

Country WID Profile

(Paraguay)

November 2002

Japan International Cooperation Agency
Planning and Evaluation Department

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Abbreviation
(Paraguay)

BASE	Base: education, communication and alternative technology
ECTA	(a NGO)
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
CBP	Central Bank of Paraguay
CDE	Centro de Documentación y Estudios
CECTEC	Center of Rural Education and Technology
CEDAI	Integral Attendance Center for rehabilitation on sexual violence, abuse, incest, exploitation, commercial-trafficking, pornography, violation
CEDAW	Convention for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
CEPAE	Commerce Enterprise Support Center
CEPEP	Paraguayan Center of Population Studies
CMP	Women Coordination in Paraguay
CPC	Paraguayan Center of Cooperatives
CPES	Paraguayan Center for Sociological Studies
DEA	Rural Extension Department
DEPyD	Population and Development Department Economic Sciences
DGEEyC	General Administration of Statistics, Surveys and Census
DSPWW	Department of Social Promotion of Women
EIH	Encuesta Integrada de Hogares in English please.
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization, UN
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HIV/AIDS	Human-Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IICS	Research Institute in Health Sciences
IUD	Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Devices

JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSPP	National Service of Professional Promotion
NSPRH	National Survey on Population and Reproductive Health
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PRIOME	Project of equal educational opportunity for women
PROMUR	Promotion Women Center
RED CIDEM	Initiatives net for the advance for women
SCA	Spanish Cooperation Agency
SEFEM	Service for Education and Studies
SNA	System of National Accounts
SW	Secretariat of Women
UNA	National University of Asuncion
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WID	Women in Development

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1. Basic Profile

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Economic indicators source: 1)

GNI/Capita (US\$)	Growth rate of real GDP	GDP Implicit deflator	Gini index	Aid/GNI
1,560 ('99)	2.4% (90-99)	13.4% (90-99)	57.7 ('98)	1.0% ('99)
1,580 ('94)	2.5% (80-90)	24.4% (80-90)	NA	1.2% ('94)

Note: World Development Indicator 2001 replaced GNP with GNI in line with the 1993 SNA.

Demographic indicators source: 1), *2), **3)

Total (millions)	% of female population	% of urban population*	Population growth rate**	Total Fertility Rate**	Life Expectancy*	
					Male	Female
5 ('99)	49.6% ('99)	55.3% ('99)	2.7% (90-99)	4.0 ('99)	67.8 ('99)	72.3 ('99)
4.8 ('99)	NA	52.0% ('95)	2.9% (70-90)	4.1 ('95)	66.8 ('95)	71.4 ('95)

Public sector expenditure to sectors source: 4), *1)

	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others
1998	12.8%	28.9%	included in health	6.7%	51.6%
1991-5*	6.3%	17.6%	15.6%	12.1%	48.5%

Industry/GDP source: 1)

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1999	29%	26%	45%
1995	24%	22%	54%

Labour indicators source: 1)

total	Total No.	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage
1999	2 mil	8.2%(96-98)	NA(95-99)
1995	2 mil	NA	NA

female	% of total	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage
1999	29.8%('99)	8.6%(96-98)	NA(95-99)
1995	29% ('95)	NA	NA

Proportion of workers source: 1)

male	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	7%	31%	62%
1980	58%	20%	22%

female	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	3%	10%	87%
1980	9%	22%	70%

Decision-making source: 5)

	Member of parliament	Ministries	Deputy	Managers	Technicians
1999	8.0%	0.0%	30.0%	13.8%	14.0%
1995	NA	0.0%	4.0%	15.0%	NA

Law for women

CEDAW Law (1993)	Law on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
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Ratification and signature of international law for women

Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	ratified in 2000
Treaty on female suffrage	ratified in 1961
Employment and professional discrimination ban treaty	ratified in 1995

Policy of WID

National Plan for Equal Opportunities for Women	Specified targets and activities to deal with female related problems on the political, economic and social activities
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Governmental organization of WID

National Machinery	Secretariat of Women/ Government Organization
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References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) Annual Financial Information, MOF, Paraguay
- 5) Annual Report 1999, DGEEC (General Administration of Statistics, Surveys and Census), Paraguay

1-2 Health Profile

Expansion of health service source: 1), *2)

No. of physicians (per 1,000 people)	No. of Hospital Beds (per 1,000 people)	Public expenditure on health* (% of GDP)
1.1 (90-98)	1.3 (90-98)	1.7 ('98)
NA ('80)	NA ('80)	0.7 ('90)

Child health source: 3)

	Mortality Rate		% of the vaccinated (1-year-old children)				
	Infant (per1,000)	Under-5 (per1,000)	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles	
1999	27	32	97-99	87%	77%	73%	72%
1995	28	34	92-95	92%	79%	79%	75%

Family planning source: 3), *1), **4)

Contraceptive prevalence rate	Births attendance rate	Maternal mortality rate (per100,000)*	Age at first marriage (years old)**	Total fertility rate	HIV/AIDS source: 1) % age 15-49	Women (No.of age15-49)
57% (95-00)	71% (95-99)	190 (90-99)	16 ('99)	4.0 ('99)	0.11% ('99)	520 ('99)
48% (90-96)	66% (90-96)	180 (89-95)	NA	4.1 ('95)	NA ('95)	NA ('95)

Nutrition source: 3)

% of infants with low birth weight	Oral re-hydration therapy use rate
5% (95-99)	33% (95-00)
5% (90-94)	33% (90-96)

Community health service source: 3)

	Access to safe water		Access to adequate sanitation	
	urban	rural	urban	rural
1999	95%	58%	95%	95%
90-96	70%	10%	65%	14%

1-3 Education Profile

Commitment to education source: 2) *5)

Education system (years)		Public expenditure on education (as % of)	
Compulsory	Primary	GNP	gov. expenditure
9	9	4.0 (95-97)	19.8 (95-97)
		1.1 (85-87)	14.3 (85-87)

Adult literacy rate source: 2)

	Total	Male	Female
1999	93.0%	94.2%	91.9%
1995	92.1%	93.5%	90.6%

Enrollment ratio source: 3), *2)

	Primary education (Net enrollment ratio)		Secondary education (Gross enrollment ratio)		Higher education (Gross enrollment ratio)*			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
95-99	91%	92%	95-97	42%	45%	94-97	10%	11%
90-95	97%	96%	90-94	36%	38%	90-95	NA	NA

Female ratio of higher education source: 4)

	Education	Humanities	Social Sciences	Natural Sciences, Engineering	Medicine
1999	79.2%	-	50.9%	-	47.2%
1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) DGEEC (General Administration of Statistics, Surveys and Census) Annual Report 1999
- 5) MEC (Ministry of Education and Culture) Annual Educational Statistics 1999

2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women in Paraguay

General Situation of Women in Paraguay

- 1) After the end of military government in 1989, a new Constitution was established in 1992, which guarantees the equality of both sexes. Under the democratic government, a political reform has been implemented.
- 2) There is a big economic gap between the urban and the rural sectors. The female access to the formal education and medical health services has increased considerably in the 1990s.
- 3) Among the total households, one out of four are female-headed. Most of them, in both of the urban and rural areas, are considered relatively poor.
- 4) Most women are engaged in the tertiary sector of the economy. In 1999, the female participation in the formal sector was: industry 11.3% and 16.6% in agriculture and 72% in the service sector.

[General situation]

Paraguay, which has 5,634,342 population: male 48.2%; female 51.7% (1992 National Census of Population). Total fertility rate is 4.0, which is higher than the average of Caribbean and Latin American Countries (2.3).

The territory consists of two areas, eastern and western. Most people live in the eastern area, which is the center of the political, economical, social and cultural activities. The western and Chaco area are inhabited only 2% of population.

Compared to the other Latin American countries, a gap between the rich and the poor is not big. In 1999, 33.7% of population in the eastern area live under the poverty line, 3% of them are extremely poor. The 63.2% of children of the age of 0-6 year old has at least one UBN (unsatisfied basic needs)¹.

[Language]

Paraguay is a bicultural and bilingual country, where Guarani is one of the indigenous languages in the region and Spanish is used alternatively by the same speaker. The 1992 Census indicates that 50% of population is bilingual, 7% speak only Spanish, 37% speak only Guarani, 6% speak other ethnic languages. In 1992, Guarani and Spanish became the official languages of the country.

In 1994 the educational Reform of primary level adopted the use of Guarani in the educational system, beginning in the first grade. There is no data at MEC about illiteracy in Guarani or Spanish students. The latest figures on illiterate population from the 1999 Permanent Survey of Households are: 77.4 % Guarani; 8.9% Guarani and Spanish; 4.2% Spanish; other languages 8.4%; do not speak 1.2%. The Guarani language will be taught and used in some areas of the curriculum like literature, in the Reform of the Secondary education in 2002, as well as English and Portuguese as it is stipulated in the MERCOSUR agreement.

¹ One of a method to measure poverty taking into consideration a group of indicators related to (household, education, health, public infrastructure), that are required for individual wellbeing. CCA Visión Conjunta de la situación de Paraguay 2001, Sistema de Naciones Unidas, Nov. 2001, 87 p.+Anex.

[Religion]

Catholic, which is believed by the 90% of population, has great social and political influence on the society. Other churches and sects besides the Catholic are established in the last two decades, with strong advocacy.

Recently, minority's pregnancy, defined as young girls who are pregnant at early age (12 to 15 years old or so), is increasing due to poverty, poor sexual education and religious influence of the Catholic church. As a result, childbirths by low teen's and abortion accompanied with maternal death became social, economic and national problems. All debate in favor of no penalty to women for abortion is difficult to develop, because of cultural characteristics and the religious-political influence.

[Gender issue]

In 1992, the new constitution, which clarified not only the equality of both sexes but also the responsibilities of the government to promote genuine equality, was enacted. However, there are gender gaps remained in many fields of the society.

Although abortion is against the Law in Paraguay, it is in practice performed mostly in private, often in unsanitary conditions by empiric doctors. Those doctors do not declare a case of abortion in fear of the penalty. Therefore, the figures of abortion from public records do not respond the reality.

In 1999, the total rate of female-headed households was 24.2%. In the urban area, the rate was 27.3% and 20.1% in the rural area. Most of them, in the both areas, are considered relatively poor.

In the urban area, most women are engaged in the tertiary sector of the economy: 72.0% of the female labor forces are in the service sector and in the informal sector (peddling, craftsmanship, domestic employees² etc). The rest are: 16.6% in agriculture, 11.3% in industry (1999). In the rural area, women are important labor force, but their contribution to the economy is not reflected in the public statistics, since many are involved in their reproductive roles, like household work or self-sufficient agriculture.

The cultural changes are seen, for example, in that rural female participation in different organizations. It is highly valued by men now, because they respect their reproductive roles and realize the economic advantages of a better work division within the household and the socioeconomic system.

However, female participation in the decision making process has not increased so far. For the period between 1998-2003, the female share in the politics is just 8% as vice-ministers and just one as a Minister. At the National Congress: female 7.8%, male 82.2% senators and Chamber of Representatives female 2.5% and 97.5%. There are no women as Governors in the Departments and 2.7% at Municipality level.

[Violence against women]

Violence against women like sexual coercion, sexual abuse, incest, rape, etc. is a serious social problem. According to the 1998 Health National Survey, 17.6% Paraguayan women reported to have had some physical abuse at least once in their life. There is no difference between urban and rural women. Violence increases with age and decreases with level of

² Domestic employees are considered in the informal sector in Paraguay.

education. It is 35.6% of separated, divorced or widows who experience violence. On the contrary, among single women, the rate was 12.5%. Regarding verbal violence, 30% of women experience it from their partners or husbands.

2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

Government Policy on WID/Gender

- 1) In 1992, a new Constitution guaranteed the equality of both sexes. In the same year, Secretariat of Women (SW) was established.
- 2) In 1995, the reform of the Labor Code about female participation in the labor market was enacted.
- 3) In 1997, the “National Plan of Equal Opportunities for Women” was launched.
- 4) In 1998, the reform of the Penalty Law refers to penalty for sexual abuse; fathers are obliged to contribute economically to his child if parents are separated in a legal form.
- 5) In 1999, The Center for the initiatives and women development net (Red CIDEM) is created in the Capital Asunción, with a branch in 14 Departments. In the same year, the National Parliament created the Equity, Gender and Social Development Commission to contribute the legislators in both chambers to use the gender perspective in their social and legal production.

[Gender related law]

In 1991, the bill to revise the penalty law to abolish adultery passed, and the bill of divorce by mutual agreement was enacted. In the following 1992, the Constitution of Paraguay, which guaranteed the equality of both sexes, was enacted and items listed below were depicted:

- Equal right and obligation of both sexes
- Principles of anti-discrimination
- Nation’s obligation accompanied with action to achieve equality of both sexes
- Freedom of childbirth
- Responsible maternal and paternal rights
- Equality of the law on every children and survey for the paternal right
- Promotion of the abolition of domestic violence

New democratic government ratified a series of International Treaty for women. In 1995, the government ratified the Inter American Convention to prevent, sanction and eradicate Violence against women (Belem do Pará, Law No. 605/95). In the next year, “The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women” (CEDAW) was also ratified.

Laws for the protection of working women have also been improved. In 1995, the reform of the Labor Code about female participation in the labor market was enacted. The reformed points were: approximately three months of work suspension for the mother to be; three days for the father after his child birth; sexual harassment should be denounced; unhealthy type of work; etc. In order to follow the ILO policy for employment and equal opportunity, the *Grupo de Enlace Tripartito*³ (Group of Trilateral Liaison) was established. In the same year, Law 496 was included sexual harassment in the Labor Code.

The Law to promote female participation into the politics was also enacted. The Electoral Code Law No. 334/96 art.32 (1996 enacted) includes 20% quota for women within the political parties, but its impact is not sufficient enough for women to achieve it in reality.

³ Trilateral arbitration committee consisted of consumer’s organizations, producers, arbitrators (NGOs, Churches).

In 1997, “National Plan of Equal Opportunities for Women” was made as a specific policy for gender equality. It was designed to establish a special institution and to depict its objectives and activities to deal with problems on women, referring to law, education, culture, communication, economy, labor, organization, medical health, political participation, decision-making and violence against women.

In 1998, new Article of the Penalty Procedure Code, which has severe aspect for women, was enacted. Art. 349 stipulates that any woman causing abortion has from 15 to 30 months prison.

In October 2001, in accordance with Art. 207 of the National Constitution, the Parliament enacted the Law 1.600 “Against Domestic Violence” to prevent any type of violence against members of the family or persons living in the same house. The victim could denounce, orally or in writing, the local authority (Juez de Paz, Health Center or National Police) in order to obtain the necessary protection in case of violence for any family members. Any victims can sue for free of cost.

The Paraguayan State does not have any legal nor administrative disposition that penalizes discrimination due to sexual, ethnic and religious preference. The future projects to be studied at the Parliament by the Equity, Gender and Social Development Commission⁴ are:

- To promote the ratification ILO Agreement No. 1000 about equal wage for equal work and education
- ILO Agreement No. 156, about equal opportunities and treatment among male and female workers with family responsibilities
- Reinforcement of access to credit of peasant women to be included in the General Expenditure Budget of the Nation;
- To include concrete measures for women in different credit programs and training in income generation and for the PYMES (Small and medium enterprises) and some others dealing with health, education, indigenous women, etc.

⁴ Comisión de Equidad, Género y Desarrollo Social, Informe Anual 2001, Programa de Fortalecimiento de las Instituciones Democráticas II, Congreso Nacional, BID

2-3 National Machinery

Secretariat of Women (Secretaria de la Mujer)

- 1) In 1992, the National Machinery, Secretariat of Women (SW) was established in the Executive Office of the President, and it started its activities in 1993. The Secretariat of Women at the Municipality of Asunción was created in the same year.
- 2) In 1999, The Red CIDEM, under the tutoring of the SW and the EU was created in the Capital. At present CIDEMs are established in 14 Departments of the national territory⁵ with the aim of mainstreaming gender and women development principally in surrounding rural areas.
- 3) Public Defense Office, a department of the Supreme Court of Justice, helps in cases of domestic violence and so does the Department of Family Issues of the National Police since 1999.

[Background]

In 1992, SW was established in the Executive Office of the President, and it has started its activities since 1993. In the background of the establishment, there were activities by Paraguay Women's Federation and various female NGOs. It aims to mainstream gender perspectives into the policies and functions as a gender development center of policies.

[Main activities]

SW has become the principal center for gender development policies and activities to include positive measures into the policies, functions of the Government and public administration. It aims the "economic and social" independence of women in general. The first priority is dealing with the improvement of health, nutrition and education in the rural area with NGOs collaboration.

In 2001, the SW functions with 75 employees: 51 permanent and 24 temporary. The budget is 1,564,150 US\$ in total, which is approximately 0.14% of total government budget.

item	amount in the local currency (Guarani)	amount in the US\$ ⁶
Basic functioning	3,077,504,300 Gs	881,806
Investment projects	5,271,726,100 Gs	1,119,262
Red CIDEM	1,965,159,503 Gs	563,082
TOTAL	10,314,389,903 Gs	2,564,150

SW had five areas of work during 1999: institutional, decentralization, mainstreaming gender in public policies, fight against poverty and especially knowledge production⁷. In 2000, the main task was to strengthen the gender perspective in the nine areas of action in the National Plan of Equal Opportunities for Women 1997-2001 as well as the GOs and authorities involved.

Activities for female participation under gender perspective with various NGOs and GOs related to the Ministry of Education, Agriculture, Labor and Justice, Industry and

⁵ CIDEMs are created at the Governor office or at the Municipality level in the following cities departments: Concepción, San Pedro, Cordillera, Guaira, Caaguazú, Caazapa, Itapúa, Misiones, Paraguarí, Alto Paraná, Central, Ñeembucú, Amambay, Canindeyu, Presidente Hayes, Boquerón, Alto Paraguay.

⁶ BCP 2000 1US\$ = 3490 Gs. Information obtained in the interview with the Planning Director

⁷ 1999-2000 SW Report

Commerce are being reinforced or initiated by the SW Research on a comparative legislation of sanitary and agrarian laws with other Latin American countries has been developed.

The National Program for Equal Opportunities for Women in Education (PRIOME) as part of the SW and MEC Agreement, revised the textbooks, educational curricula, changed some old school norms like:

1. class lists by names and not by sexes;
2. eradication of the sexist language used in certificates, documents, etc.
3. educational and classmates support for pregnant girls to continue studying

The Home education division and the Office of gender inter institutional relations of the Ministry of Agriculture work closely with SW in favor of rural women. During the period 1998-2000, The SW published and distributed the Qualification courses in the rural areas, several Handbooks on different themes, especially on political leadership, violence against women, gender perspective and possibilities for the Plan of Equal Opportunities for Women to extend and be used in the public administration.

The Direction of Social promotion of the working women at the Labor and Justice Ministry, a Division of the MLJ to attend the interests and problems of women workers in general, was created. General State Prosecutor, at the Palace of Justice was also created in 2000. This is a higher public office level to attend cases of domestic violence.

3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education

Education

- 1) Literacy is high and no gap exists by sexes but there is rather gap between the urban and the rural.
- 2) Educational quality, especially teacher's level is poor compared to the other Latin American countries.
- 3) School enrollment rate is increasing significantly in these years, more than 100% in the primary education and nearly 40% in the secondary.
- 4) Non-formal education is implemented by the NGOs initiatives and provides opportunities of education to school dropouts. In the rural area and in poor urban sectors, literacy program is provided.

[General situation]

Compulsory education is six years of primary school and three years of lower middle and first half of the secondary school, in total nine years. There are national and private schools, but at public schools, especially in the rural area, quality of education is low. Especially, the quality of teacher is poor. In the rural area, some teachers are even primary education dropout or person without qualification.

The budget of education of the government expenditure increased to 19.4% in 1999 from 9.1% in 1990. In the Constitution article 85, the government specified that 20% of annual revenue is to be allocated to the education and this target figure was almost satisfied. The ratio of educational budget to GDP also increased to 3.3% from 1.2% in 1990s. In 2000, of the Budget assigned to the Education sector, 69% was allocated to the basic education. Only 2.5% was spent on the superior or University.

In 2001, 90.4% of the children between 7 to 12 years of age attend school. Advancing to a higher education, the school enrollment rate decreases to 45.7% between 13 to 18 years old, due to participation in the formal or informal labor market. In general, only half of youngsters between 15 to 19 years old get to the secondary level and just a 2.7% to superior or university level.

According to the DGEEC 1999, school attendance rate for women is increasing as they pass to higher educational levels. In the first grade there is male 52.1% and female 47.8%. In the sixth grade there is male 48.5% and female 51.4% in the urban area for primary education. The total is male 52.5% and female 47.4%. At secondary school female enrollment is 50.6%

[Language education]

The official languages are Spanish and Guarani and the government implemented bilingual education. Although, Guarani was traditionally an oral language and the written form is in a slow developing process, it does not have enough vocabulary to be used in the complex world of the abstract and scientific world. There is also a shortage of teachers qualified and trained on second language teaching. Under these circumstances, parents have negative attitude toward the use of Guarani in the educational process. Therefore, the number of students who choose Guarani as the first language has been decreasing.

[Literacy]

According to the statistics in 1994, literacy rate is high as 91.7% in total, 93.2% for male and 90.2% for female. Actual literacy rate, however, is estimated to be lower than these figures. In average, female literacy rate is lower than male except for the younger generation. Sex gap of literacy rate becomes wider in the aged population.

Permanent Household Survey 1999 showed the ratio of illiterate people by spoken language, area and sex. According to the survey, 77.4% of illiterate people in the country use Guarani as a spoken language and mainly concentrated in the rural area (68.5%) than in the urban area (31.5%). This tendency is common for the both sexes.

Spoken language used by the illiterate (%)

	Male	Female	Total
Guaraní	76.3	78.2	77.4
Guaraní and Spanish	8.8	8.9	8.9
Spanish	3.1	4.9	4.2
Other languages	10.5	6.9	8.4
Do not speak	1.3	1.1	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Source: Permanent Household Survey 1999

Distribution of the illiterate by area and sex (%)

	Urban	Rural	Total
Male	28.2	71.8	100.0
Female	33.9	66.1	100.0
Total	31.5	68.5	100.0

*Source: Permanent Household Survey 1999

[Primary, secondary and higher education]

In general, schools and teachers are insufficient. Especially in the rural area, the dropout rate is high because most of them are poor and they should work in and out the house. In addition, the most of students spoke only Guarani when they enter primary schools and cannot keep up with the education in Spanish.

In the rural area, female enrollment rate for the primary school is only 48%, slightly lower than male (52.5%). Female drop out rate is 4.2%, almost same as male (4.3%). In 1999, 41.4% female students repeated the same year in the primary school and 47.7% dropped out.

At the secondary education, the ratio of female students decreased to 51% in 1995 from the 59% in 1994. That is probably because after finishing primary school, considerable proportion of women, who would not enroll higher education, moved to the urban area to work in the formal and informal sector or to migrate to the neighboring countries, such as Argentina and Brazil, to work as domestic servants.

Education level (age 15 or more)	Total	Male	Female
No education	5.5%	3.8%	7.2%
Primary	52.8%	52.6%	53.1%
Secondary	34.0%	36.2%	31.8%
Tertiary	7.6%	7.3%	7.9%

Source: Permanent Households Survey: 1999

In 2002 the Educational Reform of the Secondary level of education will be implemented (art.37 of the Education General Law). The structure will be: High School level and Professional Formation, each one of three years duration. Both new modalities, can be done under so called “dual system school-work”⁸. This means that the practice of what they learn at school can be done in factories, commercial organizations or other.

[Vocational training, technical schools and higher education]

The ratio of female students in the technical education was 22%. At the collage, female students are majority in some faculties. The rate of female students was 53% in the faculty of medicine, 53% in agriculture, 50% in social science and law, 71% in natural science, 77% in language, and 95.3% in social welfare.

[Non-Formal education]

Non-Formal education, which has started in 1992 by NGO initiative, is defined as the preparation of students of over 15 years old those have finished the basic portion of the educational system to acquire a professional or vocational preparation. “Education of Youth and Adults” is one of them, which is a literacy program targeted to the men and women over 14 years old, especially in the rural area.

Public adult education is implemented in the northern area, participated by the representatives of local government, teachers, local leaders and parents in addition to the representatives of central government. The National Professional Promotion Center, NPPC, the entity belongs to the Ministry of Labor and Justice, offers professional training to the youth and adults 15 years of age and more engaged in agriculture, stock raising, industry and service sector.

The total sex ratio of non-formal education is: male 52% and female 48%. Enrollment rate for non-formal education in the rural areas is; male 54.3% and female 45.6%. In poor urban areas, the rate is; male 52.8% and female 7.1%.

Permanent Education (1999)	Male	Female	Total
Quantity	20,953	19,169	40,122
Percentage	52.2%	47.7%	
Education for work (1999)			
Quantity	7,323	9,754	17,097
Percentage	42.8%	57.0%	

Source: Unidad de Estadística de la Dirección General de Educación Permanente

⁸ Líneas Fundamentales de la Educación Media, Consejo Nacional de Educación y Cultura, Asunción, Julio 2001, 55 p.

3-2 Health

Health

- 1) Total fertility rate is 4.0. There is the big gap between in the urban (4.1) and the rural (6.1) areas.
- 2) Maternal mortality rate was 114.4 per 100,000 births in 1999. It decreased by 26.1% since 1990.
- 3) Family planning is not popular. Although 58.6% of the total women (15 to 44 years of age) use some method of contraception. In the rural areas 42.4% have some knowledge of contraception and 57.5% in the urban areas do in 1999.
- 4) Reproductive health/ rights is a part of the Constitution, but there is no Law referred to them.
- 5) The Parliament Commission on Gender is studying the Sanitary Code, in order to include the gender perspective and reproductive health/ rights.
- 6) There is an effort to insert health at work especially for women workers in the General Expenditure of the Nation.

[General situation]

Compared to other Latin American countries, the level of medical health service is poor. This is due to the health budget cut in 1980's. Since 1989, democratic government started to improve health service but still now there are some problems like inefficient utilization of the budget, insufficient medical plan in the regional and the national level. Health decentralization⁹, aiming at the improvement of transference of authority, administration, etc. started in 1989 but it has not brought any significant achievement.

Since 1994, the government has priorities on the improvement of medical health and family planning. Especially, to decrease maternal mortality rate was one of the objectives of the national plan. Also, National population policy was in the process of forming.

[Medical health]

Life expectancy was 68.8 years in 1994. According to 98 National Survey, it has extended to 69.7. Average population growth rate was 2.59 % from 95 to 2000, which is relatively high among the Latin American countries. Total fertility rate is 4.0; there is a big gap between in the urban (3.6) and the rural (6.1) areas.

Infant mortality rate was 27 in 1999, significantly decreased from 42 in 1994. Major female causes of death are; circulatory organs disorder (37.9%), tumor (13.4%), respiratory disorder (7.4%) and parasitic infection (5.6%). Most of them are related to the reproductive organs or infections. On the contrary, most of male causes of death are related to violence.

It is 36.8% of population who attend private hospitals when they are ill and 23.3% go to health centers or health posts. The coverage of health insurance (private or public) is low, 17.8% for male and 18.6% for female.

[Nutrition]

According to the Population and Health Survey in 1990, 17% of under-5 children were suffering from chronic malnutrition. In 1999, The National Technical Commission for Elaborating Nutrition Guides for Paraguay was established in order to build up information

⁹ Vasquez de Guanes, Alicia, "El proceso de Descentralizaciónde los servicios de Salud en el Paraguay", en Pobreza y Gestión Social en el Paraguay, INDES-BID-SASAsunción, Julio 2000

and data on the nutritional situation of the country.

By UNICEF evaluation of the state of Paraguayan children is as follows: The global rate of malnourished children in 2001 increased from 3.7% to 5.2% and decreased chronic malnutrition, 12.6% to 10.9% at national level (7.4% in the urban areas, 14% in the rural areas). To improve nutrition status of school children, some programs have been implemented. Among them, there has been a long effort to distribute a glass of milk for public school students, which is been administered by the group of parents that collect funds for the expense.

[Mother and child health]

Maternal mortality rate is high in the Latin American counties. Among the causes of maternal death, abortion is second highest.

According to National Survey on Population and Reproductive Health, 12.3% of women did not take medical care before birth. It is 56.4% of women who took medical care in the first period of pregnancy, 31.3% took in the middle and late period. Births are taken place in the public (42.9%) or private (13.5%) of health centers or home (43.9%). On the birth, 57.8% of pregnant women took medical treatment by doctors, nurses and obstetrician, 34.5% are assisted by trained midwives, 8 % are assisted by relatives.

To improve the condition on the reproductive health, the National Council of Reproductive Health (NCRH) was created in 1994 and reorganized in 1999. The National Policy to attend the Integral Health of Women was approved in 1999 by Resolution No.412, which takes important aspects of female health attention in all of the female life cycle. It also considers HIV/AIDS attention and prevention, as well as the male participation as an important part of Sexual and Reproductive Health Development.

[Family planning]

People used to believe that family planning is not good for women's health, but the situation has been changing slowly. New constitution enacted in 1992 guarantees the right to take family planning service. At present, 90% of women have knowledge of contraception but the prevalence rate was 48%: Urban 59% and Rural 41% (UNICEF 2001). The difference of prevalence rate resulted in the gap of total fertility rate, 4.1 in the urban and 6 in the rural areas.

[HIV/AIDS]

In 1992, "National Program of Fight against AIDS" was implemented for the 1,500 pregnant women but no carriers were detected. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is low under 1% in the whole population until December 2000, when 566 cases were notified. The cases are found more in men than women. New survey on the pregnant women reported that the number of HIV carriers, had increased by 2% during 1986-97.

[Female organization for health]

In the rural area, there are health groups or committees working for the first aid course, nutrition, immunization and hygiene to cover the insufficient public health service. Some groups like "Mother Club" consist of mothers with infants or pregnant women, providing training related to family planning. Also, health care groups in the community level provide medical service for individuals.

[WID/Gender policy on medical health]

Medical health policy is formed within the framework of medical health for mothers and

children. In 1992, National Constitution Assembly approved articles including male responsibility for nursing and in article 61, the concept of reproductive health is included for the first time. Since 1993, the program named “Assistance to Reproductive Health and Family Planning” is implemented by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare with the support of UNFPA.

In 1994, National Plan was approved to decrease maternal mortality rate and implemented in 1996. Laws related to reproductive health and family planning are formed gradually but the budget is not sufficient. Some programs are assisted by the international organizations or donors, with NGO’s collaboration.

3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) It is 26.5% of the rural population that is under the poverty line.
- 2) Laws related to land ownership are not enacted, since the Agrarian Statute is still in study at the Parliament. Women do not have land ownership even if they are the main producers of agriculture.
- 3) According to the 1991 Agricultural Census, the only statistical information about the sector, female ratio of employees in the agricultural sector is only 14%. This is because women are engaging in the reproductive activities including self-sufficient agriculture.

[General situation]

Paraguay, which is ranked as a middle-income country, depends on agriculture and hydroelectric generation economically. In 2000, agricultural sector produced 28% of the GDP, which is the important source of foreign currency. It is 40% of the total labor force that is working in this sector, but few of them own fertile land.

According to the survey in 1994, 92% of households do not have sanitation even 68% of them have piped water and 41% of them have electricity. In 2000, 44.5% of total population has sanitation.

[Land ownership and land reform]

According to the latest statistics, among the rural population, 29.7% does not own farming land, while only 10% owns the 66.4% of the total farming land. The two thirds of the rural population owns just 6.6% of the farming land (DGEEC 2001).

The 1991 Census on agriculture indicates that among female landowners, 12% own more than 20 hectares, 65.1% own 20 hectares, and 22.8% own below 20 hectares. Laws related to land ownership considering women is under study at the Parliament. Generally peasant women do not have land ownership even if they are the main producers of agriculture.

The “Reform of the Agrarian Statute”, is a project on the Law about land possession and succession in the agricultural sector, which has been studied at the Parliament for some time and still is at present. The following articles are related to women:

1. To prohibit discrimination against women and ethnic minorities to enable work at companies (article 40)
2. To admit the right to succeed land to a woman if she lives with a man two years before his death (article 34).
3. Women and family are the most important entity in the agricultural society (article 11).
4. Women and family make decision in the production process. To eliminate sexual discrimination by upgrading female status as an equal business partner (article 18).
5. To promote participation of women into agricultural cooperation, training and education should be provided. Also, female and family work should be evaluated (article 26).
6. To promote participation of women and children as members into the agricultural cooperation (article 28).
7. To organize joint program with female entrepreneur or female committee in the process of agricultural production (article 109).

[Female organization]

Traditional style of organization in the farming villages is self-help groups in the communities. The benefits are co-owned and activities are in rotation. In many cases, these activities did not include women in the past.

At the beginning of the nineties, 11% of men and women in the rural area was associated to a social organization. At present, rural women and some youngsters participate actively in different types of organizations, cooperatives, worker's unions and also in the traditional churches, health centers and school activities. And yet, in general the female participation in organizations, cooperatives or farmers associations are very low. The IDFA project in 2001 indicates that among their participants women are only 22.2%¹⁰.

Activities of most female rural organizations are related to sexual and reproductive health, income generation activities, leadership qualification, self esteem, etc. Some committees like "Housewives Committee" and "Committee of Mothers" are implementing projects to improve health, nutrition and education, family planning, mother and child health, to increase income and production with the support by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, the Secretariat of Women and a few NGOs.

Female participation in the local government is implemented mainly by-political parties, female organizations, health committees and churches. Projects supported by some NGOs are dealing with gender issues such as domestic violence against women, aiming to organize women as active entities, reinforcing social and political leaderships.

[Training and credit]

There is no information divided by sex until 2000, when the PDF (The Peasant Development Fund) gave credits to 133 women and 586 men, in total of 719 credits distributed that year. The debt rate among women varies between 10% and 30%. Women are considered in general very good payers.

For farmers, there is not sufficient technical assistance, nor credits to diversify and enlarge the farm production. Most of the poor households practice rudimentary agricultural activities of low productivity. The peasants become dependent on some income generation crops and they leave aside the small subsistence crops¹¹.

There is no program for the small-scale producers but there are some for women. Non-official credit for the small-scale producers was provided by the middlemen. Among public credit, 80% of credit was for the agricultural sector but conditions or interests are not matched to the needs of small-scale producers.

Among male producers, 35.9% receives credits but among female producers, only 15.5% receive them. Female producers are able to receive the credit from the Ministry of Agriculture or International agencies related to agricultural projects by NGOs. The rate of repayment of female producers varies from 10% to 30%, which is usually higher than male producers.

Among female producers who own land more than 20 hectares, 12% take technical support for the landowners. But among female producers who own land less than one hectares only 3% take technical support. Female producers working in the farm are forced to take labors

¹⁰ Evaluación del Componente Mujer del Proyecto 1993-2000, Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos, Proyecto de Crédito de la Región Nororiental. Proyecto FIDA 310-PG

¹¹ Galeano L. Y Rivarola, D. POBREZA Rural en el Paraguay, INDES-BID-SAS, Asunción 2000

like gardening, beekeeping and corn producing for self-consumption, in addition to the household work allotted to women and young girls.

The PDF began in the early nineties with the support of International Development Fund for Agriculture. In 2000 the evaluation¹² indicated that in the Credit Project of the North-Oriental Region, 12% of members were women. PDF supports groups of men and women, or women only groups. It also aims to include the necessary support to women's productive roles so as to increase the number of women receiving credit and productive support.

[Employment of Rural Women]

Among the employees in the agricultural sector, 86% are men and 14% are women. Female ratio is lower than in the other sectors, partly because agricultural statistics does not clarify works by women because of its difficulties in data collection. Although, the latest Agricultural census (1991) showed that female productive activities increased significantly. (43% of these activities are taken by the young women under 25 years old).

Women in agriculture actively participate in the process of productive activities of cash and consumption crops. It is 32% of women who are engaged in the agricultural work all year round, and 42% of them are in seasonal works (8% of them are paid). Women in the rural area mainly cultivate land to produce soybeans and cotton. Generally, women work only in the farm, usually with other family members. Rural women take reproductive work like cooking, washing, fetching water and collecting firewood, in addition to taking care of small animals like poultry and pig, retailing homemade marmalade, handicrafts or becoming seasonal employees in larger farms.

¹² CPES, Evaluación del Proyecto Fondo de Desarrollo Campesino FDC, Unidad de Servicio de Asistencia Técnica USAT

3-4 Economic Activities

Economic Activities

- 1) Out of the 2 millions of total labor force, women occupy 29%.
- 2) In the urban area, workers¹³, in the informal sector are increasing and reached 44.2% of total employees.
- 3) Migration of female workers from the rural area to the urban centers and to Brazil and Argentina is also increasing.
- 4) The “Department of Social Promotion of Female Workers” was established in the Ministry of Law and Labor in 1987. It provides vocational training program with the female workers to expand their job opportunities.
- 5) Poor young girls and children working on the streets are facing high risks of drug addiction, sexual abuse, violence, rape, and sexual exploitation.

[General situation]

Economic reform started in 1989 but annual economic growth rate in 2000 was as low as 0.4%. Economically it depends on the small-scale pasturage and traders, the development of industrial sector has been weak. Women are barely employed¹⁴ in the industrial sector, by social, cultural and technical reasons. Total labor force is about 2 million, and 29% of them are occupied by women. In the primary sector, female employees are almost half of the total labor force. On the contrary, in the urban area, employment of women has not been as active as in the rural area.

[Female employment]

According to the household survey in 1996, among 550,000 women working in the urban area, 8.6% are unemployment, 27.0% are underemployment. Female workers, both in the public and private sector, are able to classified to employees, workers, household workers and unpaid workers.

In the rural area, women work in the service sector (36%), manufacturing (27%), in the urban area, service sector (48%), commerce (23%). As a whole, service is the main sector for the female labor participation. Recently, female work force by sector has changed by the rapid expansion of small-scale commercial activities in the urban area. Inequality of men and women related to the educational and marital history still exists. For example, in all educational level, women have less income than men for the same type of work. Also, there is a big wage gap between male and female, since the wage average of the total women is 598,000 Gs in 1999 and male 780,000 according to DGEEC 1999.

Separated and divorced women have the highest labor participation rate (37%) because their former husbands do not obey the civil law on providing the expenses of bringing up their children. Unmarried women have the second highest (27%). Married women and widows have only 15%. In 1999, the rate of female-headed household is 24.2%. Most of them are extremely poor. In the urban area, the rate is 27.3%, higher than in the rural area (20.1%).

[Informal sector]

In 1998, 40.4% working women and 60% working men are in the informal sector. There are 564,828 persons in the informal sector in the urban area in 1998, which occupied 46%

¹³ a person with or without a dependence from an employer

¹⁴ Corvalán, G, y R.Elías, *Mujer y Empleo en Areas de Frontera: Impacto del MERCOSUR*, Secretaría de la Mujer, Asunción, 1999, 178 p.

of total urban workers. Out of total female workers in this sector, 66.6% of women engage in peddling, 14.8% in the service, 14.4% in the handicrafts. Also, 49.6% of women in this sector are 25-44 years old, 22.7% are 10-24, 23.3% are 45-65. Certain types of work in this sector, like personal services such as maids, cooks, etc. are mainly done by women (female share of personal service is 65% in 1998).

An increasing labor category for women is “work at home”. This is usually done when the enterprises decentralize the productive functions than need intensive labor force, so they hire female workers to take work home. The problem is that they are out of the legal protection.

[Vocational training]

Among the total vocational trainings, 95% of them are provided by “National Service of Professional Promotion (NSPP)”, which started in 1995. This program had been revised because these services were limited to the Metropolitan Area and did not match to the demand to the labor market. At present, the program consists of vocational training and training for the youth. It is formed to be a program, which is able to utilize effectively in the labor market, with a network to the Collaboration Centers in the private sector.

Out of the total participants of NSPP program, 38% are women. Female participants decrease as the specialty of the course upgrade. For example, the rate of the female participants is 44% in the instructor course, 14% in the educational theory course, 5% in the workshop for instructor.

Among the participants of training course in the Collaboration Centers, 37.8% are women. The rate of female participants are: computer (51.3%), business (45.1%), electronic and electricity technique (2.2%). Female ratio varies by course.

As a policy for women, there is a new “National Labor Training System” established by the request of MERCOSUR (Common Market of the South Cone). This system aims to promote labor participation in all sectors but not targeted especially to the female workers.

[Support to small-scale enterprise]

According to the household survey in 1996, employees of small-scale enterprise are about 760,000 persons, 64% of total employees. In the urban area, 21% of them work by themselves, 34.4% work in groups of 2-5 members, 8.7% work in groups of 6-10 members. In the rural area, almost every rural community engages in the small-scale enterprise. Recently, the ratio of paid workers is increasing drastically but in many cases, they work as seasonal workers in the family farm.

Out of total, 27.8% of female small-scale entrepreneurs work by themselves, 21.4% work in groups of 2-5 members, and 5.6% work in groups of 6-10 members. As support programs for the small-scale enterprise, women take training or credit for management. In many cases, the rates of repayment are high. One of the NGO, Paraguayan Foundation of Cooperation and Development (FUPACODE), provided the credit of 3,880 million of Gs to the 1,394 new small-scale enterprises in 1996.

[Government policy]

Article 88 of the Constitution states whatsoever no discrimination among workers for reasons of ethnic, sex, age, religion, social condition and political preference. The work for the physically or mentally disabled persons is especially protected by Law.

Also, Article 89 of women work states: 1) Men and women have the same rights and obligations, but maternity has especial protection, which includes health services; 2) Maternity leave no less than 12 weeks; 3) Pregnant women cannot be fired during pregnancy or during maternity leave. It states the paternity leave for the father and it also means to recognize his rights as a father¹⁵.

Article 90 of minors work: The priority of minor worker rights to guarantee his/her normal physical, intellectual and moral development.

Department of Social Promotion of Women Workers (DSPWW) in the Ministry of Law and Labor was found in 1971. Since 1991, it had tried to upgrade female specialties to provide more employment opportunities and to contribute to welfare of family more effectively.

The department aims:

1. To take various activities to train female workers
2. To guarantee to eliminate discriminative actions and to monitor the application of law related to women
3. To implement surveys on the training and effectiveness of female labor force
4. To publicize laws to protect female workers

Also, National Employment Service, which is a special institution in the Ministry of Law and Labor, and Female Committee in the Executive Office of the President are promoting laws and programs for the expansion of female employment.

¹⁵ Heikel Ma. Victoria et al, Logros Constitucionales desde la perspectiva de Género, SEFEM, UNIFEM, PNUD, Asunción, Dic 1995, 119 pp.

4. WID/Gender Projects

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Education					
Project of equal educational opportunity for women (PRIMOME)	PRIOME	SW	continuous		Improvement of the perspective of gender in education.
Production and commercialization of medicinal herbs	BASE ECTA (Basic Education, Communication, and alternative technology)		1month	23	Training of the 30 youngsters in the cultivation of medicinal herbs
Production and commercialization of medicinal herbs	Capacitación para el Tercer Milenio		7months	52	Organization building and leadership training for men and women
Pilot Regional Program on Prevention and Attendance to domestic violence against women.	Agencia Ejecutora: la Secretaría de la Mujer Coordinadora: Olga Campuzano	BID	30months		To establish and try models for real answers from women suffering domestic violence
Strengthening institutional Project	Fundación Kuña Aty	ICCO-Organización Intereclesiástica para Cooperación al Desarrollo	12months	USA 14 DM 45,600	To strengthen Kuña Aty Foundation activities
Decreasing inequalities in classrooms in the context of teacher qualification	SW	UNIFEM	Jan. 2001-Dec.2001		To contribute to eliminate sexist stereotypes
Equal opportunities and results in Education for women Project	SW	SCA	July 1998-June 1999		Study of the PRIOME impact.
Education for Development Project Agreement 56676/98 (Part V)	SW	Itaipú Binational	Dec.1998-Set.1999		Training for the 480 women in the Dam area and 8 communities
Agreement 6141/2000 VI Project Education for Development	SW	Itaipú Binational	Oct. 2000-Oct. 20001		same as above
Improving girls education in Paraguay	MEC (EEB). PRIOME	UNICEF	2000-2002		Study on the situation of girls' education.
Improvement and enlargement of initial education	MEC - IBS Y NGOs	UNICEF	2000-2002		To improve development of early integral services
Education on the sexual abuse of children	CIDA	UNICEF	2000-2002		To elaborate plans and programs for the eradication of sexual exploitation of children
Local leadership strengthening for the intervention and prevention of violence against women	Alter Vida Studies and qualification on eco-development Center	CIDA	July 2000 - June2001	25	To improve the strategies for the prevention and attendance of violence against women
Awareness and spreading campaign related to women rights in Paraguay		GTZ			To provide legal support for the rural women

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Health					
Prevention and participation in Children's Sexual abuse-Domestic violence workshops Lambaré-1999-	CEDAI Overall Attendance Center for help and rehabilitation of domestic violence sexual abuse-incest-commercial and non commercial exploitation traffic pornography and violations	Secretariat of Social Action of the Executive Office			To increase knowledge in strategies for sexual violence and abuse
Prevention of Sexual abuse and Domestic Violence workshops Lambaré-2001-					same as above
Workshops on Prevention and attention to sexual abuse, incest, sexual exploitation in Homes for Girls - Tesapé Porá y San Jose de Villarrica- 2001					same as above
Family planning and reproductive health	MPH, SW	UNFPA			To contribute in coverage extension of the SR services
Reproductive Health Education and Services at the National Police	National Police	UNFPA			To contribute to adolescent education process in rural area
Sexual Education for young couples in the rural sector	Education and Technical Training Center for peasants CECTEC	UNFPA			To improve the quality of life of young and adult
Education on population, development and reproductive health in the Armed Forces of Paraguay	Armed Forces of Paraguay	UNFPA			To enlarge the coverage of health service and improve the quality of it
Reproductive health strengthening Program of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare	Direction of Health Programs at the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare	UNFPA			Improvement of Paraguayan society life quality through a better reproductive health
Local Training Women monitoring in Reproductive Health and Domestic violence prevention	SW	UNFPA			
Strengthening of local and community service to assist domestic violence victims	Base Educativa y Comunitaria de Apoyo	FIG - Canada	3years		Community members intervene in domestic violence cases
Woman, family and enterprise: The challenge of roles harmonization.	Women for Democracy	UNFPA - Farmacenter	4months	12	To improve life quality of Farmacenter's employees

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Demands and proposals: Agenda for candidates to municipalities (2001)	Women for Democracy	Fondo Canada	2months	4	To elaborate a local Agenda with community participation
Socio-demographic characteristics of women permitted abortion in a hospital of Asunción	CDE	Municipality of Asunción	2000-2001		Study on the social characteristics of the women permitted abortion
Health service improvement	MSPBS	UNICEF	2000-2002		To promote health service for the mothers and children
Nutrition	MSPBS- IDN	UNICEF	2000-2002		To check the nutrition level of women in the reproductive age
Integral Health Program for women	Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare	UNICEF PSM UNFPA	1998-2001		Strengthening family planning service for all
Family Planning- Reproductive Health	Paraguayan Center of Population Studies PCPS	Family Planning International Federation FPIF. Japan Embassy USAID.	continuous		To offer Integral reproductive health attendance for the women
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery					
Program for the rural communities	Centro Paraguay de Cooperatives (CPC)	Organización Intereclesiástica para la Cooperación al Desarrollo (ICCO)	3months		To improve the use of common area in the rural sector to obtain food and income.
Program of strengthening rural communities	Centro Paraguayo de Cooperativas (CPC)	Proyecto MAG/DIN ACAP/BBI D	6months		To improve market access of peasants families
Agro ecological Diversification and employment generation	BASE ECTA Base: education, communication and alternative technology	AECI Association for Peace and Development	11months	245	To improve life quality level of families beneficiaries.
Agricultural High School	Société la France		continuous	5,00	To provide better agricultural technique for girls and adolescents.
Expert in rural development with gender perspective	Sonia Brucke (Counterpart) Planning Director at SW	JICA	1year	0.1	Design and Reformulation of programs and projects
Strengthening home orchards Project. Agreement 5678/98	SW	Itaipú Binational	Jan. 1999- Oct. 1999		To utilize home orchards with the use of technique to handle soil and vegetable production for family food
Fertility in the rural area	Center of Interdisciplinary Rural Studies CERI	WHO	1996-1998	50	Rural women Empowerment

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Economic Activities					
Interaction for Development	BASE ECTA Base educación,comunicación, tecnología y alternativa	IICO - Holanda	11months	600,000 NFL	To contribute sustainable development of peasants organizations through institutional strengthening
Interaction toward third Millennium	BASE ECTA Base educación,comunicación, tecnología y alternativa	DIAKONI A	12months	40	To contribute sustainable development of peasants organizations through institutional strengthening
Support for the several organizations of Paraguayan in the development process.	BASE ECTA Base educación,comunicación, tecnología y alternativa		7months	53	Training for the youngsters in organizations and leadership with gender perspective
Production and commercialization of medicinal herbs	Fondo de pequeños proyectos		17months	450+ 600HFE+	Support for the diverse organization in the development process
Support for the National Coordination of Rural and Indigenous Female workers (CONAMURI)	CONAMURI	CONAMURI	6months		Preparation of productive projects and training
Red CIDEM PRY/B7-310/95/41	Red CIDEM	European Communities Commission	5years	10,300,000 Ecu	To promote rural women's participation in the country's development
Sawing workshop Project Agreement 5928/99	SW	Itaipú Binational	Oct. 1999- Nov. 2000		Professional sawing workshop in the Mercosur context
Sausage industry Project Agreement 5929/99	SW	Itaipú Binational	Oct. 1999- Set. 2000		To utilize existing raw material to make sausages
Sawing and Computation workshop Project. Agreement 6539/2001	SW	Itaipú Binational	Nov. 2001- June 2002		Training of sawing and computing for the youngsters
Qualification for youngsters looking for the first employment, SW – Ministry of Labor and Justice Agreement: BID N° 851/OC-PR	SW	MJT/BID	Jan. 2000- April 2001		Support for the youth through bonus and training
Qualification Agency “ SW and Ministry of Labor and Justice. Agreement BID N° 851/OC-PR y el ATN/MH 4670 -PR	SW	MJT/BID	Oct. 2001- Dec. 2001		To distribute qualifying bonuses to workers in the micro enterprise, etc.
Implementation of a system of production and commercialization of ecologic quality products	Alter Vida Studies and qualification on eco development Center	IICO and European Union	Oct. 1998 July 2002 (Two parts)	600,000 Fl 420,000 Ecu	Training for the gender equity
Strategy and actions for the sustainable development of Asunción Metropolitan Region	REMA	AVINA	2years	365 270	Investments promotion for sustainable development

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Others					
Program Coordination Support	Direction of International Technical Cooperation I -Secretariat of Ténichal Planification	UNFPA			To improve the administration of program and use of the resources for the program
Development and institutionalization support to the overall youngsters attention service (SAIA) en Guairá	Paraguayan Red Cross -Guaira	UNFPA			Strengthening of the capacity of adolescents for the reproductive health services
Overall adolescent attention for Fernando de la Mora Municipality	PRO FAMILY	UNFPA			To provide services and education related to adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health problems and Family Planning
Support to the activities of the Statistics, Surveys and Census General Direction (DGEEC) in the 2002 Census preparatory tasks	General Direction of Statistics, Surveys and Census	UNFPA			Support for the preparatory activities of the 2002 National Population and Housing Census
Gender equity advocacy campaign	Colectivo de mujeres 25 de noviembre	Acción ecuménica sueca Diakonía	2years	25	To obtain a society without exclusions through gender equity.
Active Participation of women from Asunción Municipality (2000)	Women for Democracy	Acción ecuménica sueca Diakonía	7months	5	Strengthening female leadership of women in municipalities from gender perspective
Active Participation of women from the Municipalities of Central Department. (2001)	Women for Democracy	Acción ecuménica sueca Diakonía	1year	22	
Agenda of women of Pte. Hayes for local action (2001)	Women for Democracy	Acción ecuménica sueca Diakonía	11months	10	
Regional Pilot Program for domestic violence against women prevention and assistance	Fundación Kuña Aty	SW, IDB	75days	11	To develop skills and attitudes for actions on prevention and attention on domestic violence victims of public employees
Legal support to violated women	Fundación Kuña Aty	CIDA	24 months	37	To give legal and psychological attendance to the victims of violence
Attention, training and promotion of women	Fundación Kuña Aty	SCA	18months	46,077,196 Pesetas	To contribute and promote equal opportunities for women in extreme poverty situation
Groups of attention to female victims of violence	Fundación Kuña Aty	CIDA	24months	158	To promote women empowerment through the perspective of human rights, self esteem and self control in crisis situation.
Awareness campaign and diffusion related to women rights in Paraguay	Fundación Kuña Aty	GTZ	15months		Information delivery to women victims of violence in nearby areas 12 suburbs where Kuña Aty operates.

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Help to women that suffered domestic violence	Fundación Kuña Aty	DIBEN	12months	94	To give help to the abused women
To improve gender equity in cooperatives	National Commission of cooperative women	Centro Cooperativo Sueco SCC	4years		To decrease gender inequality, to increase number of women in organizations
Information and documentation about women	CDE	Helvetas-ICCO	1999-		To analyze historic and contemporary information about female situation in Paraguay
Female leadership in Paraguay (II part)	CDE	SW	1year		To analyze the factors limiting female leadership in Paraguay
Female leadership in Paraguay (III part)	CDE	SW	1year		A Paraguayan society profile based on attitudes and opinions on female leaderships
Active citizen promotion among women	CDE	PROLID-BID	1year		Distribution of knowledge about human rights
Women's history	CDE	ICCO, Women Dep. CDE	1996-		To include women's history in the history of Paraguay
Situation of the region: Women and the means of communication. (Regional project in 4countries of South Cone)	CDE	Consultoría para WACC	1year		To analyze female representation and the treatment they receive in the means of communication
Accomplished agreements Index (Regional project)	CDE	FLACSO-CHILE	1999-2000		To elaborate a national report on the accomplished agreements Index in Beijing 95
National Survey on Domestic Violence.	CDE	ACDI	2000-2001		To analyze information on life options, knowledge, attitudes and experience of Paraguayan population related to domestic violence
Implementation Platform of Action Beijing- (Second part)	SW	UNIFEM -	June 1998- Oct. 1998		Public policies support to gender equality in a sustainable development
Follow up to Beijing Platform for Action - (Third part)	SW	SW /UNDP/ CMP	August 1999 -June 2000		Research on the Platform for Action implementation in Paraguay
Unified National Register on the domestic violence impact	SW	CIDA	Jan. 1999- July 2001		To create a qualify group for a Canadian information register
Formation and qualification for prevention and treatment of violence against women	SW	CIDA	Jan. 2000- Dec. 2001		Training for the police and health personnel to deal with battered and abused women
Qualification of local monitors in Reproductive Health and domestic violence PAR/00/P01	SW	UNFPA	April 2000- Dec. 2001		To improve reproductive health for a responsible practice of sexuality in adolescent
Pilot Regional Program on domestic violence prevention, and attendance ATN/SF 5425 RG	SW	IDB	1997-2000		To establish and try effective models of solution for the women suffering violence

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Strengthening, following up and coordination of SW plans and programs	SW	GTZ	2000-2001		To assure the implementation of the National Plan of Equal Opportunities for women
Special measures for abuse prevention	RED NAMI, NGOs	UNICEF	2000-2002		To promote family and institutional child abuse policies and attendance to the victims.
Family identity	Pastoral del niño	UNICEF	2000-2002		To promote civil register of children
Alternative participation and communication in local management with gender perspective.	Alter Vida Studies and qualification on eco development Center	Development and Peace (Canada)	2001-2004	23	Strengthening of civil society organization, especially women, for leadership in their communities
To influence civil society on public power (ISPP)	Studies and qualification on eco development Center	Agreement of the Inter-American Net on Democracy (IND)/ USAID	15months	63	To contribute to strengthen ISPP for sustainable development and gender equity.
Project for institutional support	Studies and qualification on eco development Center	IICO	2000-2003	300	Institutional strengthening of gender and environment program
Education for reproductive health	MPH, SW	UNFPA			
Support to the construction and evaluation of the Plan of Equal Opportunities	Project on PLANNING Sustainable Development PLANDES	GTZ	2000-2001		To analyze the inter-institutional system of the civil society
Qualification on leadership and strengthening of boys, girls, and adolescent workers (ONATS) CDI-GRUPA	Calle Escuela - Rondas y GRUPA (Through the technical group)	SW with IDB support	1999-2000		To qualify on themes like adolescents, children rights, the State formation, labor market, organizations, etc.
Qualification workshops on boys girls and adolescents on mental health.	Global Infancia y Coordination of children and adolescents rights	Government of Central, Municipality of Capiatá	1999-2000		To qualify the Government of Central Department and the Capital City in themes like adolescence and childhood
Reform of the system of psychosocial and legal attendance to children of the National Home of the Minor (Atyha -Global Infancia	“Atyha2 (Alternative Center for mental Health.	BID -NATC, AMAR, EU, y de la Secretaría de Acción Social	2000-2001		To council, qualify and direct of human resources to take care children
Handbook of Protection Entities. Design of alternatives homes for abandoned children and abuse situation. Project AMAR	RONDAS (Group Construction on Psychosocial perspectives)	Proyecto AMAR 2000			To provide information to take care of the infants

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Handbook of family protection. Programs and qualifying materials design for substitute and transitory families Project AMAR	RONDAS	Proyecto AMAR 2000			To provide information for the recipient of family program to attend children in the community
Communitarian Qualification Design for working at the communities in the Bañado Suburb	RONDAS - Base-Is	Proyecto AMAR 2000			
Creation, organization and follow up the Department of voluntaries of the Minor National Home	RONDAS				Direct attention to children and communitarian events and needs.
Counseling to the National Center for Adoptions as a Protection Entity	RONDAS	UNICEF	2001		Diagnosis of situation of the center coverage
Qualification and FOLLOW UP TO PROTECTION ENTITIES	RONDAS and Ministry of Justice and Labor	Project AMAR 2000, Secretarat of Social Actino and EU	2001		Functional training for the new model of implementation
Educational training of Itagua Education Center	RONDAS Construyendo en Grupos Perspectivas Psicosociales	Proyecto AMAR. Secretaría de Acción Social and EU	2000-2002		training on 32 educators of CEI (Centro Educativo Itagua) for the introduction of educational model
Workshop for the leadership training in the communities of Bañado	RONDAS	Proyecto AMAR. Secretaría de Acción Social and EU	2001		Qualification in leadership and dynamics of groups.
Program for the children's right working as domestic servants	Global Infancia	CIDA	1 year	58	Strengthening of girls working in other homes
Improvement of physical and psychological health of children and adolescents socially exploited in Asunción	Luna Nueva	CIDA	2 years	64	
Gender equity project in Paraguay. Violence against women.	Luna Nueva - Gobal Invancia -CDE	CIDA	1999-2004		Active women participation social, economic, political, environmental development
Program formation of democratic institutions II ATN/SF - 6384 - PR.		IDB	3years	29	To support the National Congress to incorporate gender perspective in Laws and projects design

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Planning of decentralization and participation for the sustainable development		UNDP	10months	15	promotion of civil participation
Promotion of women and organizational formation (Dptos. de Guairá y Caazapá)		Fondos Canadá	12months	15	To qualify leaders in female peasants commissions to design and obtain productive projects
Pilot Program of training for fathers, mothers and related personnel		Proyecto AMAR. C.E.E.- Central government	4months	6	Awareness and qualification directed to parents, mothers and communities with high risks in Asunción and surrounding areas
Tesaira		GTZ	2001-2004		Cooperation to health, education, youth institutions, as well as Departmental Government and Municipalities

5. WID/Gender Information Sources

5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs Related to WID/Gender

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address	
International Organization	UNDP		Visión Conjunta de la Situación de Paraguay 2001	Mcal. López y Sarabi Edificio Naciones Unidas Teléfono: 611 980 Fax: 611 981 Email.:registry.py@undp.org	
	IDB	Regional Program Pilot of Prevention and assistance to domestic violence.		Calle Caballero No. 221, Piso 2 Asunción, araguay Telefax: 492-061 E-mail Cof/cpr@iadb.org	
	EU			Montevideo Uruguay	
	JICA	Expert on Rural Development with gender perspective		EEdificio Ayfra 11 piso, Pdte.Franco y Ayolas(tel) 021-491-154/7, 021-495-234(fax) 021- 448-152, 021- 494-800 info@jica.org.py www.jica.org.py	
	UNFPA	1. Education on Population, Development, Reproductive Health for the Army of Paraguay, National Police	Population of Paraguay 1999 DGEEC Y FNUAP		Avda. Mcal. López esq. Saraví Telfax. 614 442 E-mail: unfpa.py@undpa.org
		2. Support to the Program Coordination			
		3. Support to Development and institution building of the adolescent overall attention service (SAIA) en Guairá, Municipality of Fernando de la Mora			
4. Rural young couples sexual education					
5. Strengthening of the MPHSW reproductive health Program					
6. Support to the GDSSC in the 2002 Census preparatory activities.					
7. Qualification of local female monitors in reproductive health and violence prevention”					
UNICEF	1. Improving girls education in Paraguay			Avda. Mcal. López esq. Saraví Telfax. 611 007/8 611 015 E-mail: asuncion@undpa.org	
	2. Health service improvement				
	3. Nutrition				
	4. Improvement and enlargement of initial education				
	5. Special measures for abuse prevention				
	6. Education in Sexual children abuse exploitation				
	7. Family identity				

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
International Organization (Continued)	GTZ	Awareness and spreading campaign related to women rights in Paraguay		Tte. 1° Jara Troche 612 222638/226867 evi.gruber@gtzparaguay.org
	CIDA	Working girls in third party homes, strengthened in their rights to live with the family and community, without discrimination and protected against damaging domestic work Strengthening physical and psychological health in girls and adolescents victims of sexual exploitation in Asunción. Equality Gender Fund FIG - 2 phase . Coordinator FIG -PY Manuelita Escobar. Orientato Rajani Alexander (ACDI) Sonia Brücke (SW) y Graziella Corvalán (ONGS)		Teléfonos: 294 950 0971 975170 E-mail islaverde@qunata.com.py
Government Organization	SW	National Program for equal opportunities and results for women in education		15 de Agosto y Haedo 1° Pis Telefax: 494 431 Fax: 494 352 e-mail: sec.mujer-sec@sce.cnc.una.py
		Implementation Platform of Action Beijing- (Second part)		
		Follow up to Beijing Platform for Action – (Third part)		
		Unified National Register on the domestic violence impact		
		Decreasing inequalities in classrooms in the context of teacher qualification		
		Formation and qualification for prevention and treatment of violence against women		
		Qualification of local monitors in Reproductive Health and domestic violence PAR/00/P01		
		Equal opportunities and results in Education for women Project		
		Education for Development Project Agreement 56676/98 (V Part)		
		Sawing workshop Project Agreement 5928/99		
		Sausage industry Project Agreement 5929/99		

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
Government Organization (Continued)	SW (Continued)	Strengthening home orchards Project. Agreement 5678/98		
		Agreement 6141/2000 VI Project Education for Development		
		Sawing and Computation workshop Project. Agreement 6539/2001		
		Qualification for youngsters looking for the first employment, SW – Ministry of Labor and Justice Agreement: BID N° 851/OC-PR		
		“ Qualification Agency “ SW and Ministry of Labor and Justice. Agreement BID N° 851/ OC-PR y el ATN/MH 4670 -PR		
		Pilot Regional Program on domestic violence prevention, and attendance ATN/SF 5425 RG		
		Strengthening, follow up and coordination of SW plans and programs.		
	Equal Opportunities and Results for Women in Education (PRIOME)	Project of equal educational opportunity for women (PRIMOME)		15 DE Agosto 715 Edificio Glira Piso 1 Telefax: 494 431 Fax: 494 352 e-mail: sec.mujer-sec@sce.cnc.una.py
	Vice Minister of Industry and Commerce			España entre Estados Unidos y Tacuary
	Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare.	Women Integral Health Program		Pettirossi y Brasil Teléfono 201 807 201 679. E-mail: dgpas mspb.gov.py
Research Institute	Paraguayan Center for Sociological Studies	Active women promotion as citizens		Eligio Ayala 973 Telefax:443-734/440-885 :446-617 e-mail: cpes@cpes.org.py
	Research Institute in Health Sciences, National University of Asuncion (IICS-UNA)	History of Women female prison "Buen Pastor". Background of drug use.		Río de la Plata y Lagerenza Telefax:421-312/423-618 :422-029/480-185 e-mail: csocial@iics.una.py
	Population and Development Department Economic Sciences Division, National University (DEPyD)	Regional situation of women and the means of communication in 4 countries in the South Cone		Rura Mcal. Estigarribia Km. 11 Telefax: 585-566/8

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
Research Institute (Continued)	Documentation and Studies Center DSC	Regional project on accomplished agreements		Cerro Corá 1426 e/ Pai Pérez y Perú Tel.: 225 000 204 295 Fax: 213 246 E-mail cde@cde.org.py
		Socio demographic, reproductive and medical characteristics of women admitted in a hospital for abortion in Asunción		
		National Survey on Domestic violence		
		Socio demographic, reproductive and medical characteristics of women admitted in a hospital for abortion in Asunción		
		Information and documentation about women		
		Female leadership in Paraguay (II part)		
		Female leadership in Paraguay (III part)		
		Active citizen promotion among women		
		Women's history		
		Situation of the region: Women and the means of communication. (Regional project in 4 countries of South Cone)		
		Accomplished agreements Index (Regional project)		
		National Survey on Domestic Violence.		
NGOs	Paraguayan Center of Cooperatives (CPC)	Program of strengthening rural colonies		Oliva 1019 Edif. Lider V, 2° Piso, Ofic.22 Telefax: 498-602 e-mail: cpc@quanta.com.py
	Center of Rural Education and Technology (CECTEC)	Network center of Initiative and Development for the women of Paraguay PRY/B7-310/95/41		Manual Dominguez 1040 Telefax: 201-512 e-mail: cectec@sce.cnc.una.py
	Paraguayan Center of Population Studies (CEPEP)	Counseling for Equity-Gender and Social Development Commission at National Congress		Juan E. O'Leary esq. Manduvirá Edif. El Dorado - Piso 8 Telefax: 497 503 444 842 E-mail: cepep@pla.net.py
	Service for Education and Women's Studies (SEFEM)	Programa de Fortalecimiento de las Instituciones Democráticas II ATN/SF - 6384 - PR.		Defensa Nacional 699 595-21-223081 sefem(a)sce.cnc.una.py
	Education and Community Support (BECA)	Strengthening of local and community service to assist domestic violence victims		Tte. Alcides González 1144 c/Encarnación Teléfono: 557.190 Telefax:556.990 beca@sce.cnc.una.py

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
NGOs (Continued)	Women for Democracy (MxD)	State of the Art on gender studies in Paraguay 1900-2000. Red CIDEM 2000		Paraguay Independiente e/ Colón - Edif. Colón 1 Torre 2 Piso 4° Dpto. C Telefax: 201-966 e-mail: csilvero@ul58.una.py famaraz@email.com.py
	Promotion Women Center (PROMUR)	Project on credit evaluation on gender in the Oriental region of Paraguay (Gender) Global Program on credit for micro enterprises (gender) 2001		Kubitscheck 750 Telefax: 204-490/214-854 e-mail: promur@quanta.com.py
	RED CIDEM	BASE ECTA-CDE Development alternative policies for rural development (virtual seminar 2001)		Pte. Franco esq. Ayolas Edif, AIFRA, Floor 10. Bloque A Teléfono 497 815 Fax: 494 157 E-mail Cidem@ cidem.org.py
	Ministry of Industry and Commerce/Enterprise Support Center (CEPAE)			Cap. Pedro Villamayor esq. Nicolás Billof Telefax: 513-531/7 513-538 e-mail: cepae@pla.net.py
	RONDAS Group Construction on Psychosocial perspectives	Qualification Project in leadership and strengthening of children and adolescent workers (ONATS) CDI-GRUPA (Grupo of psicodrama of Asunción)		Dr. Luis Zanotti Cavazzoni 253 e/ Tte. Cocco y El Dorado. Teléfono: 202 819 E-mail rondas@hotmail.com
		Qualification workshops in children and adolescents rights on mental health		
		Reform of the system of psicosocial and legal attendance to children of the National Home of the Minor (Atyha -Global Infancia		
		Handbook of Protection Entities. Design of alternatives homes for abandoned children and abuse situation. Project AMAR		
Handbook of Protecting families. Programs and qualifying materials design for substitute and transitory families Project AMAR				
Qualification of community design for working at the Bañado suburb.				
Creation, organization and follow up of the Department of the National Home of the Minor voluntaries				

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
NGOs (Continued)	RONDAS Group Construction on Psychosocial perspectives (continued)	Counseling to the Adoption National Center for the Protection Entity		
		Follow up and qualification to Protection entities “Ara Pyahu”		
		Permanent qualification of the Education Center Itagua Educativo Itagua educators		
		Leaders qualification workshops of neighbor’s commissions at the Bañado area.		
	Global Infancia	Working girls in third party homes, strengthened in their rights to live with the family and community, without discrimination and protected against damaging domestic work		Sacramento 715 Teléfono: 614 117 220 767 E-mail: golbal@pla.net.py
LUNA NUEVANEW MOON	Strengthening physical and psychological health in girls and adolescents victims of sexual exploitation in Asunción.		Gral. Díaz 765 c/ Ayolas Telefax: 444 105 E-mail: lunanue@supernet.com.py	
Center of Interdisciplinary Rural Studies CERI			Cruz del Defensor 1816 c/ José Marti Bo. Tembetary Teléfon fax 607 580 E-mail: ceri@quanta.com.py	
Consultants	Lic. María Victoria Hekle	RED CIDEM: Gender and income generation for women in Asunción and Metropolitan Area 2001.CEDAW 2001. Domestic Violence analysis in Asunción and Metropolitan area 1998		Defensa Nacional 699y Tte. Morales, Las Mercedes Teléfono 223 081 Fax: 223 081 E-mail: sefem@sce.cnc.una.py
	Lic. Cristina H. Arrom	Prevention, sexual abuse, children’s abuse, domestic violence workshop participation–Lambaré- 1999-		Río de la Plata y Lagerenza Telefax: 421-312/423-618 : 422-029/480-185
	Dra. Carmen Colazo	Prevention and abuse, domestic violence- Lambaré-2001-		Azara 6109 Telefax: 501-707 e-mail: carmen@quanta.com.py
	Graziella Corvalán	Prevention, sexual abuse, children’s abuse, domestic violence workshop participation Girls Homes Tesapé Porá y San Jose de Villarrica- 2001	Women and Employment in frontier areas of MERCOSUR impact. SW 1999.	Molas López 680 Telefax: 604 917 Fax: 446617 E- mail. Gracor@conexion.com
	Mirtha Rivarola Franco	Regional Program Regional Pilot Prevention, sexual abuse, children’s abuse, domestic violence workshop participation		Domicilo: Mac. Arthur 286 Tel.: 602-835 Oficina: Eligio Ayala 973 Tele: 443-734/440-885 Fax:446-617 e-mail: mirthariv@quanta.com.py

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
Consultants (Continued)	Genoveva Ocampos Sociologist.	Legal support to battered women		Patria 765 c/ San Francisco Tel: 212 206 e-mail: gocampos@highway.com.py
	Ester Prieto Lawyer,	Women Attendance, qualification and promotion	Paraguay: Women and development in Paraguay (Synthesis)1999. UNDP-PWC-WS	Facundo Machain, N° 5792, Asunción Teléfono: 602 842 E-mail: esther@mmail.com.py
	CLARA SUSANA TORRES			Aquidabán 1710 – Lambaré, Telefax: oficina:(595 21) 371 835 y 371 902 - Part. 905 971 E.mail: susjor@pla.net.py
	Heve Elizabeth Otero.	Adviser on social projects evaluation; Coordinator of the Qualification workshop: Supervisor of attendance and children abuse workshop		Dr. Luis Zanotti Cavazzoni 253 e/ Tte. Cocco y El Dorado. Teléfono: 202 819 E-mail rondas@hotmail.com
Foundations	Fundación CEDAI	Strengthening institutional Project CEDAI-B114		Av.Quinta 147 c/Ntra.Sra de la Asunción Teléfono: 371-902 y 371 835 E-mail: susjor@pla.net.py
		Groups of women to attend victims of violence CEDAI-B115		
Awareness and diffusion related to women rights in Paraguay. CEDAI-B116				
	Kuña Aty Foundation	Attendance to women suffered from domestic violence.		Juan Arce Rojas 1219 y Teodoro S.Mongelós – Asunción Teléfono 226793 - 208641 katy@conexión.com.py
		Agro ecological Diversification and employment generation. Peasant organization at Caaguazu Department		
		Interaction for Development		
		Interaction toward third Millennium		
		Production and commercialization of medicinal herbs		
		To support several organizations of Paraguayan society poor sectors in the development process.		

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
Foundations (Continued)	BASE ECTA Base: education, communication and alternative technology	Production and commercialization of medicinal herbs		Defensores del Chaco 350 c/ Cnel. Romero y España - San Lorenzo Teléfono: 576786/ 585626 E-mail: basecta.basecta.org.py
		Interaction for Development		
		Interaction toward third Millennium		
		To support several organizations of Paraguayan society poor sectors in the development process.		
		Agro ecological Diversification and employment generation. Peasant organization at Caaguazu Department		
		Evaluation and follow up qualifications to professionals that assist cases of domestic violence. Prevention, sexual abuse ,incest. Coordinator I ^a Course to take care violent man 2000/01		
Others	National Commission of Women in Cooperatives	To improve gender equity in cooperatives		José Asunción Flores 3481 c/ Solar Guaraní Teléfono: 228 147/ 228 148
	Proyecto Planificación Del Desarrollo Sostenible PLANDES	Support to the Construction and evaluation of the Plan of Equal Opportunities		Presidente Franco y Ayolas 495394 plandes@highway.com.py

5-2 List of Reports and References Related to WID/Gender

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Education and Training			
Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos, Estudio sobre Bilingüismo en el marco de la Reforma Educativa, Asunción, 107 p.	CPES, MEC, MECES	1998	CPES
Consejo Nacional de Educación y Cultura, Líneas fundamentales de la Educación Media, Asunción, , 55 p.	CONEC	2001	CONEC
Dávalos, Miriam y Z. Sosa, “Análisis de Educación en los Censos”, En: Población y Desarrollo, Año IX, p.39-47.	Facultad de Ciencias Económicas, UNA, FNUAP	1998	UNA -FAC
CD Anuario Triptico y Regionales. Estadística Educativas.	MEC.	1999	MEC
Venegas, Claudia, “El Presupuesto de Educación. Un enfoque de Prioridades” En: ACCION Revista de Reflexión y Diálogo, No. 219,	CERPAG	2001	CEPAG
Health and Medicine			
2) Betancourt, Josceline, Análisis de situación sobre el maltrato infantil, Red Nacional del Maltrato Infantil, UNICEF, BECA, Asunción	UNICEF	1999	UNICEF
Paraguay Indicadores de Mortalidad – 1998, Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social, Oficina de Planificación y Evaluación, OPS, OMS, Asunción, Paraguay,	MSPBS	2000	MSPBS
19) Paraguay Encuesta Nacional de Salud Materno Infantil: 1998 Informe Final, Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Población, USAID, Asunción,	MSPBS	1999	MSPBS
Paraguay Situación de la Alimentación y Nutrición del Paraguay, Instituto Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición, Ministerio de salud Pública y Bienestar Social, Documentos Técnicos, No. 1, Asunción	MSPBS	2000	MSPBS
21) Paraguay Bases Teóricas y Técnicas de las Guías Alimentarias del Paraguay, Documento Técnico No,3, Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social, Instituto Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición, Asunción	MSPBS	2001	MSPBS
Vasquez de Guanes, Alicia, “El proceso de descentralización de los servicios de salud en el Paraguay” En: Pobreza y Gestión Social en el Paraguay, INDES-BID-SAS, Asunción.	INDES-BID-SAS	2000	INDES -BID
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries			
Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos “Evaluación del componente Mujer del Proyecto de Crédito de la Región Nororiental 1993-2000, FIDA 310 PG”			FIDA
Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos, Proyecto de Crédito de la Región Nororiental, Proyecto FIDA 310-PG “Evaluación del Componente Mujer del Proyecto 1993-2000”, Informe de investigación, Asunción.		2001	FIDA
Galeano, Luis y D. Rivarola, “La pobreza rural en el Paraguay” En: Pobreza y Gestión Social en el Paraguay, INDES-BID-SAS.	INDES-BID-SAS.	2000	INDES -BID
JICA, Estudio de la evaluación por organización sobre pobreza género de la Cooperación de JICA en el sector agrícola y forestal. Informe Final, Junio 2000.	JICA	2000	JICA
Rivarola, Mirtha, “La Mujer Rural. Aspectos relevantes de su situación”, Revista ACCION, No. 188,	CEPAG	1998	CEPAG
Genoveva Ocampos Políticas Alternativas de desarrollo rural sustentable.(seminario virtual de la RED Rural 2001) Asunción	BASE-ECTA	2001	BASE-ECTA

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Economic Activities			
Corvalán, Graziella y Rodolfo Elías, Mujer y Empleo en Areas de Frontera: Impacto del MERCOSUR, Secretaría de la Mujer, Asunción, 1999	SW	1999	SW
Foro de Economía, Coyuntura Económica 2000. Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos, 3er. Trimestre, 2000, No. 129	CPES	2000	CPES
Heikel Ma. Victoria "Paraguay: La calidad del empleo de las Mujeres" En: ¿Mas y Mejores Empleos para las Mujeres? La experiencia de los países del MERCOSUR y Chile, pag. 267-342, Ed. Elena Valenzuela y G. Reinecke, OIT, Santiago Chile,	OIT	2000	OIT
CD. Encuesta Permanente de Hogares 1999. DGEEC. Asunción 2001.	Dirección General de Estadísticas Encuestas y Censos, FNUAP	2001	DGEEC
CD. Anuario Estadístico 1999. DGEEC. Asunción 2001.	MEC	2001	MEC
Social Development			
Bareiro, Line y Clyde Soto, Vencer a la Adversidad. Historias de Mujeres líderes, Asunción	Secretaría de la Mujer	1999	SW
CCA Visión Conjunta de la situación de Paraguay, Sistema de Naciones Unidas, Asunción, , 87+Anexos.	Naciones Unidas	2001	Naciones Unidas
Comisión de Equidad, Género y Desarrollo Social. Informe Anual 2001 Programa de Fortalecimiento de las instituciones democráticas II. Convenio ATN/SF 6384-PR. Congreso Nacional, BID Componente Género y Participación de la Mujer, 137 p.	Congreso Nacional, BID	2001	Congreso Nacional
Secretaría de la Mujer, Liderazgo para Mujeres de Organizaciones Comunitarias.	SW	1998	SW
Serie de manuales de Capacitación No.3, SM de la Presidencia de la Rca.	SW	1998	SW
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◆ Contracted consultants & interviewed people

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Miriam Gonzáles Coordineiro of women	Cerro Corá 1426 c/ Paí Pérez
Mechega Silvero MXD women for Democracy	Member of MxD
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Sottoli Susana	UNICEF

7. Definitions

<Technical Terms>

Gender

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

Informal sector

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

WID (Women in Development)

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

Reproductive health/rights

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

Empowerment

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

Affirmative action

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

Access and control

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

Reproductive activity

Activity to "reproduce for the next generation" including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

<Indicators>

Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

Gini index

Aggregate numerical measures of income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Percentage of Women's Income

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

Total fertility rate

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

Under-one mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

Under-five mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth

Maternal mortality rate

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

Percentage of infants with low birth weight

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under-five infants having diarrhea

Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.