

BEST PRACTICES MATRIX

INSTITUTIONAL SPACE I Statutes and Declarations of Principles

	1. Incorporating the principle of effective equality and inclusive language in the charter	2. Declaration in favor of parity for the First Ordinary Congress	3. Usage of inclusive language in statutes	4. Usage of inclusive language in Declaration of Principles
Political Party	Socialist Party (PS)	Socialist Party (PS)	Movement for Social Democracy (PODEMOS)	Revolutionary Middle Class (CMR)
Country	Argentina	Argentina	Venezuela	Venezuela
Description	Article 3, paragraph d) of the charter defines the effective equality of men and women within the party as a principle of their organization. Moreover, the charter is written in inclusive language.	In order to implement the principle of equality formalized in its charter, they agree to adopt parity in party positions and lists for representative positions, as well as alternative sequencing in first-past-the-post elected positions. Will also promote parity in all public spaces and in unions.	The presence of women activists is evidenced through the use of inclusive language.	The presence of women activists is evidenced through the use of inclusive language.

INSTITUTIONAL SPACE II Internal Organization

	1. Creation of Gender Policy Group	2. Gender-Focused Secretariat and National Commission for Women	3. Creation of Women Front	4. Creation of Vice-Presidency for Women	5. National Organization of Radical Women	6. National Commission for Women	7. Movement of Libertarian Women	8. Gender-Focused National Secretariat for the Promotion and Organization of Women's Political Participation	9. Prosecutor's Office on Gender Equality	10. Development of the Group of Women From Pichincha Province's Strategic Plan	11. Liaison Committee on Women	12. Creation of Gender-Focused Secretariat for Women	13. Creation of the Central Commission of Colorado Women	14. Central Commission of Colorado Women's Strategic Plan	15. Secretariat for Women's Decentralization Plan	16. National Committee on Gender Equality	
Political Party	Affirmation for an Equal Republic Party (ARI)	Socialist Party (PS)	Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR)	Socialist Party (PS)	Radical Party (PR)	Citizens' Action Party (PAC)	National Liberation Party (PLN)	Christian Social Unity Party (PUSC)	Citizens' Action Party (PAC)	Democratic Left (ID)	Pachakutik – New Country Multinational Movement (MUPF-NP)	Panameñista Party (PP)	Colorado Party (PC)	Colorado Party (PC)	Dear Homeland Party (PPC)	Social Democracy Party (PDS)	
Country	Argentina	Argentina	Bolivia	Chile	Chile	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Ecuador	Panama	Paraguay	Paraguay	Paraguay	Peru	
Description	Group formed by women activists that organizes public debates on gender policies, establishes training teams on family violence and sexual health, and collaborates with public organizations.	Promotes the effective equality of men and women within the party, prioritizing issues like sexual and reproductive health, women's political participation, decriminalization of abortion, human trafficking and the prevention of gender violence.	Space was created to reinforce the identity of women activists. Through its executive committee and regional offices throughout the country it has reached a critical mass of women, designed a women's ideological program and influenced the government's agenda.	Participatory and training space to provide gender-focused education, management skills, and campaign tools for women activists. It also monitors quota compliance at the party's Central Committee.	Chile Has its own internal organization; has a voice but no vote in party leadership, and works at the national, regional and local level. Carries out workshops for women candidates to municipal positions, emphasizing the government's agenda.	Chile Has its own internal organization; has a voice but no vote in party leadership, and works at the national, regional and local level. Carries out workshops for men and women, women's empowerment, debates on female exclusion processes and proposes mechanisms to eradicate obstacles in party life.	Costa Rica Commission in charge of promoting the participation of women in internal bodies, decision-making structures and electoral lists. Carries out training activities for men and women, women's empowerment, debates on female exclusion processes and proposes mechanisms to eradicate obstacles in party life.	Costa Rica Aimed at groups of women that are not represented by party structures: businesswomen, professionals, etc. Among other issues, it promotes business ventures.	Costa Rica Attached to an organization that has managed to put gender issues on the agenda. Its functions are: to promote the participation of women in internal party bodies as well as lists for elected positions, to negotiate the percentage of public funding directed to women's training, and to ensure that once in government the greatest number of women is appointed, through the recommendation of the most qualified people.	Costa Rica Attached to the Internal Electoral Tribunal, its objective is to guarantee compliance with party commitments and principles related to gender equality. It reports on their evaluation and recommendations for their improvement to the Political Commission.	Ecuador After a SWOT analysis is carried out by women activists, a strategic plan is prepared which outlines a series of components, and develops a work plan for each one: political-organizational, training, productive, information, communication, economic and social inspection.	Ecuador Non-organic institution focused on strengthening women, introducing a gender view and its requirements to the movement's program, and creating an internal equity structure.	Panama Organ in charge of monitoring equal opportunities for women within the party. Has an annual training plan, receives 30% of the subsidies assigned to the party and is consulted on all issues related to women.	Paraguay Specific participatory space for women that is composed of decentralized departments that coordinate participation and gender topics.	Paraguay Developed jointly between the Board of Directors and local departmental representatives, one of its themes is the institutional strengthening of the Committee as well as training and promotion of women's participation on an equal footing.	Paraguay Proposes the creation of local and departmental Secretariats for Women with the intention of broadening their influence so that they may achieve equal opportunities, promote women's participation in decision-making positions and in the development of their communities, as well as in influencing party decisions.	Peru Develops proposals for the government plan, platform and specific working issues such as violence against women and youth and evaluations of the political participation of women. All of these are aimed at activists and civil society.

INSTITUTIONAL SPACE III Recruiting

	1. Awareness Motorcades "Woman: Take a Stand"	2. Affiliation Strategy
Political Party	Party of the Republic (PR)	National Unity of Hope (UNE)
Country	Brazil	Guatemala
Description	Financing and organization of motorcades in municipalities throughout Minas Gerais state, implementing training courses on party doctrine and women's achievements aimed at promoting the affiliation of women. It also seeks to identify qualified local women leaders for nomination during the 2008 municipal elections.	Aiming at increasing the low number of affiliated women, the group established a process where the first stage involves training women and providing them legal counsel in the local sphere, with the intention of creating familiarity with the political arena. Once affiliated, training continues. In parallel, female leadership negotiated the presence of more women in winning candidacies to elected positions and a 40% quota in leadership positions.

INSTITUTIONAL SPACE IV Elections and Leadership Advancement

	1. Mirror Quota for Leadership Positions and Candidate Lists	2. Quota in Party Leadership Positions	3. Party Quota and Placement Mandate in Candidate Lists	4. Parity Quota for Elected Positions	5. Women Leaders in Elected Positions	6. Campaign to Promote Women Candidacies in the 2008 Municipal Elections	7. Quota for Leadership Positions and Candidate Lists	8. Quota in Lists for Leadership Positions	9. Quota for candidacies to party bodies and elected positions	10. Quota for Party Leadership Positions	11. Quota Implementation Mechanism	12. Parity and Alternation in Candidate Lists and Party in Internal Organs	13. Quotas for Party Bodies and Lists	14. Strategy to Occupy Decision-Making Positions	15. Profile Design and Candidate Preselection to Elected Positions	16. Equity in Leadership Positions	17. Quota in Party Leadership Positions	18. Parity in Leadership and Elected Positions and Lists	19. Quota and Placement Mandate in Leadership and Elected Positions	20. Quota and Placement Mandate in Candidate Lists	21. Gender Vice-Presidencies and Minimum Quota Parity	22. Creation of the internal movement Republican Participation	23. Parity in Candidate Lists	24. Quota in Lists and Leadership Positions	25. Quota in the National Political Commission and Candidate Lists for Leadership Positions	26. "Mirror" quota for Leadership Positions	27. Quota for Leadership Positions and Deliberative Organ Lists	28. Quota in Leadership Positions	29. Quota in Lists for Elected Positions
Political Party	Alliance for a Republic of Equals (ARI)	Socialist Party (PS)	Justicialist Party – Chaco Province	National Unity (UN)	Movement to Socialism (MAS)	Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB)	Alternative Democratic Pole (PDA)	Socialist Party (PS)	Party for Democracy (PPD)	Christian-Democrat Party (PDC)	National Liberation Party (PLN)	Citizens' Action Party (PAC)	Christian Social Unity Party (PUSC)	Popular Democracy (DP)	Democratic Left	Green Party	National Revolutionary Unity of Guatemala (URNG in Spanish)	Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)	Democratic Revolution Party (PRD)	Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN)	Pais Solidario Party (PPS)	Colorado Party (PC)	We Are Peru Democratic Party	Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD)	Christian-Socialist Reform Party	Socialist Party (PS)	Movement to Socialism (MAS)	Democratic Action (AD)	Fifth Republic Movement (MVR)
Country	Argentina	Argentina	Argentina	Bolivia	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Chile	Chile	Chile	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Ecuador	Guatemala	Guatemala	Mexico	Mexico	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Paraguay	Peru	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela
Description	The charter establishes that the party will guarantee, as far as possible, that no gender will have a representation above 70% in its government, representation and resolution bodies, or in candidate lists.	Charter establishes that no gender will have a representation below 30% within the party's national leadership, administration and accountability organs.	Charter mandates equal participation (50%) in lists for elected and party positions, while even numbers, at a minimum, correspond to women in both cases.	Lists for national leadership positions and the 2006 Constitutional Assembly have to incorporate man/woman or woman/man pairs.	From the beginning, it has included a significant number of women from social movements, basically peasants, in elected and political positions.	With the intention of raising awareness in party state boards for the need to cover the 30% quota in electoral lists, a motivational video and an informative brochure were distributed.	Statutes indicate that a 30% quota for women will be guaranteed in the party's national-level leadership bodies (incumbent and substitute positions), a percentage that also applies to candidate lists.	Statutes indicate that in order to present lists of candidates for collegiate bodies, a maximum of 60% for either gender is established.	The equal opportunity principle specifies that neither men nor women shall be able to occupy more than 60% of elected positions at collegiate party bodies or in candidacies to elected positions.	No party leadership organ may be comprised of more than 80% of either gender.	In order to guarantee the 40% quota in all elections using lists (either elected or party leadership positions), they must include both genders in alternate order. It also establishes mechanisms for assigning positions and compensating for gender inequality.	The party guarantees an equal makeup in its internal bodies and, in the case of lists for elected positions, parity must be expressed in percentage points and the alternate presence of both genders in its composition.	Statutes establish that no more than 60% of either gender will compose party bodies and candidate lists for elected positions, which will also apply the principle of alternative sequencing.	During the 2004 party Congress, women negotiated a proposal with the candidate to occupy national positions. Once installed, they promoted the involvement of other women, participated in statutory reform and promoted activities to strengthen women's activism.	For the 2006 elections, the women's branch of the party in Pichincha collectively developed a "profile" for candidates and created an Inspection Committee that established objective criteria for marks and grades. Results were sent to national leadership.	Statutes since 2005 establish 50% participation for women in party leadership positions.	It has established, as part of its gender equality policy, the presence of no more than 70% of either gender in the party's internal bodies, also applies to elected positions.	The 2005 National Assembly mandated parity for leadership positions within the party and for elected positions (multi-member and single-member), as well as in federal, state and municipal administrative positions.	No more than 70% of either gender in lists for leadership and elected positions, and in proportional candidacies. For Senate and Deputy candidates, the quota applies to blocks of ten candidates.	30% women quota in lists, with men in the first two places and a woman in third place, in all candidate lists to the national election and National Congress.	Since 2002, it has established for the ruling national party that the vice-presidencies are women. A 50% quota is established for candidate lists to party and elected positions until the initial 30% quota is reached.	Creation of the Republican Participation Independent Movement, led by a woman, in order to enter the Governing Council of the Colorado party.	Statutory modification to include a minimum of 40% for either gender in eligible positions within candidate lists.	Statutes establish that all party organs subject to the vote of its members and candidacies to elected positions shall have a minimum female participation of 33%.	The statute establishes a 15% quota for women in the National Political Commission and a 33% quota in lists for leadership positions.	The statute establishes a quota for women in leadership positions, which also applies to lists for positions in deliberative bodies.	Since 1998, statute requires a 25% participation quota for women in leadership positions, which also applies to lists for positions in deliberative bodies.	In 1981, a 20% quota was established for women in national party leadership bodies and regional sections, later expanded to 30%.	In 2005, an internal regulation is approved establishing that nominations in electoral circuits must be carried out in pairs (one man, one woman).

INSTITUTIONAL SPACE V Training

	1. Gender-Focused Party Training Programs	2. Inclusion of Women's Training Seminar in the Political Training School for Leaders	3. Political Training Program for Women	4. Training for Women at the Regional Level	5. "Women into Government" Training Program	6. Building and Strengthening Leadership	7. Women's Training	8. Political Training for Women	9. Training for Women's Political Promotion and Preparation: Campaign Promoters	10. Consultancy and Training for New Women Parliamentarians	11. Joint Training with <i>Parlamento Mujer</i>	12. Inclusion of Gender-Perspective in Training Activities
Political Party	Affirmation for an Equal Republic Party (ARI)	Commitment with Change (CPC)	Brazilian Social Democratic Party (PSDB)	Party for Democracy (PPD)	Independent Movement of Absolute Renewal	Salvadoran Association of Women Parliamentarians - APAPLEXAL	Unionist Party (PU)	Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)	National Action Party (PAN)	Panamanian Association of Women Parliamentarians and Former Parliamentarians - APAPLEXPA	Dear Homeland Party (PPD)	Revolutionary Middle Class Party
Country	Argentina	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	El Salvador	Guatemala	Mexico	Mexico	Panama	Paraguay	Venezuela
Description	Through the Hannah Arendt Institute, a general course is given on a yearly basis. It is aimed at party activists and non-activists, and includes classes on gender. Specific seminars on gender and public policy, as well as feminist philosophy, are also organized.	Initiative aimed at establishing gender issues in party discourse through training courses for activist women.	Gradually established in Brazilian states by the Secretariats for Women, it has created handbooks and structured classes in coordination with the Political Science Department of Brasilia University.	After the announcement of Michelle Bachelet's government program, training for women began in the country's regions, preparing them to take up positions in power and possibly join the government.	Objective is to generate female political leadership through training in political, judicial and social aspects. It also promotes the political participation of women through its Political Development School.	Inter-party institution organizing seminars and courses with the objective of training women that can then compete for positions on an equal footing with men. It works with issues like leadership and communication, political framework, gender and equal opportunity, political management and influence.	Organization of workshops aimed at activist women in all departments. Workshops provide women with an ideological party base and train them on citizenship and political issues, with a focus on gender solidarity.	The National Organization of Women Politicians (OMNPR) and the Secretariat for Training and Political Development provide specialized training to women with a gender perspective on issues such as the development, execution and monitoring of social/productive projects.	Mexico Training aimed at women candidates, affiliates and sympathizers at the federal, state and municipal level. It has teachers and external specialists. Includes preparation in motivation, attitude and team-work issues.	NGO working with Secretariats for Women within parties. It carries out activities such as training and promotion of skills for deputy positions from a gender perspective.	Paraguay <i>Parlamento Mujer</i> is a space aimed at strengthening female leadership through a gender perspective. In alliance with the PPQ's Secretariat for Women, it has designed training and skill-advancement processes for its members on issues like democratic and transformative leadership, skill negotiation, political and gender theories, and development of strategies to participate in power structures.	Venezuela Activists are trained in the Training Program for Women's Political Participation. Organized with Venezuela's Central University, the program's objective is to share knowledge and provide tools for women's political action through a gender perspective.

INSTITUTIONAL SPACE IX Inter-Party Agreements

	1. Bolivian Union of Parliamentary Women (UMPABOL)	2. Women Block of the Brazilian National Congress	3. Temporary Bicameral Commission for the Defense of Women's Rights	4. Confederation of the Ecuadorian Women for Change	5. Network of Ecuadorian Party Women and Political Movements	6. National Forum	7. Women Citizenship Commission - Political Parties' Forum	8. Honduran Women's Political Forum	9. Advocacy and Consensus for the passage of a law in the National Assembly *	10. Women in Politics' National Forum *	11. Regional platforms of gender policies and Multiparty coordination Task forces *	12. Task force of Peruvian Women Parliamentarians	13. Multiparty platform multiparty coordination of gender policies	14. National Forum of Women in Politics	15. Uruguayan Women in Politics Network	16. Bicameral Women's Caucus
Political Party	Female Parliamentarians and Former Parliamentarians from Political Parties in Congress	Women Parliamentarians from all Parties in Congress	Women Parliamentarians from all Parties in Congress	Women Representatives from Parties and Social Organizations of the Left	Representatives from the Popular Democracy, Democratic Left, Christian-Social Parties and the Pachakutik Movement	Women Parliamentarians from all parties	Women Parliamentarians from all parties	Women Parliamentarians from all parties	Women Parliamentarians from the four parties represented in the National Assembly	Women Parliamentarians from all parties	Women Representatives from political parties and movements at a regional level in Cusco	Women Parliamentarians from all parties	Women Representatives from all parties at a national level	Women representatives of political parties	Women of parties represented in Parliament	Women Parliamentarians from all parties
Country	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Ecuador	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama	Peru	Peru	Peru	Dominican Republic	Uruguay	Uruguay
Description	A body of the Bolivian Congress, created to promote gender equality. It groups all elected women parliamentarians (incumbent and substitutes), as well as former parliamentarians.	Informal space gathering incumbent women Deputies and Senators. They decide on priority bills, articulate and present modifications to the budget and organize campaigns aimed at broadening women's political participation.	Ad hoc committee comprised of women Senators and Deputies, established to develop women parliamentarians' skills so that they can analyze the impact of public policy on Colombian women and ensure the inclusion of a gender view in the legislative sphere.	National organization grouping organized and non-organized women from the left. Created with the objective of influencing the women's movement, it develops proposals supporting women.	Organization that joins women activists from several political groups with the objective of promoting dialogue and political debate, contributing to the renewal of political practices, and strengthening the political participation of women in institutional spaces.	"Space created to strengthen the capacities of members, identifying strengths, challenges, weaknesses and opportunities they face in political participation. Designs common strategies to enhance their inclusion in the decision-making process. "	"A body composed of the Permanent Forum of Political Parties dedicated to raising awareness of parties on the need for increasing the participation of women and their training in strategic issues to play a role within their parties and to candidate for public office. "	"A national body of the Central America Forum of Women from PARLACEN, which worked between 1997 and 2000. Its objectives were: the political participation of women on equal terms, strengthening their capacities and the reform of the electoral act to establish a quota of not less than 50% for elected offices, party officials, and public administrators."	In order to approve the law of responsible fatherhood and motherhood, women deputies from different parties followed a strategy of lobbying the Women's Commission, in each of their parties and in the plenary of the Assembly	"Political organization of women dedicated to the promotion, training, information, awareness and capacity building of women from different political parties. It aims to ensure greater participation of women inside the political and electoral processes, and to raise public awareness about the role of women in politics"	Fourteen organizations enter into a platform to give priority to the promotion of equal opportunities for women within the Cuzco region, and constitute task force to reach a governance agreement called The Cuzco Agreement.	Peru "Space for dialogue and inter-party collaboration composed of women parliamentarians that seeks to promote gender equity and equality of opportunity for achieving development, strengthening democracy, building governance and respect for human rights. "	Peru "Twenty-three political organizations signed an agenda committed to giving priority to the promotion of equal opportunities for women through a series of measures, including the formation of a coordination composed of National Women Secretariats from all parties. "	Dominican Republic "Organization whose goals are to advocate gender equality in political parties and the participation of women on equal terms within all levels through cooperation and dialogue in order to build a strong female political leadership in the country. "	Uruguay "The objectives of the network are the exchange initiatives and platforms of women representatives from different political parties, study and propose policies and laws that protect women's rights, as well as training women leaders in the gender perspective. "	Uruguay Space for horizontal cooperation to promote legislative initiatives to protect women's rights and maintain an ongoing relationship with various state agencies and social organizations to address gender issues.

INSTITUTIONAL SPACE VI Electoral System Reform

	1. Lobbying in Favor of Quota Law	2. Strategy to Achieve Quota Approval	3. Strategy to Modify Electoral and Political Organization Regulations
Political Party	Popular Democracy (DP)	Members of the Congress's Permanent Committee on Women Affairs from all Parties and Women from Civil Society	Women from Diverse Political Parties and Civil Society
Country	Ecuador	Honduras	Honduras
Description	Designed an awareness and pressure campaign from inside the party, as well as the parliamentary block, to ensure -within the framework of the 2000 Election Law reform - that the organization supported the approval of a quota for women in the National Congress.	Carried out pressure and negotiation activities to make the National Congress reconsider the passage of a quota rule for the Equal Opportunity for Women Law.	Presented proposals in Congress reached by consensus to change the electoral system as well as to sanction parties that fail to comply with the obligation of formulating gender equality policies.

INSTITUTIONAL SPACE VII Financing

	1. Financing Aimed at Training Women	2. Financing for Gender Education	3. Financing Strategy for the Promotion of Female Candidacies
Political Party	National Liberation Party (PLN)	Citizens' Action Party (PAC)	Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN, in Spanish)
Country	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	El Salvador
Description	At least 10% of the party budget must be assigned to promote the political development of party women, with training activities for women candidates and candidates-elect.	At least 20% of State subsidies must be assigned to training and organizational tasks, and no less than 15% of the total contribution and/or subsidy to women and youth training.	Because of an electoral mandate created to give visibility to women during the campaign and due to lack of funds to follow through, the group designed a fundraising plan that allowed it to publish a magazine introducing candidates. It also developed posters and distributed t-shirts with these funds.

INSTITUTIONAL SPACE VIII Government Plans

	1. Women's Rights as a Priority Issue in the 2008-2012 Government Plan	2. Multi Party Agreement to Expand Women's Political Participation	3. Incidence of Party Women in Candidates' Proposals for 2004 Local Elections	4. Strategic Alliance for the Participatory Development of the Party's Government Plan
Political Party	National Revolutionary Unity of Guatemala (URNG, in Spanish)	Committees from all Political Parties and the Forum for Democratic Strengthening	Women Activists from the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), the Liberal Constitutionalist Party (PLC) and the Conservative Party (PC)	Christian-Popular Party (PCC)
Country	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Peru
Description	Establishes that one of its priorities is fighting against the patriarchal system and any form of discrimination. Once in government, it will promote and educate women and work towards the prevention, sanction and eradication of violence, among other policies.	In the midst of the 2001 electoral campaign, and with support from the Forum, they managed to have the presidential candidates of all five Honduran parties sign an agreement supporting gender equality processes and a series of commitments with women's social movements.	Activists from several parties developed policy proposals contained in "Women's Agendas." They were presented to several candidates and received by the FSLN's candidate. Once elected, the FSLN candidate created the Office for Women and is developing a gender policy for the Municipal Council and for women workers in the majority.	In 2005, and supported by the IRI, a process of enriching the Women and Equal Opportunity chapter began. The main objectives were to publicize its proposals and receive suggestions. Public hearings were organized, along with meetings with NGOs, journalists and international cooperation organizations.

INSTITUTIONAL SPACE X Relationship with Civil Society

	1. Forum of Women Deputies and Women from Civil Society	2. Alliance between the Sandinista Renewal Movement Party and the Women' Autonomous Movement (MAM)
Political Party	National Party (PN) and the Liberal Party (PL)	Sandinista Renewal Movement
Country	Honduras	Nicaragua
Description	Space created to bring positions closer and exchange opinions and experiences between women parliamentarians and women from parties and social movements. It was intended to tackle women's issues, and promote important laws and legal reforms. Active between 1991 and 1997.	During the 2006 elections, the MAM presented a proposal for a political agreement with the Alliance. It was accepted and included MAM's demands in the Alliance's government plan. Currently, the MAM forms part of the Alliance's Board of Directors, and is undertaking a training program for women members and sympathizers on gender and development from a feminist perspective.

INSTITUTIONAL SPACE XI Media

	1. SOMOS con visión de género (WERE a Gender View) newspaper	2. Bulletin from the Gender and Social Equality Committee	3. Gender-focused Web Page	4. Public Presentation of Women Candidates
Political Party	Popular Democracy (DP)	Social Democracy Party (PDS)	Socialist Party (PS)	Progressive Encounter – Broad Front – New Majority Uruguay
Country	Ecuador	Peru	Peru	Peru
Description	Publication dedicated to the dissemination of women's views with respect to political topics. Those sections that stand out are the editorial section, spaces reserved for the presentation of women party leaders, stories of historical women figures and a section to inform on the rights of citizens.	Publication that forms part of the Committee's communication strategy. It seeks to popularize gender issues by connecting people with concrete problems (violence, income and employment), and the presence of women in citizen participation processes.)	Virtual publication to publicize the activities of the National Committee on Women and Gender Equality. Has several links to the Committee's Strategic Plan, as well as informative sections related to gender equality. It is also a platform for opinion, and promotes political participation and activism in the party.	Called a press conference to publicly present the main women candidates of the left during the 2004 campaign, with the intention of putting the spotlight on women candidates and communicating their agenda as left-wing politicians to the media.

