuant to the commitment of the Mexican Government to strengthen the implementation of the MESECVI, in April 2006, Mexico, through Inmujeres, made a second monetary contribution of 54,000 US dollars (600,000 Mexican pesos). It should be noted that the Mexican Foreign Affairs Ministry contributed financing for the one-year stay of an official of the Mexican Foreign Service in the CIM and, for its part, Inmujeres finances the activities of the expert from Mexico in the framework of the Committee of Experts (CEVI).

The Program for a Life without Violence was reviewed and updated in various aspects and particularly by expanding the concept of violence against women, using the definition found in the Belém do Pará Convention, the inclusion of information on the MESECVI, and the addition of a new strategic line linked to follow-up on the Convention.

Advances in legislation and other activities in the field

In January 2006, 28 of the 32 states had a **Law to Prevent and Punish Family Violence**; in 22, the civil code includes family violence as grounds for divorce; in 26, family violence is established as an offence; in 12, rape between spouses is classified as an offense; and in 17, sexual harassment is classified as an offense.

The **General Law for Women's Access to a Life Free from Violence** is now being examined in the Senate. It includes a comprehensive program that distributes spheres of competence and obligations at the three levels of the State and the three orders of government—federal, state and municipal. It seeks to ensure the security and integrity of victims and takes into account all types of gender violence. It also classifies the crime of “femicide,” in order for it to be punished and prevented. It should be noted that the initiative adds Title Twenty-Eight on “Gender Crimes” to the Federal Penal Code in order to classify the crime of “femicide,” which is now being examined in the Chamber of Deputies.

In November 2004, the initiative containing the Project Decree that enacts the General Law establishing the **National System of Prevention, Protection, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women and Girls** was presented in the Senate. The initiative proposes that the national system should be formed by the Public Security Ministry (SSP), which would coordinate all the activities, the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic (PGR), and Inmujeres, which would serve as Executive Secretariat of the system. The Education Ministry (SEP), the Health Ministry (SSA) and the agencies or entities dedicated to women and girls in all the states and municipalities will also participate directly.

In February 2006, the PGR issued an accord through which it created the Special Public Prosecutor's Office to Deal with Crimes Related to Acts of Violence against Women. It reports to the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic.

The Chamber of Deputies presented the draft decree to amend the Federal Civil Code in the field of family violence. The initiative proposes adding a paragraph to expand the universe of people who may be the target of family violence and to include all those subject to custody, guarding, protection, education, training or care who live in the same home as the aggressor, either temporarily or permanently, regardless of any family relationship. It also presented an initiative to amend the Federal Penal Code in the field of family violence to prevent abused women or children from being forced to abandon their family home.

The PGR advocated the creation of the Law on Victims in all the states and its appropriate enforcement. It prepared the draft Code of Standard Penal Procedures regarding victims of the crime and analyzed the penal codes for victims to see if there were discriminatory elements. It also published a compilation of 12 laws in the field of victim protection of the states that have them, which includes a victimological analysis of the laws to avoid discriminatory and unequal treatment.

The National Human Rights Commission drafted 32 proposals to amend Civil, Family, and Civil and Family Procedural Codes revolving around measures to protect victims of family violence.

Measures carried out by various agencies in the field of fighting violence against women

Health Ministry (SSA). **National Survey on Violence against Women** (ENVIM, 2003) and the results of the same survey were taken as the base for preparing the work program of the sector, whose institutions, in accordance with Mexican Official Standard NOM-190-SSA, have the obligation to register cases of family violence they treat and report them to the Epidemiological Monitoring System and to the institutional health systems. In 2005, a total of 17,780 cases of family violence treated by State health services at the national level were reported, 12,809 of which were women (72%).

The **Program to address family and sexual violence, and violence against women** has been operating from the Health Ministry. Since 2005, it has been applied in all the states of the country, and it has three levels of care: essential care in health centers; specialized cared in general and specialty hospitals; and in shelters. In this last area, since 2005, support has been given to 18 shelters, four of which are in indigenous areas. The program is expected to form part of the coverage of Popular Health Insurance (*Seguro Popular de Salud*, SPS).

The inclusion of the 32 states in the **Integrated Model for the Prevention and Treatment of Family and Sexual Violence** was completed in 2005. To implement the model, the Health Ministers in all the states, along with their closest collaborators, including those in charge of projects on violence, were made aware of the obligation to apply Mexican Official Standard NOM-190-SSA I-1999. These officials, in turn, see to it that those in charge of programs in their respective states are aware of the need to apply the Official Standard.

The Social Development Ministry (SEDESOL), through its **Habitat Program**, implemented the modality of **“Security for Women and their Communities.”** Habitat also includes the proposal to create shelters or homes for women, minors and the elderly who are victims of domestic violence. In the second semester of 2004, SEDESOL and the National Institute of Public Health (INSP) carried out a **Survey on Violence and Decision-Making** (ENVIT) in urban and marginal areas in 17 states of the country, interviewing 3,797 women. They also prepared a research document on violence

against women among in couples in the families treated by the above-mention Opportunities Program, as well as a study which included an analysis of the relationship between emotional states and the participation of women in decision-making.

In 2004, through the Social Development Institute (INDESOL), SEDESOL supported seven specific projects in the field of gender violence, allocating a federal budget of 1,830,000 pesos to boost specialized civil society organizations in this field. In 2005, 24 projects on violence were supported with a budget of 4,485,500 pesos to carry out activities in training, Information-awareness on gender equity and violence and direct attention specialized in the field of gender violence.

The National Institute of Penal Sciences (INACIPE) entered into a collaboration agreement with Inmujeres, gave a course on *How to detect, prevent and face domestic violence*, and published a manual for incorporating the gender perspective in the training of federal public ministers and professional experts. In 2004, the Institute for Training and Professionalization in the Federal Administration of Justice gave a course on Initial Training for Federal Investigation Agents, which deals with topics such as equality between men and women, vulnerable groups, gender inequality, and equity and gender policies.

In 2005, the National Population Council (CONAPO) designed and disseminated radio information capsules on the topics of: abuse of elderly adults, violence against women, addictions and violence, HIV/AIDS – girls, women and violence, and violent courtships, which were broadcast on the program "Zona Libre," in collaboration with the Mexican Radio Institute, aimed at adolescents and young people from 15 to 25 years of age who live in the metropolitan area of Mexico City.

Inmujeres, together with INEGI and UNIFEM, conducted the **National Survey on the Dynamics of Relationships in the Home, 2003, (ENDIREH, 2003)**, to serve as a base for the development of public policy, programs and concrete actions to eradicate gender violence. In 2004, in conjunction with the UNAM Multidisciplinary Research Center (CRIM), it published an analysis of the principal results of the survey with the title: *Gender Violence in Mexican Couples: Results of the National Survey on the Dynamics of Relationships in the Home, 2003*.

Inmujeres has provided **technical assistance for holding a workshop to form the State Program for Life without Violence** in response to women in the states; and representatives of competent institutions and organizations in this field have participated. From February to June 2006, seven consultancies were carried out in different states of Mexico.

In the framework of the **Program of Actions to Collaborate with the Federal Government in Preventing and Eradicating Violence against Women in Ciudad Juarez**, in 2005, Inmujeres held a workshop entitled **“Men and women together for a secure life, free from violence,”** aimed at staff of the Public Security Ministry of that city who would participate in the “Women’s security and surveillance program.” In 2006, training with a gender perspective on the components of masculinity and violence was given, aimed at public officials and members of civil society organizations whose work was linked to addressing and preventing violence to women, also within the framework of the program mentioned above.

Inter-institutional Activities

The **Institutional Board to Coordinate Activities to Prevent and Address Family Violence and Violence against Women** held three meetings in 2004 and two more in 2005, the last being the thirteenth meeting held in August of this year.

The **Comprehensive system of care for women victims of family violence** (SIAMAVIF), coordinated by Inmujeres, was promoted in 24 of the 31 states of the Republic and inter-institutional coordination meetings with governmental and civil society actors in various states were held. As of August 2005, 24 meetings of the system had been held.

Shelters for women in situations of violence

Inmujeres supports and promotes strengthening the **National Network of Shelters for Women in Situations of Extreme Violence** (RENARAC). In October 2004, the Network operated 34 shelters located in 24 of the 32 states. Civil society organizations operated 25 of the shelters and the remaining nine were operated by the states in which they were located. Inmujeres contributed financially to holding two meetings of the Network and its Second Assembly, held in June 2005. In December of the same year, the number increased to 42 in 25 of the 32 states with 10 operated by local governments and 32 by organized civil society, providing services free of charge. And a Manual on Procedures for Care and Shelter Centers for Women, their Sons and Daughters, Victims of Family and Sexual Violence, and a manual on “Shelters for Women and their Sons and Daughters in Situations of Family Violence: Factors to Take into Consideration for Establishing Them” were published.

Telephone assistance

Since 2003, Inmujeres has operated a **Telephone line for life without violence**. In 2004, 11,396 calls were answered: 6,764 for psycho-emotional violence; 4,031 for physical violence; 1,704 for financial violence; 1,574 for sexual violence; 722 for workplace violence; y 285 for institutional violence. The monthly average of calls in 2005 up to the month of October was 1,176. Since the presentation of the 2005 national campaign of “Whoever hits one woman, hits us all” in November 2005, the number of calls has increased by 540%. The monthly figures on calls answered in the first quarter of 2006 are as follows: January (2,905); February (2,397); and March (2,885). The total number of calls up to December 2005 was 20, 531 and from January to June 2006, 17, 506. In the framework of this project, Inmujeres organized a National Meeting on Telephone Assistance to find out what activities are being carried out in the country and the themes in which they specialize. It also organized the First International Meeting on Telephone Assistance and Orientation and held a Workshop on Training in Family Violence and Crisis Intervention, aimed at the staff of telephone assistance lines in the country.

Mass Media Observatory

In March 2006, Inmujeres made the **Mass Media Observatory** available to civil society in order to point out and question sexist and discriminatory advertisements published in the printed and electronic media, including those that legitimize gender violence and hinder progress toward equal opportunities of men and women. The observatory may be found on the Inmujeres website.

IV. FUTURE ACTIVITIES TO ADVANCE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIM STRATEGIC PLAN OF ACTION

The following activities have been identified as examples:

- ▶ *In the field of combating poverty and access to jobs and economic resources:*
 - ▲ Prepare a foresighted system that recognizes women's unremunerated contribution to reproduction and their contribution to social protection.
 - ▲ Enact the labor law amendments pending in the legislative branch

- ▶ *In the field of education and the elimination of stereotypes:*
 - ▲ Strengthen the topic of gender equity in the Education Ministry (SEP) through the creation of an administrative structure to form a gender unit.
 - ▲ Modify family structures through the equitable distribution of both economic and child-raising responsibilities between men and women, and in an environment free from violence.

- ▶ *In the field of health:*
 - ▲ Eliminate the economic barriers that prevent women from achieving comprehensive health. Strategic actions need to be established to ensure that 100% of Mexican women have access to the Popular Health Insurance, especially for treatment of uterine-cervical and breast cancer and of diabetes mellitus.
 - ▲ Provide the inputs necessary to prevent indigenous women of the country from dying from causes related to their sexual and reproductive health. Specifically, maternal mortality needs to be combated, especially in states with a large indigenous population.
 - ▲ Enable all Mexican women of all ages to fully exercise their sexual and reproductive rights.

- ▶ *In the field of human rights:*
 - ▲ Attain the harmonization of national legislation in consistency with international instruments in the field of women's human rights.
 - ▲ Advance in access to justice, regardless of social position, and in a cultural transformation that will firmly establish knowledge of women's rights on an equal basis with men.
 - ▲ Train and create awareness among attorneys-general.

- ▶ *In the field of political participation and decision-making:*
 - ▲ Promote gender equality, political participation and the leadership of women, with continuation and follow-up of the programs and projects being undertaken and of those that involve diverse actors at different levels.

- ▶ *In the institutional framework:*
 - ▲ Maintain and continue the creation and strengthening of women's municipal entities and consolidate work with the women's entities in the states.
 - ▲ Increase the cross-cutting progress of the gender perspective and expand the sphere of influence to other actors and policies, as well as to the highest decision-making levels.
 - ▲ Transform innovative and efficient models and programs, such as the Model of Gender Equity and the Program to Institutionalize the Gender Perspective, into public policy.

ANEXO I

Indicadores Socioeconómicos

INDICADOR / AÑO	TOTAL
Producto Interno Bruto per cápita (2002)	8,970 USD
Índice de Desarrollo Humano (2002)	Clasif: 53 (de 177 países)
	Valor: 0.802
	Desarrollo Humano Alto
Índice de Desarrollo relativo al Género (2002)	Clasif:50 (de 177 países)
	Valor: 0.792
	Desarrollo Humano Alto
Índice de Potenciación de Género (2002)	Clasif: 34 (de 177 países)
	Valor: 0.563
	Desarrollo Humano Alto

Fuente: PNUD (2004). Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano 2004.

INDICADOR / AÑO	TOTAL	MUJERES	HOMBRES
Población total (2005) ^{a/}	103'263,388 (100%)	53'013,433 (51.34%)	50'249,955 (48.66%)
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento (2006) ^{b/}	75.7 años	78.1 años	73.2 años
Tasa Global de Fecundidad (2006) ^{b/}		2.07 hijos por mujer	
Pob. Rural ^{1/} (2005) ^{a/}	24.2 millones (23.5% de la pob. total)	25.3%	23.8%
Pob. Urbana ^{2/} (2005) ^{a/}	78.9 millones (76.5% de la pob. total)	76.7%	76.2%
Pob. Indígena (2005) ^{a/}	6'011,202 (6.7% de la pob. de 5 años y más)	50.8%	49.2%

Notas: 1/ Aquella que reside en localidades de menos de 2,500 habitantes. 2/ Aquella que reside en localidades de más de 2,500 habitantes.

Fuentes: a/ INEGI. *II Conteo de Población y Vivienda 2005. Tabulados definitivos*. b/ CONAPO. *Proyecciones de la población de México 2000-2050*.

EMPLEO	TOTAL	MUJERES	HOMBRES
Pob.14 años y más Económicamente Activa (2005) ^{a/}	57.4%	39.5%	77.7%
Tasa de participación en el trabajo doméstico (2005) ^{a/}		96.4%	62.7%
Tasa de ocupación en el sector informal ^{1/} (2005) ^{a/}	28.3%	29.3%	27.7%
Tasa de participación económica de la pob. HLI ^{2/} (2000) ^{b/}	49.2%	24.8%	74.5%

Notas: 1/ Sector informal son todas aquellas actividades económicas de mercado que operan a partir de los recursos de los hogares, pero sin constituirse como empresas con una situación identificable e independiente de esos hogares.

2/ HLI: hablante de lengua indígena.

Fuentes: a/ INEGI-STPS. *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo 2005. Segundo trimestre*. b/ INEGI. *XII Censo General de Población y Vivienda 2000. Base de datos*.

EMPLEO: Pob. ocupada (año 2005)	MUJERES	HOMBRES
Empleadores	2.0%	6.2%
Trabajadores por su cuenta	22.7%	24.3%
Trabajadores subordinados y remunerados ^{a/}	64.3%	64.0%
Trabajadores sin pago	11.0%	5.5%
Otros trabajadores	0.0%	0.0%
Ingreso hasta 1 SMM ^{1/}	20.5%	11.7%
Ingreso más de 1 hasta 2 SMM ^{2/}	25.7%	21.1%
Ingreso más de 2 hasta 3 SMM ^{3/}	16.5%	20.7%
Ingreso más de 3 hasta 5 SMM ^{4/}	14.0%	20.3%
Ingreso más de 5 SMM ^{5/}	7.7%	11.8%

Notas: a/ Incluye trabajadores asalariados y a los trabajadores con percepciones no salariales. 1/ El Salario Mínimo General promedio para 2005 era de \$1,357.23 pesos, equivalente a \$118.02 dólares americanos al tipo de cambio de \$11.50 pesos por dólar. 2/ De \$1,357.24 a \$2,714.46 pesos mensuales (de \$118.03 a \$236.04 dólares americanos mensuales). 3/ De \$2,714.47 a \$4,071.69 pesos mensuales (de \$236.05 a \$354.06 dólares americanos mensuales). 4/ De \$4,071.70 a \$6,786.15 pesos mensuales (de \$354.07 a \$590.10 dólares americanos mensuales). 5/ Más de \$6,786.15 pesos mensuales (más de \$590.10 dólares americanos mensuales).

Fuente: INEGI-STPS. *Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo 2005. Segundo trimestre.*

EDUCACIÓN (año 2005)	MUJERES	HOMBRES
Pob.de 6 a 14 años que asiste a la escuela ^{a/}	94.2%	94.2%
Pob.de 6 a 14 años HLI ^{1/} que asiste a la escuela ^{a/}	87.8%	89.7%
Pob.de 15-29 años que asiste a la escuela ^{a/}	27.3%	29.5%
Pob. 8 a 14 años que no sabe leer y escribir ^{a/}	3.0%	3.7%
Pob.15 años y más analfabeta ^{a/}	10.0	7.0%
Pob.15 años y más HLI ^{1/} analfabeta ^{a/}	39.8%	23.3%
Pob.15 años y más sin instrucción ^{a/}	9.7%	7.2%
Pob.15 años y más HLI ^{1/} sin instrucción ^{a/}	36.2%	21.5
Pob.15 años y más en rezago educativo ^{2/ a/}	47.7	44.2%
Promedio de escolaridad de la pob. de 15 años y más ^{a/}	7.9 años	8.3 años
Matrícula en educación básica (2004) ^{b/}	49.1%	50.9%
Matrícula en educación media superior (2004) ^{b/}	51.2%	48.8%
Matrícula en educación superior (2004) ^{b/}	50.5%	49.5%

Notas: 1/ HLI: hablante de lengua indígena. 2/ Personas que no tienen la secundaria completa.

Fuente: a/ INEGI. *II Conteo de Población y Vivienda 2005.* b/ INEGI. *Estadística básica del Sistema Educativo Nacional.* ANUIES. *Anuario Estadístico. Población escolar de licenciatura en universidades e institutos tecnológicos.*

SALUD	
Mortalidad por cáncer de mama (2004) ^{a/}	15.7 defunciones por 100 mil mujeres de 25 años y más
Mortalidad por cáncer cérvico-uterino (2004) ^{a/}	16.2 defunciones por 100 mil mujeres de 25 años y más
Mortalidad materna (2004) ^{a/}	62.6 defunciones por 100 mil nacimientos vivos estimados
Pob. derechohabiente (2005) ^{b/}	46.9%

Fuentes: a/ Secretaría de Salud, *Salud: México 2004. Informe para la rendición de cuentas.*

b/ INEGI. *II Conteo de Población y Vivienda 2005. Tabulados definitivos.*

Violencia
Porcentaje de mujeres^{1/} con al menos un incidente de violencia (2003)

Total	46.6%
Emocional	38.4%
Económica	29.3%
Física	9.3%
Sexual	7.8%
15-19 años	55.8%
20-24 años	50.8%
25-29 años	52.8%
30-34 años	50.4%
35-39 años	48.7%
40-44 años	48.7%
45-49 años	46.4%
50-54 años	39.9%
55-años y mas	32.2%

Nota: 1/ Mujeres de 15 años y más con pareja residente.

Fuentes: INEGI-Inmujeres, *Encuesta Nacional sobre la Dinámica de las Relaciones en los Hogares 2003. Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*

ANEXO II

Cuadro 1
Ejercicio presupuestal 2004 de los programas de la Secretaría de Economía que tienen impacto sobre las mujeres de zonas rurales

Programa	Mujeres	Hombres
Fondo de Microfinanciamiento a Mujeres Rurales (FOMMUR)	210,920 microcréditos Monto = \$361 millones de pesos (\$32.8 millones de USD)	
Marcha hacia el Sur (PMS)	4,366 empleos comprometidos	5,216 empleos comprometidos
Programa Nacional de Financiamiento al Microempresario (PRONAFIM)	190,830 microcréditos Monto = \$532.76 millones de pesos (\$47.6 millones de USD) (estimado con base en número de microcréditos)	60,702 microcréditos Monto = \$168.24 millones de pesos (\$15.3 millones de USD) (estimado con base en número de microcréditos)

Cuadro 2
FONAES. Proyectos y empresas apoyadas de mujeres indígenas, urbanas y campesinas en condiciones de pobreza, 2004 y 2005

No. de proyectos de y Con mujeres	Exclus Muj	Mixtos	Total
2004	1,783	1,742	3,525
2005	730	527	1,257 ^{a/}

^{a/} Datos preliminares al corte del 31 de octubre del 2005.

Cuadro 3
FONAES. Comparativo de Inversión, 2005

	Monto (mdp)	%
Total FONAES Ejercido	294.15 ^{1/}	100
Total Mujeres Ejercido	142.55 ^{1/}	48.46

^{1/}Datos preliminares al corte del 31 de octubre
mdp: millones de pesos

Cuadro 4
Principales resultados del FOMMUR, 2000-2004 (Millones de pesos)

Concepto	Datos anuales				Enero-diciembre		
	Observado				2003	2004	Variación % anual
	2000	2001	2002	2003			
Total (mdp)	\$6.7	91.6	206.5	206.5	206.5	361.0	74.7
Total (mdusd)	\$0.6	\$8.3	\$18.8	\$18.8	\$18.8	\$32.8	6.8
Microfinanciamiento (mdp)	\$5.4	\$74.2	\$179.8	\$186.2	\$186.2	\$332.6	78.6
Microfinanciamiento (mdusd)	\$0.5	\$6.7	\$16.3	\$16.9	\$16.9	\$30.2	7.1
Apoyo no recuperable ^{1/} (mdp)	\$1.3	\$17.4	\$26.7	\$20.3	\$20.3	\$28.3	39.4
Apoyo no recuperable ^{1/} (mdusd)	\$0.1	\$1.6	\$2.4	\$1.8	\$1.8	\$2.6	3.6
Número de créditos (miles)	10.7	100.6	150.0	127.3	127.3	210.9	65.7
No. de beneficiarias (miles)	10.7	67.8	100.7	104.7	104.7	155.4	48.4
No. de organismos en operación	17	43	46	46	46	58	26.1

Fuente: Secretaría de Economía (SE). mdp: millones de pesos. mdusd: millones de dólares americanos (estimaciones de la DGAAl del Inmujeres)

1/ Apoyo destinado a organismos intermediarios para promoción, asistencia técnica, capacitación y equipo informático.

Cuadro 5
Presencia del Instrumento Impulso Productivo de la Mujer (IPM^{*/})
en la inversión total de FONAES, 2004

Apoyos	Socios		Hombres		Mujeres		Mixtos	
	Hombres	Mujeres	Inversión	Apoyos	Inversión	Apoyos	Inversión	Apoyos
Formación de capital productivo	43,875	26,099	\$164.67 (mdp)	675	\$175.62 (mdp)	1,783	\$624.09 (mdp)	1,742
			\$15 (mdusd)		\$16 (mdusd)		\$56.7 (mdusd)	
Capacitación	402,595	193,683	\$86.85 (mdp)	23,312	\$63.13 (mdp)	19,973		
			\$7.9 (mdusd)		\$5.7 (mdusd)			
Total de inversión	443,470	219,782	\$657.91 (mdp)	23,987	\$457.45 (mdp)	21,756		
			\$59.8 (mdusd)		\$41.6 (mdusd)			

*/ El IPM sustituye al Programa de Desarrollo Productivo de la Mujer (PDPM) y al Programa de la Mujer Campesina (PMC)

Fuente: Elaboración de la DGPAT de la SE con base en los datos de aportaciones por la Dirección de Administración Financiera, DGAYF y Siel, Secretaría de Economía. Nota: Cierre preliminar realizado el día 7 de enero del 2005. Durante 2004, el IPM contó con 7,541 socias.

a) Con relación a los apoyos mixtos existe participación de mujeres en estos proyectos.

b) Existen 1,016 apoyos que no se especifica si son proyectos de hombres, mujeres o mixtos por un total de \$45.82 mdp. (\$4.16 mdusd)

Inversión total FONAES 2004= \$1'160,205,017.23 pesos (\$105,473,183.38 dólares americanos)

mdp: millones de pesos

mdusd: millones de dólares americanos (estimación de la DGAAl del Inmujeres)

Cuadro 6
Fideicomiso Marcha hacia el Sur (PMS).
Monto total ejercido en microcréditos, 2004

Mujeres	Hombres	Total
190,830 microcréditos	60,702 microcréditos	251,532 microcréditos
76%	24%	100%
532.76 mdp* (48.4 mdd)**	168.24 mdp* (15.3 mdd)**	701 mdp* (63.7 mdd)**

* millones de pesos ** millones de dólares

Cuadro 7
Becas Oportunidades entregadas en el período 2004-2005

	Primaria	Secundaria
Mujeres	1,407,958	821,108
Hombres	1,446,928	808,341
Total	2,854,886	1,629,449

Fuente: SEDESOL

Cuadro 8
Informe General del Programa Hábitat (SEDESOL) a diciembre del 2005

SUBPROGRAMAS	No. DE PROYECTOS	No. DE ACCIONES	HOGARES BENEFICIARIOS	IMPORTE TOTAL	IMPORTE FEDERAL	IMPORTE ESTATAL	IMPORTE MUNICIPAL
Atención y servicios	90	263	10,011	\$6,298,281.00	\$3,180,640.00	\$739,193.00	\$2,378,448.00
Apoyo al servicio social	47	670	859	\$1,414,000.00	\$705,750.00	\$184,140.00	\$524,110.00
Medidas de seguridad pública	84	1,771	95,406	\$19,694,838.00	\$9,847,419.00	\$5,490,705.00	\$4,356,714.00
Prevención situacional	98	401	57,112	\$10,735,751.00	\$5,397,825.00	\$673,034.00	\$4,664,892.00
Transformación de actitudes y comportamientos	340	1,031	255,381	\$36,717,500.00	\$18,278,492.00	\$4,439,706.00	\$13,999,302.00
Participación en Observatorios de Violencia	3	15	2,235	\$84,714.00	\$42,357.00		\$42,357.00
TOTALES	662	4,151	421,004	\$74,945,084.00	\$37,452,483.00	\$11,526,778.00	\$25,965,823.00

NOTA. En coordinación con las modalidades Mejoramiento de Barrios y Equipamiento Urbano se han implementado acciones que combaten el fenómeno de la violencia familiar, como lo son la construcción, habilitación y equipamiento de Centros y Refugios Especializados para la Violencia Familiar que corresponden a 65 proyectos con un monto total de poco más de 18.5 millones de pesos.

Cuadro 9

Acciones del Inmujeres relativas a fomento productivo y empleo, combate a la pobreza, mujer rural, mujer indígena, medio ambiente y desarrollo sustentable, 2004-2006

- Impulso a la transversalidad de la Perspectiva de género en las políticas públicas de la APF en materia de género, medio ambiente y desarrollo sustentable.
- Seminario Análisis de la Política Crediticia para el Medio Rural con Equidad de Género (Inmujeres-Financiera Rural).
- Certamen Nacional Juvenil de Proyectos de Desarrollo Rural Sustentable 2005.
- Documento preliminar de la publicación “Modelo de Intervención de Equidad de Género en el Desarrollo Sustentable”; incluye información sobre las relaciones de género en las ANP, los retos y sus perspectivas.
- Taller para mujeres jóvenes emprendedoras (Inmujeres-IMJ).
- Talleres de seguimiento al proceso de gestión para microempresas de mujeres jefas de familia (458 beneficiarias en 10 entidades federativas).
- Talleres para microempresarias/os de organizaciones productivas en Áreas Naturales Protegidas (ANP) de 3 estados.
- Talleres para incorporación enfoque de masculinidad en el desarrollo sustentable, impartidos a varones en ANP y zonas marino-costeras de 3 estados.
- Reuniones estatales con promotoras/es comunitarios de 3 estados.
- Proyecto Incorporación de la Perspectiva de género en las estrategias de acción del PRONJAG y evaluación conjunta del Programa con el CRIM/UNAM.
- Acciones conjuntas con SEMARNAT, SAGARPA, y organismos desconcentrados (Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP) y Fideicomiso de Riesgo Compartido (FIRCO)), instancias estatales y municipales de las mujeres en todo el país, para beneficiar a grupos mayoritarios de mujeres con experiencias de trabajo comunitario y de proyectos productivos desde una perspectiva de género.
- Fortalecimiento en la capacitación técnica de 650 microempresarios (90% mujeres) de ANP en procesos de gestión con perspectiva de género (más de 3,250 trabajadores (80% mujeres y 20% hombres) que participan en dichas unidades productivas). Inclusión de los hombres para sensibilizarlos sobre una mayor equidad y valoración de la participación de las mujeres en los ámbitos laboral, familiar y comunitario, y mostrarles alternativas de masculinidad distintas a las que ejercen tradicionalmente.

- Capacitación con equidad de género a cerca de 100 técnicos (66 hombres y 34 mujeres) de las 26 ANPs como multiplicadores en procesos de gestión con microempresas.
- Capacitación de 85 técnicos (83% hombres y 17% mujeres) de la totalidad de las gerencias estatales de FIRCO en el país, sensibilizados para trabajar bajo el equidad de género en el manejo de las microcuencas.
- Edición anual del Directorio de apoyos institucionales a proyectos productivos y de empleo para mujeres”.
- Primer y Segundo Encuentros Nacionales de Mujeres Campesinas (Acapulco, Guerrero, octubre, 2005, y Guadalajara, Jalisco, mayo, 2006).
- Foro “Las Mujeres en el Sector Informal Urbano” (con instancias estatales de la mujer).
- Fondo Sectorial de Investigación y Desarrollo Inmujeres-CONACyT. Investigaciones:
 - Condiciones de empleo y marginalidad de las mujeres en el sector rural veracruzano
 - Pobreza, familia y políticas de género en Tijuana: el Programa Jefas de Familia
 - Género y recursos naturales: las mujeres mayas y la reforma agraria mexicana (1971-1992), con los objetivos de determinar el impacto de la Reforma Agraria en los derechos de propiedad de la tierra y los recursos naturales bajo la perspectiva de género.
 - Acceder para sobrevivir: estrategias de supervivencia, género y políticas de combate a la pobreza.
- Fondo Proequidad. Otorga apoyo financiero a organizaciones de la sociedad civil que trabajan a favor de las mujeres. En la presente administración se han apoyado 201 proyectos, con un monto de US \$40,000.00, sobre temas como combate a la violencia, difusión de derechos humanos, salud sexual y reproductiva, desarrollo de proyectos productivos, capacitación para el empleo, acceso a la justicia, promoción de liderazgo, atención a adultas mayores, mujeres migrantes, con discapacidad, entre muchos otros.

Cuadro 10
Cargos de elección popular ocupados por mujeres, 2005

Cargo	Mujeres	Total	% Mujeres
Gobernador	1	32	3.1
Senadores	30	128*	23.43
Diputados	120	500	24
Diputados locales	222	1109	20
Presidentes municipales	85	2429	3.5
Síndicos	220	1819	12.1
Regidores	4373	14675	29.8

Fuentes: Inmujeres, reprocesamiento con base en INAFED, al 16 de marzo de 2005, página Web de la Asamblea Legislativa del D.F., http://www.asambleasd.gob.mx/11_de_octubre_de_2005. Sitio Web del Senado de la República y de la Cámara de Diputados. * Dato al 18 de octubre de 2005.

Cuadro 11
Diputados locales por sexo y entidad federativa de la última legislatura

Estado	Legislación	Total	Hombres	Mujeres	% H	% M
Aguascalientes	LIX	27	24	3	88.9	11.1
Baja California	XVIII	25	23	2	92.0	8.0
Baja California Sur	XI	21	13	8	61.9	38.1
Campeche	LVIII	35	24	11	68.6	31.4
Coahuila	LVII	35	32	3	91.4	8.6
Colima	LIV	25	19	6	76.0	24.0
Chiapas	LXII	40	34	6	85.0	15.0
Chihuahua	LXI	33	25	8	75.8	24.2
Distrito Federal	III	66	44	22	66.7	33.3
Durango	LXIII	25	23	2	92.0	8.0
Guanajuato	LIX	36	29	7	80.6	19.4
Guerrero	LVIII	46	37	9	80.4	19.6
Hidalgo	LIX	29	21	8	72.4	27.6
Jalisco	LVII	40	34	6	85.0	15.0
México	LV	75	64	11	85.3	14.7
Michoacán	LXX	40	33	7	82.5	17.5
Morelos	XLIX	30	27	3	90.0	10.0
Nayarit	XXVIII	30	30	8	73.3	26.7
Nuevo León	LXX	42	42	11	73.8	26.2
Oaxaca	LIX	42	42	12	71.4	28.6
Puebla	LVI	41	41	12	70.7	29.3
Querétaro	LIV	25	25	3	88.0	12.0
Quintana Roo	XI	25	25	6	76.0	24.0
San Luis Potosí	LVII	27	27	4	85.2	14.8
Sinaloa	LVIII	40	40	6	85.0	15.0
Sonora	LVII	31	31	4	87.1	12.9
Tabasco	LVIII	35	35	8	77.1	22.9
Tamaulipas	LIX	32	32	5	84.4	15.6
Tlaxcala	LVIII	32	32	5	84.4	15.6
Veracruz	LX	50	50	13	74.0	26.0
Yucatán	LVII	25	25	5	80.0	20.0
Zacatecas	LVIII	30	30	8	73.3	26.7

Datos al 4 de Enero de 2006.

Fuente: INMUJERES, investigación directa en las páginas de los congresos locales de cada estado.

Cuadro 12
Presidencias Municipales ocupadas por mujeres, por entidad federativa, 2005

Entidad	Total	Mujeres	% M	Entidad	Total	Mujeres	% M
NACIONAL	2,452	94	3.83				
AGS	11	0	0.00	MOR	33	0	0.00
BC	5	0	0.00	NAY	20	1	5.00
BCS	5	0	0.00	NL	51	3	5.88
CAMP	11	2	18.18	OAX	570	9	1.58
COAH	38	0	0.00	PUE	217	4	1.84
COL	10	0	0.00	QRO	18	1	5.56
CHIS	118	4	3.39	Q ROO	8	2	25.00
CHIH	67	3	4.48	SLP	58	3	5.17
DF	16	5	31.25	SIN	18	1	5.56
DUR	39	0	0.00	SON	72	1	1.39
GTO	46	0	0.00	TAB	17	0	0.00
GRO	77	4	5.19	TAM	43	2	4.65
HGO	84	4	4.76	TLAX	60	6	10.00
JAL	124	7	5.65	VER	210	13	6.19
MEX	124	10	8.06	YUC	106	4	3.77
MICH	113	3	2.65	ZAC	63	2	3.17

Fuente: INAFED, SNIM versión 7. Datos al 2 de enero de 2006. No hay información de un municipio de Puebla y 2 de Zacatecas.

Cuadro 13
Participación de mujeres en cargos de representación y vigilancia de núcleos agrarios, 2005

Propietarias		Suplentes	
Comisariado Ejidal y Comisariado de Bienes Comunales	Consejo de Vigilancia	Comisariado Ejidal y Comisariado de Bienes Comunales	Consejo de Vigilancia
Presidentas 620	Presidentas 639	Presidentas 1,717	Presidentas 2,137
Secretarias 2,160	1ªSecretarias 2,401	Secretarias 3,406	1ª Secretarias 3,487
Tesoreras 3,036	2ªSecretarias 2,983	Tesoreras 3,900	2ªSecretarias 3,642

Cuadro 14
Estructura de la PEA por Grado de Urbanización y Sexo (Enero-Marzo 2005)

	Nacional	Áreas más urbanizadas ^{1/}	Urbanas Medias ^{2/}	Urbanas Bajas ^{3/}	Áreas Rurales ^{4/}
Total	100%	52.1%	13.8%	13.4%	20.7%
Hombres	100%	49.7%	13.4%	13.5%	23.4%
Mujeres	100%	56.4%	14.6%	13.3%	15.8%

Fuente: STPS e INEGI (2005). Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo.

1/ Localidades de 100,000 y más habitantes.

2/ Localidades de 15,000 a 99,999 habitantes.

3/ Localidades de 2,500 a 14,999 habitantes.

3/ Localidades menores de 2,500 habitantes.