

INDEX OF FULFILLED COMMITMENTS 1995- 2000¹

A SOCIAL WATCH INSTRUMENT FOR WOMEN

GRUPO INICIATIVA MUJERES

CHILE²

¹ A complete presentation of this proposal, including its theoretical base, methodology, and a comprehensive analysis is available in Teresa Valdés (coordinator), *El Índice de Compromiso Cumplido – ICC. Una estrategia para el control ciudadano de la equidad de género*. FLACSO, Santiago, Chile, 2001 (with the collaboration of Pamela Caro, Alejandra Faúndez, Elizabeth Guerrero, Ana María Muñoz, Indira Palacios, and Ximena Valdés).

² The ICC has also been applied in Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia.

The Index of Fulfilled Commitments (Índice de Compromiso Cumplido, ICC) is a project of the Grupo Iniciativa Mujeres. The ICC was prepared by the following research group in conjunction with FLACSO and CEDEM :

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What is the Index of Fulfilled Commitments?

The Index of Fulfilled Commitments (Índice de Compromiso Cumplido, ICC) is a technical and political tool that gauges the fulfillment of national and international accords signed by the Chilean government in effort to achieve gender equity.

In order to hold government institutions accountable for these accords, the Index of Fulfilled Commitments (ICC) forms part of a larger *Social Watch* strategy, employing a system of social indicators designed to illustrate and advocate for advances in the situation of women.

Using objective and reliable data, the ICC measures the degree of progress in the situation of women, focusing on topics highlighted in both national accords and international conferences. On the national level, it draws from the National Equal Opportunity Plan for Women 1994-1999 and the Policy Proposals for Equal Opportunity for Rural Women (1997). Internationally, the ICC examines topics from the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, 1994 and the World Platform for Action, elaborated during the United Nations IV World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, 1995.

How was the Index formed?

The idea of using an instrument to examine government actions regarding gender equity and equality stems from the need of women's organizations to oversee the fulfillment of national and international agreements. This oversight assures transparency in government action and full implementation of these proposals. In other words, the Index was formed as a tool for *Social Watch*.

What does *Social Watch* mean?

- ⇒ Keeping tabs on government action regarding the accords it has adopted.
- ⇒ Defining strategies, mobilizing public opinion, and pressuring authorities for the fulfillment of these agreements.
- ⇒ Building and amplifying active citizenship practices for women; fortifying their capacities for debate, management, and oversight of public action, while supporting their autonomy and power to influence decision making.

The ICC is a tool for employing *Social Watch* that measures the degree of fulfillment of those commitments signed by the Chilean government in effort to overcome situations of discrimination or social exclusion of women.

Which accords are being “watched”?

The ICC “watches” national and international accords. The World Platform for Action from the 1995 Beijing Conference and the Accords from the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo are among the first agreements being monitored.

In the World Platform for Action, a series of measures are proposed to promote gender equality in decision making, while eliminating obstacles that create difficulties for the active participation of women in all spheres of social life. Emphasizing respect for individual rights and access to quality health care for both men and women, the Cairo Accords highlight the ties between development and the opportunity to exercise one’s reproductive rights.

Because of the nature of these accords, governments are not obligated to fulfill them. Their materialization will therefore depend on the level of government commitment and the ability of civil society, especially women’s organizations, to pressure for their fruition.

Nevertheless, other international legal instruments do indeed hold the Chilean government accountable. The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) ratified by Chile in 1989, for example, provides a legal framework for the implementation of the Beijing and Cairo Platforms.

On the national level, the ICC monitors aspects of the National Equal Opportunity Plan for Women 1994-1999. Prepared by the National Women’s Service (Servicio Nacional de la Mujer, SERNAM), this Plan proposes a series of measures to improve the equality of opportunity between men and women in Chile. Oversight of this accord is possible because it is an official government policy. The ICC also monitors the specific objectives of the Policy Proposals for Equal Opportunity for Rural Women, established by SERNAM and the Table of the Rural Woman in 1997.

Fulfillment of the accords adopted from the Action Platform of Beijing and Cairo, as well as oversight of the National Equal Opportunity Plan for Women and the Policy Proposals for Equal Opportunity for Rural Women will depend on pressure from civil society –especially from women and their organizations.

Who elaborated the ICC?

The ICC was prepared by the Grupo Iniciativa Mujeres, a group that joins twelve nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private research institutions³ that are committed to changing the situation of women. In 1993, the Grupo came together for the purpose of motivating Chilean women to participate in the 1994 Regional Forum held in Mar de Plata, Argentina and the 1995 Beijing Fourth World Conference on Women.

After the Conference, the Grupo Iniciativa Mujeres proposed the need to affect control over the fulfillment of accords adopted there. Diverse initiatives such as debates and regional meetings, dialogs with authorities, and the elaboration of surveys emphasizing the opinion of women and others, were proposed to employ *Social Watch*.

The ICC is one of these initiatives, providing a concrete instrument to measure those advances and set backs relating to women throughout the country.

How was it built?

The ICC is a **system of interrelated indicators**. It evaluates distinct thematic areas and presents a final value.

Examining the Index of Consumer Prices (Índice de Precios al Consumidor, IPC), which measures the level of inflation in the country, can give us a concrete example of how the ICC works. The IPC is based on the selection of different products (food, clothing, services, etc.) that make up the so-called "basic basket." The prices of these products and services are included, together representing the price of the basket (index value). Once a month the prices are updated to see how the total cost of the basket and its contents have increased or decreased.

The indicators which comprise the ICC can be understood in the same way as the products of the IPC basket. Each indicator of the ICC is a specific piece of information that reflects an area of women's life. Measuring changes in an indicator "shows" us the relative progress in the situation of women in the subject covered by that indicator.

With this data we are able to make comparisons between different periods of time (from one year to another), between different regions of the same country, or between different countries. Highlighting the evolution of a certain indicator can orient authorities in their decision making process. At the same time, tracking the set backs and limitations in a specific situation allows civil society the opportunity to pressure and make demands for change.

The indicators of the ICC can be classified in three groups:

⇒ **Political will indicators:** These refer to the political will of a State. These indicators consist of those government and parliamentary actions that are organized and executed with the purpose of bettering public policies involving gender differences. They reveal the true

³ The Center for Women's Studies (Centro de Estudios de la Mujer CEM); the Center for Women's Development Studies (Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo de la Mujer, CEDEM), La Morada Corporation, DOMOS Corporation, CORSAPS, FEMPRESS, IDEAS Foundation, The Woman's Institute (Instituto de la Mujer); ISIS Internacional, FLACSO Area for Gender Studies, MEMCH, and PROSAM.

interest of the State in fulfilling these accords and offer information about the efforts, law proposals, strategies, and plans that are being deployed to affect change.

Examples of political will indicators include the enactment of a quota law, which assures that a fixed number of women will be nominated to posts in parliamentary or municipal elections, and the existence of public financing for campaigns to promote sexual and reproductive health.

- ⇒ **Process indicators:** These evaluate the course of government measures developed to improve the situation of women. Process indicators focus on the precise actions taken by the government such as the implementation of plans and programs, the execution of legislative proposals, modifications in the procedures or operation of public services, coordination initiatives within the government, etc.

Examples of process indicators include the creation of municipal attention programs for family violence victims as well as the coverage of credit plans for small business owners.

- ⇒ **Result indicators:** They assess the consequences of those measures implemented by the State. Each measure's outcome can be expressed in three ways, through the degree of success relative to its goal, in the number achieved, or in the percentage attained.

Examples of result indicators include the percentage of women holding positions of power (ministers, sub-ministers, representatives, etc.) and the relationship between the average salaries of men and women.

The ICC indicators allow us to observe the evolution of government policies. Political will indicators examine government actions designed to affect change in the situation of gender equity, process indicators evaluate their course of development, and result indicators assess their outcome.

What was involved in the construction of the ICC?

The ICC was established through:

- A political and social discussion of the women's movement focusing on the needs and demands of women.
- A dialogue on the meaning of gender discrimination and equality and how they are expressed in the life conditions of men and women.
- A comparison of the Beijing and Cairo Accords with the Equal Opportunity Plan to underscore the subjects elaborated in these Accords as well as the Plan's weaknesses.
- The selection of indicators to measure the situation of women based on the three previous considerations.
- A definition of the goals for each indicator based on gender equity and equality considerations.
- The technical organization of the Index including the search for, compilation, systematization, and processing of information.

The following matrix serves as an example, showing the steps taken to define an indicator and its goal. In those cases where the ICC is used to measure the fulfillment of a commitment, there are a variety of steps involved in its definition and measurement. The most relevant

commitment(s) must first be defined as it relates to the reality of Chilean women, followed by the delineation of the indicators to be monitored, and finally the establishment of an ideal level of achievement (goal):

Area	Commitment⁴	Initial Diagnostic	Indicator	Goal
Citizenship participation and access to power	To establish a balance between women and men in the composition of government agencies and in public administration.	In Chile, despite the fact that women are 53% of the electorate, their participation in positions of power does not surpass, at most, 28%.	Relationship between women and men in ministerial positions.	That at least half of these positions be occupied by women.
Economic autonomy and employment	To implement the agreement N°100 of the ILO ⁵ regarding equality of remuneration for the same type of job (equal pay for equal work).	The wage disparity between men and women is such that women receive 80% of what men receive for the same job.	Relationship between men and women's average.	Equal pay.
Women's health and sexual/ reproductive rights	To create equal access to social security systems (pension and health) throughout a woman's lifetime.	Women during their reproductive years are highly discriminated against by the private health care system (ISAPRES), having to pay three times more than a man of equal age and condition for the same service.	Elimination of differential pricing for women during their reproductive years by the private health care system (ISAPRES).	That all differential pricing be eliminated.

⁴ Commitments signed include the Beijing Platform for Action, the Plan of Action from Cairo, the National Equal Opportunity Plan for Women, and the Policy Proposals for Rural Women.

⁵ International Labor Organization, ILO.

Which indicators compose the Index?

Three thematic areas were given priority status based on the national agenda of women:

- 1. Citizenship participation and access to power**, including indicators that deal with Equal opportunity and women's access to positions of power (national, regional, and local level electoral and government posts). This area also includes indicators covering those actions implemented by the State to favor participation and leadership of women. The goal in this case is parity, or in other words, equal numbers of men and women in the posts selected.

The indicators that comprise this area are:

- a. Process and Result Indicators, representing in each case, the percentage of women above the total number of posts.

Indicator	Goal
Relationship between the number of men and women in Ministerial posts	50%
Relationship between the number of men and women in SEREMIS ⁶ posts	50%
Relationship between the number of men and women in Regional Governor posts	50%
Relationship between the number of male and female Provincial Governors	50%
Relationship between the number of men and women in the Court of Appeals	50%
Relationship between the number of male and female Representatives	50%
Relationship between the number of male and female Senators	50%
Relationship between the number of male and female Mayors	50%
Relationship between the number of male and female Councilpersons	50%
Relationship between the number of men and women in national Political Party posts	50%
Relationship between the number of male and female Rectors of national Universities	50%
Relationship between the number of male and female Deacons of national Universities	50%

- b. Indicators of Political Will, representing the materialization of this resolve.

Indicator	Goal
Existence of a quota law for parliamentary elections	100%
Existence of a proportional democratic Electoral Law	100%
Existence of public finance for political campaigns	100%

- 2. Economic Autonomy and Employment**, drawing attention to employment access, personal resource development, and possibilities for women to overcome situations of poverty. The goals in this case are equal opportunity for men and women, equality among women, and equal treatment between the sexes.

⁶ Regional Ministerial representatives (Secretarios Regionales Ministeriales, SEREMIS).

a. Process and Result Indicators

Indicator	Goal
Relationship between the average wage for men and women	100%
Percentage of employed women not involved in salaried domestic work	90%
Proportion of contracted salaried women workers respective of the total number of salaried women	100%
Relationship between the amount of credit per capita given by the INDAP ⁷ for rural women in comparison with the amount of credit per capita given to men	100%
Percentage of women recipients of tax exempt national training compared with the total number of recipients ⁸	38%
Proportion of women who receive President of the Republic scholarships for middle school with respect to the total number of recipients	50%

3. Women's Health and Sexual/Reproductive Rights, measuring the support offered by the State for women to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights, or in other words, to decide in a free and informed manner the number and spacing of their children. In addition, the indicators include the necessary pre-conditions to assure access to quality medical attention from a gender perspective, including the incorporation of men in reproductive processes and protection from domestic violence. The majority of indicators correspond to those of political will, which reveal a deficit of statistical information to monitor the process and results in this area, as well as the incipient development of health and sexual/reproductive rights in this country.

a. Process and Result Indicators

Indicator	Goal
Percentage of the number of desirable contraceptive methods (the contraceptive pill, pure progestin pills, IUD, injections, and diaphragm) that are offered by the National Health Service (Servicio Nacional de Salud, SNS)	100%
Percentage of users of contraceptive methods during their child-bearing years through fertility control plans from the SNS	60%
Percentage of public hospitals with "accredited" maternity programs for partner participation in the preparation and process of childbirth	100%
Percentage of total live births that correspond to mothers between 20 and 39 years of age	90%
Percentage of municipalities that have attention programs for victims of domestic violence	100%
Percentage of women with low risk exposure to HIV without HIV	100%

⁷ Institute for Agricultural Development (Instituto de Desarrollo Agropecuario, INDAP).

⁸ The goal for this indicator corresponds to the percentage of participation of the economically active population of women, (población económica activa, PEA).

b. Political Will Indicators

Indicator	Goal
Existence of national training programs in women's health for medical professionals from a gender perspective	100%
Existence of national training programs about domestic violence for health professionals from a gender perspective	100%
Existence of resources from the national budget for campaigns to promote sexual and reproductive health	100%
Existence of pilot programs for sexual education directed towards public middle school adolescents	100%
Existence of mental health registers and statistics available to the public, categorized by sex, age, and region	100%
Elimination of differential pricing for women in their reproductive years by private health care (ISAPRES)	100%
Replacement of the interruption of pregnancy for therapeutic reasons in the Health Code	100%
Existence of the possibility of voluntary sterilization upon request of the woman	100%
Incorporation of the vasectomy as a sterilization method in the SNS regulations	100%

The ICC is composed of three areas relevant to women which group together indicators that allow for the measurement of improvements in the situation of women with respect to each goal.

What subsequent steps were taken to construct the ICC?

After the appropriate indicators for each area were identified, each goal was given a numerical value. This value was chosen to facilitate the necessary measurements and comparisons between time periods for each indicator. Each goal is an "ideal" situation that underscores what we want to achieve, how far we have advanced, and how much path we still need to cover.

At the same time, relevant information for each indicator was collected from distinct government institutions (Ministries, SERNAM, etc.) and other sources. The information gathered reflects three years of data: one year defined as the "base year" (1995 because it was the year in which the Beijing Conference was held) and two others, 1998 and 2000 as "comparison" years.

Some indicators, however, could not be included in the ICC; a lack of data as well as a dearth of systematic and reliable statistics categorized by sex made their inclusion impossible. For example, those indicators related to mental health had to be replaced by a political will indicator, which was created to measure the existence of mental health registers and statistics available to the public categorized by sex and region.

The gathered data were processed to obtain the value for each indicator. The value for each indicator represents the percentage of success, coverage, and improvement in each case.

For the three distinct areas, each indicator was assigned a weight to represent its relative importance in the area examined. The weighted value is multiplied by the information offered by each indicator to achieve a final value. This is the "index value" of the indicator.

Formula: $\boxed{\text{Weighted Value} * \text{Indicator Datum} = \text{Index Value}}$

For example:

In 1995 women's average salary was only 80.07% of men's average salary. The importance of this indicator in the Economic Autonomy and Employment area is fundamental to evaluate the advances in the life conditions of women, and was therefore given a weight of 0.25 (which is equivalent to ¼ or 25% of the total value of the index).

Consequently the index value would be: $\boxed{80.07\% * 0.25 = 20.75}$

The same weighting process was applied to each goal to demonstrate the relative importance of its indicator.

In the Participation and Sexual/Reproductive Health area, the index is divided into two parts, the first comprising process and result indicators and the other, including political will indicators. This division was necessary because of their quantitative and qualitative nature. The first two (process and result) indicators, for example, are quantitative, e.g. we can know how many female representatives and their percentage of the total number of representatives. Political will indicators, however, are inherently qualitative in that they show the desire to carry out measures, i.e. the will exists or it does not. These differences between the indicators make their mixture in the same index unfeasible.

Consequently, we proceeded to the construction of the General ICC. The three thematic areas were grouped and their indexes and goals were weighted and totaled again. The numerical values calculated allow us to see changes in the situation of women.

Finally, in order to make comparisons between the areas and the indicators, we proceeded to standardize the goals. Standardization allowed for the establishment of a final percentage. This percentage represents the level of advancement for each indicator and area with respect to our goals and provides an overview of our current situation (see the attached tables).

How were the data standardized?

As mentioned before, each area has its own indicators and goals. To facilitate comparison between indicators from distinct thematic areas, each indicator is converted to a goal equivalent to 1. This conversion is carried out by dividing the value of each indicator by its goal. Multiplying this standardized value by 100 gives us the percentage of the goal achieved. In this way, the data are more comprehensible and we obtain an overall vision of the distinct areas.

What measurements of the ICC have been completed?

Given that the ICC reports on the Beijing and Cairo Accords as well as the Equal Opportunity Plan, the year 1995 was designated as the base year. With the purpose of evaluating the improvements for the Special Session of the United Nations –Beijing +5, the first measurements

concentrated on the data for 1998 for reasons of information availability. A second measurement was carried out in the year 2000. In this fashion, it is possible to appreciate the evolution of the ICC between 1995, 1998, and 2000.

What were the results of the ICC in each area?

Citizenship participation and access to power index: In this area, as with the others, the results of the ICC correspond to the total sum of the “index values” of its indicators. This area's index is also divided into two parts, quantitative (process and results) and qualitative (political will) indicators. Unlike the political will indicators, the result indicators show some slight increases from 1995 to 2000.

Citizenship Participation and Access to Power	% of Goal Achieved 1995	% of Goal Achieved 1998	% of Goal Achieved 2000
Result indicators	20.78	25.00	33.10
Political will indicators	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total indicators	6.93	8.33	11.03

Regarding parity (i.e. equal representation of women and men), the Citizenship and Power index reached 20.78% of its goal in 1995, increasing slightly to 25% in 1998 and 33.1% in 2000. The variation in 1998 is due mainly to the increase in popular election posts for women (representatives, mayors, and councilpersons, as well as political party leaders). This is especially relevant since the future of women's visibility within these institutions could mean a significant increase in their access to positions of power. The improvements between 1998 and 2000 are due to an increase in ministerial posts for women, specifically within the health, education, and foreign affairs ministries. This area is most distanced from its goal (see the attached tables).

With respect to the political will indicators of the State, we continue at 0. In other words, there has been no disposition on part of different public powers to follow through with measures to better the participation of women.

Between 1998 and 2000, the area of participation reveals improvements in the access of women to positions of power, especially government posts. Nevertheless, we are still very far from achieving the goal. The lack of women in positions of power sets hurdles for the undertaking and resolution of those topics that are not considered by men.

Economic autonomy and employment index: In this area, no political will indicators exist, only process and result indicators. Between 1995 and 1998 we observe a dip that recovers slightly in the year 2000.

Economic Autonomy and Employment	% of Goal Achieved 1995	% of Goal Achieved 1998	% of Goal Achieved 2000
Process and result indicators	80.70	75.20	78.80

The economic and employment situation of women had a set back in 1998, with declines in 4 of the 6 indicators that comprise this index. The average amount of credits given to women for agricultural activities dropped with respect to men, predominantly affecting rural women with few resources. This is inconsistent with the concerns of the Policy Proposals for Equal Opportunity for Rural Women that places a priority on providing them with the resources necessary to increase their skills and overcome poverty. The number of work contracts for women declined as well, with the subsequent increase in levels of unprotected employment for salaried workers. In addition, the number of trained women with tax exempt status also fell as did the average wage for women with respect to men.

The year 2000 displays some advances in the amount of credit per capita distributed to women by INDAP as well as an increase in the percentage of women receiving tax exempt training. Because the INE has not yet provided the data for the year 2000, women's average salary with respect to men will be considered the same as 1998. The subindex reveals that only 79% of the goal has been reached (see the attached tables).

In this area, after a fall from 1995 to 1998, there was a slight recuperation in the year 2000. The levels have still not returned to those of the base year, however. Variations in this area are particularly relevant if we consider the percentage of the female population that is involved in the labor market. Women's material situations and daily existence are subsequently affected by such differences.

Women's health and sexual/reproductive rights index: This area index, like that of the citizenship participation and access to power, is divided into two parts, quantitative (process and result) and qualitative (political will) indicators. Within this index, the political will indicators most clearly demonstrate the reluctance of the State to support women's health and sexual/reproductive rights.

Women's Health and Sexual/Reproductive Rights	% of Goal Achieved 1995	% of Goal Achieved 1998	% of Goal Achieved 1998
Process and result indicators	66.60	69.10	71.10
Political will indicators	0.00	19.20	19.20
Total indicators	31.15	42.55	43.49

With regards to the process and result indicators, there has been a sustained increase, albeit of a small magnitude. Starting from 66.6% in 1995 and increasing to 69.1% in 1998, the percentage of the goal achieved in 2000 reached 71.1%. The indicators of political will display a small increase in 1998 without change in 2000.

The improvements in the year 2000 correspond to the greater percentage of women using contraceptive methods sponsored by national control plans from the National Health Service. This population increased from 35.11% in 1998 to 40.91% for 2000. In addition, there is an increase in the percentage of public hospitals that allow for partner participation in the preparation and process of childbirth. A considerable deterioration was highlighted by the drop in the percentage of municipalities that offer attention programs for victims of domestic violence – while in 1995 33.53% of the municipalities had this service, there is a decline in 1998 to 26.4%, decreasing even more in 2000 to 16.18% (see the attached tables).

This clearly signals that there have been insufficient improvements in this area and that the downward shifts in some of the indicators must be halted; as we have been able to observe, the set backs are growing faster than the advances.

With regards to political will indicators, improvements were only registered between 1995 and 1998, moving from 0 to 19%, still remaining far behind the goal of 100 points. Although the State's discourse tells us that women can fully exercise their sexual and reproductive rights, and that there is a concern for improving this situation, these claims are still not being totally manifested in the daily lives of women. The goal remains very distant.

In overall terms there has been an improvement in the goals for this area, moving from 31% to 44% between 1995 and 1998, and rising to 44% in the year 2000. Nevertheless, these advances only meet basic levels of health care. A large gap still remains between our current situation and the proposals set in the Beijing Platform and Cairo to secure women's sexual and reproductive health.

As with the area of participation, our goals continue to be far off, having only reached 43.5% of our expectation, and improvements are still very slow.

Between 1995 and 2000 a gradual increase was observed in this area's index, moving from 31% to 44%. To achieve our goal, we still need to advance 66%. Reaching this area's goals will affect women's social citizenship, respect for their sexual and reproductive rights, their quality of life, and their private life.

General results from the Index of Fulfilled Commitments (ICC): Bringing together all of the indexes for each area in a General ICC, we see a small upturn in the area of economic autonomy and employment after the drop suffered in 1998, a small increase in the area of citizenship participation and access to power for women, and a slight movement towards the goals in the area of women's health and sexual/reproductive rights.

General Index of Fulfilled Commitments	% of Goal Achieved 1995	% of Goal Achieved 1998	% of Goal Achieved 2000
Average of the three areas	39.60	42.20	44.60

The results of the general ICC show an improvement of 2 percentage points for each two years in the measurement period. With this level of advancement, we would arrive at our goals no sooner than 2050. Only 44.6% of this goal has been reached.

These results show that the commitments signed in the Beijing Platform and Cairo as well as the Plan for Equal Opportunity and its extension for rural women are not being met effectively. With regards to the Plan of Equal Opportunity, a commitment the State is obliged to fulfill, the situation is even more severe. This plan was designated for the 1994-1999 period with a scheduled completion for the latter date.

The government has the responsibility, not merely through concrete actions for gender equity and improvements in the situation of women in Chile, but rather through a comprehensive policy that pushes for the complete achievement of equity and confronts inequalities between women and men, and among women. These results challenge us to continue employing *Social Watch* in the pursuit of gender equity.

In general terms the ICC shows almost no sign of advancement in the situation of women, sustaining a very significant distance from its proposed goals.

What can women do with the ICC?

Given the results of the Index, women can employ diverse strategies to pressure the State for the acceleration of change. This involves identifying those unfulfilled commitments and those officials who should be held responsible for intervention.

These strategies can include: the diffusion of the ICC data through communiqués and press conferences; meetings with women to publicize the results; presentation of the ICC to authorities and parliamentary members to ask for comments regarding each theme and the measures they plan to implement to improve them; and other tactics that can be developed at local, regional, or national levels to advocate for change.

The Grupo Iniciativa Mujeres is placing the Index of Fulfilled Commitments at the disposal of actors and groups of civil society. The ICC is being offered as an instrument to facilitate *Social Watch* over government action, providing clear and reliable information regarding the advances and set backs in those topics it evaluates. The ICC can be reproduced at different levels and about different subjects as well, depending on the needs of whoever may use it.

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