

# FINAL REPORT

## **BOLIVIA: Country Gender Profile**

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### BOLIVIA

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## **List of Abbreviations**

### **BOLIVIA**

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CNPV	Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda National Population and Housing Census
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribe
EIS	Educational Information System
ENDSA	Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud National Research in Health and Demography
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization, UN
GAD	Gender And Development
NHIS	National Health Information System
HIV/AIDS	Human-Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ILO	International Labor Organization
MECOVI	Encuesta de Medición de Condiciones de Vida Living Conditions Measurement Research
NIE	National Institute of Statistics
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
UDAPE	Unidad de Análisis de Políticas sociales y económicas Unit of Social and Economic Policies
UNDP	United Nations Development Programs
SUMI	Seguro Universal Materno Infantil Universal Maternal and Child Ensurance
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
VMW	Vice Ministry of Women
WID	Women in Development
WHO	World Health Organization

# 1. Basic Profile

## 1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

### Economic Indicators source:1, 3\* & 4\*\*)

GNI/Capita (US\$)	Growth rate of real GDP*	GDP Implicit deflator	Gini index**	Aid/GNI
2.762 ('04)	3.91 ('05)	290.28 ('05)	0.606 ('02)	63.8%('05)
884 ('02)	2.58 ('01)	227.45 ('04)	0.579 ('99)	52.2% ('02)

### Demographic Indicators source: 1)

Total (millions)	% of female population	% of urban population	Population growth rate	Total Global Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy	
					Male	Female
8.274.325 ('01)	50.16	62.42	2.74 (01)	3.8 ('04)	63 ('04)	66 ('04)
6.420.792 ('92)	50.60	57.55	2.11(92)	4.4 ('01)	61 ('00)	64 ('00)

### Public Sector Expenditure by sectors source: 2)

	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others
2005	47.360	35.790	NA	NA	42.71
2002	65.452	85.754	NA	NA	44.97

### Industry/GDP source: 2)

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
2005	14.46%	16.79%	16.65%
2000	14.21%	16.54%	16.74%

### Labor Indicators source: 1, 4\*

total	Total No.	Unemployment Rate*	Minimum wage	female	% of total	Unemployed-ment Rate	Minimum wage
1992	2.493.472	4.33 ('99)	460 ('03)	1996		2.20	460 ('03)

### Proportion of workers source: 1)

male	Agriculture	Industry	Service	female	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1992	63.30	82.16	41.27	1992	36.70	17.89	58.73

### Women in decision-making source: 5)

	Member of parliament	Ministries	Deputy	Managers	Technicians
2006	21	4	20		
2004	28	3	24	14522 ('03)	53916 ('03)

### Laws for Women (the latest ones only)

Universal maternal and child insurance Law 2426	2003
DS 24864 Equal opportunities for men and women	1997
Law 1674 against family and domestic violence	1995

### Ratification and signature of international law for women

Women's Political Rights Convention	2000
Agreement 183 Maternity Protection of ILO	2000
Protocolo Facultativo de la Convención Sobre la Eliminación de Todas las Formas de Discriminación	2000
CEDAW	1999

### Policy of WID

Equal Opportunities National Plan	2004-2007
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### Governmental organization of WID

Vice miinistry of Gender and Generation Affairs	2006
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## References

- 1) National Institute of Statistics. National Census of Population and Housing 1991, 2001
- 2) Ministry of Finance Vice-ministry of Public Investment and External Financing-National System for Public Investment
- 3) www. UDAPE.gov.bo Economic and Social Performance 2005
- 4) United Nations Development Program (PNUD):2004 National Report on Human Development
- 5) Association of Women Councilors of Bolivia ACOBOL

## 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)
0.45 ('04)	1.62 ('04)	6.7 ('03)
0,38 ('98)	1.3 ('00)	2.42 ('00)

**Child Health** source: 3, 4\*

	Mortality Rate		% of the vaccinated (1-year-old children)*			
	Infant (per1,000)	Under-5 (per1,000)	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles
2003	54	75	86.0	84.0	84.0	90.3
1998	82	110	94.7	89.0	89.0	70.3

**Family planning** source: 3, 4\*

**HIV/AIDS** source: 5)

Contraceptive prevalence rate	Births attendance rate*	Maternal mortality rate (per100,000 )	Age at first marriage (years old)*	Total fertility rate	% age 15-49	Women (No. of age15-49)
60.8 ('04)	67% ('01)	229 (2003)	21(Average.)	3.8 ('03)	65%	277
48.3 ('98)		390 (1994)		4.2 ('98)		

**Nutrition** source: 6, 4\*

**Community health service** source: 6)

% of infants with low birth weight	Oral re-hydration therapy use rate*	Access to safe water		Access to adequate sanitation	
		urban	rural	urban	rural
5.01 (2004)	54% ('04)	86.49%	27.97%	85.93%	38.96%
5.91 (2001)		84.48%	26.00%	77.83%	28.51%

## 1-3 Education Profile

**Commitment to Education** source: 7 Adult literacy rate sources: 7

Education system (years)		Public expenditure on education (as % of)		Total	Male	Female	
Compulsory	Primary	GNP	gov. expenditure				
NA	8	5.5 ('00)	14.7 ('00)	2001	86.72	93.06	80.65
		7.0% ('05)	5.12 ('05)	1992	79.99	88.16	72.31

**Enrollment Ratio** source: 7, 8\*

	Primary education (Net enrollment ratio)*		Secondary education (Gross enrollment ratio)*		Higher education (Gross enrollment ratio)*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2004	94.1	94.0	77.6	72.9	16.73	13.10
1999	87.9	86.1	51.2	46.1	12.88	9.15

**Female Ratio of Higher Education** source: 7

	Education	Agriculture	Engineering and Technology	Medicine and Natural sciences
2001	56.87	30.72	2.79	62.60
1992	55.81	36.70	4.10	58.11

## References

- 1) Ministry of Health Report 2006
- 2) WHO/PAHO
- 3) National Health Information System (*SINE*)
- 4) [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org)
- 5) National Program for HIV/AIDS
- 6) Bolivia. National Institute of Statistics. National Research in Health and Demography. ENDSA 2003
- 7) Bolivia. National Institute of Statistics. National Population and Housing Census. CNPV 2001- 1992
- 8) Ministry of Education. Educational Information System. 2005

## 2. General Situation of Women and Government Policies on Gender

### 2-1 General Situation of Women in Bolivia

#### General Situation of Women in Bolivia

- 1) In general, the situation of Bolivian women has improved over the last few decades, which can be verified by the all-over social and economic indicators.
- 2) The distinct and diverse situation of Bolivian women is marked by economic and social factors and their ethnic relevance, reflected in the group of indicators.
- 3) With relation to the existing norms, specific standards and norms have been developed and in many cases, these have been mainstreamed, which shows important progress in this field.

#### [General Situation]

Bolivia is located in the heart of South America and has a territorial extension of 1.098.581 km<sup>2</sup>. One of the most important characteristics of Bolivia is the ethnic and cultural wealth of the predominantly indigenous and mixed populations. Furthermore, the diverse ecological strata range from lands at an altitude of 4.000 to 5.000 meters above sea level to Amazonian jungles at less than 200 meters.

In the last few years Bolivia has undergone social and political transformations which paved the way for an indigenous leader to assume the presidency of the country in January 2006. He is promoting significant processes of change, such as the nationalization of hydrocarbon fuels, the establishment of the Constituent Assembly and others, all of which are included in the *National Development Plan, PND*. This Plan regards gender equity as a cross-cutting theme for programs and projects intended to have influence the incidence of violence, the redistribution of resources and the creation of better income and employment opportunities for women. Furthermore, the Plan promotes “de-colonization” as a basic premise for establishing equal opportunities for men and women in the country, independent of their gender or ethnic backgrounds.

These programs and projects are still in the design phase, so this description of the situation of women is based on progress to date and results obtained in former contexts.

The situation of woman is defined by the country’s economic, social and ethnic components. It can be said that in general Bolivian women develop within a patriarchal framework marked by indicators such as the following:

- 72.6% of reported cases of intra-family violence involve women
- Less access to, permanence in and completion of all levels of the educational system
- Lower economic income fundamentally due to their presence in informal sources of labor

- Precarious state of health, with one of the highest maternal mortality rates in Latin America
- Low levels of participation in decision-making activities

On the other hand, the ethnic background of indigenous women invites discrimination and the group of indicators reflects far greater gaps for this social group.

Recent studies demonstrate that the “street girls and adolescents” phenomenon in both rural and urban areas and the young population in general, are taken into account less in public policies.

At the same time, it is important to highlight the opportunities that exist for the advancement of women, because of their great capacity for organization and enterprise, proof of which is the existence of organizations of women that are becoming a greater force in the climate of change in the country.



## 2-2 Government Policy on Gender

### Government Policy in Gender

- 1) Gender equity policies have been the product of aspects of the structural adjustment context, although the situations of instability and permanent changes in the management of the state mechanism have had repercussions.
- 2) In general, the most important achievements are in the field of the recognition of the difference and rights of women, although not necessarily in terms of redistribution. That is, access to resources, productive input, credit, land and other aspects require measures and policies that ensure effective redistribution of resources and benefits.
- 3) The factors making progress possible have largely been the commitments assumed in international conferences, financing from international aid organizations and the actions of the women's movements to obtain permanent attention to their demands.

#### **[Government Policy for Women]**

For the last decade, public gender policies have been developed within a context of macro-economic stability, state modernization and poverty alleviation. The reforms undertaken seek to have an impact on problems of unemployment and income through projects aimed at excluded groups, women among them. That is, women do receive attention, not as citizens or workers but as vulnerable or target groups.

The appraisals of more than ten years of the implementation of gender equity policies in the country coincide in signaling that the model implemented assigns the role of promoters of a change in gender relations and their inclusion on the agenda, to the State and its public policies.

The relationship with civil society organizations, especially women's organizations, has been of a circumstantial nature, above all promoting training events, gathering demands or as beneficiaries of the policies. As a result, women's participation in the definition and implementation of public policies for gender equity has been scarce.

According to the fore-mentioned appraisals, progress on, and the current state of, gender policies have been due to three factors: 1) international norms (forums, summits and conventions) to which the Bolivian state has subscribed 2) the actions of the women's organizations and 3) external financing by international aid agencies

### **[Development Plans for Women]**

During the period 2001-2003, the gender equity policies were developed and implemented in the *National Plan for Gender Equity*, the *Poverty Reduction Program With Relation to Women* and the *National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence*. For the 2003 – 2007 periods, a strategy focused on the citizenship and rights of women contained in the *Women Citizen's Plan* was developed. In 2005, the *National Plan for Public Policies in the Exercise of Full Citizenship for Women* was approved and is still in force. At the present time, and in the framework of the National Development Plan (*PND*), the new *Plan for Gender Equity* is in the process of agreement and elaboration.

Currently public policy on gender equity is encapsulated in the *PND* which centers its strategy on four areas: 1) Dignity 2) Democracy 3) Productivity and 4) Sovereignty. The "Dignity" area includes social protection, health, education, justice, community participation and other aspects, constitutes the social development proposal and implies, "giving new meaning to the conception of social protection through the incorporation of assets and unrestricted access to social services."

Within this framework, the "Reduction of the social, economic, political and cultural gaps caused by gender or generational issues or in the case of persons with diminished capacity" is proposed through two strategies: 1) increasing labor insertion in economic and productive processes and 2) establishing a culture of equity and equality in which access to justice, the exercise of basic rights and a life free from violence is guaranteed (*PND 2006*)

These strategies are materialized in three projects which seek to ensure that 1) women, young people, older adults and persons with diminished capacity are an active part of the economic matrix 2) women and men are trained as leaders for the transformation of the country and 3) the establishment of a National Pact to confront violence towards women, generational groups and persons with diminished capacity.

**[Laws and regulations related to MED / GYD]**

<b>Laws and Regulations</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Contents</b>
Law No. 975	1988	Immobility of women from their work positions during the period of pregnancy and for a year after the child was born
Law 1551 Popular Participation	1994	It promoted the participation of women and men in the formulation, control and follow-up of municipal administration.
Law 1565 Educational Reform	1994	It established gender equity as a principle and as a cross-curricular subject.
Law 1674 Against Violence within the family	1995	It characterized and established prevention mechanisms and sanctions for intra-family violence.
Law 1715. National Institute of Agrarian Reform-INRA Law	1996	It established the application of equity criteria in the distribution, administration, ownership and use of the land in favor of women.
Law of Civil Code abbreviation and family assistance	1997	It introduced reforms to the Family Code, facilitating family assistance and especially common law marriage.
Penal Code	1997	It is partially modified, omitting the term "honest woman" from crimes against sexual freedom.
Law 1984 Elections Regime Reform Law	1997	It established 30% mandatory participation of women in candidate lists
Law 2028 Municipality Law	1999	It includes institutions in charge of protecting gender equity and the establishment of Integral Legal Services in every Municipality through out the country.
Law 3160 Protection Law for the victims of crimes against sexual freedom.	1999	It rates crimes against sexuality and it imposes punishments for crimes that are included in the Criminal Code.
Law 2026 Boy, girl and teenager code	1999	It establishes regulations for attention and protection.
Paid housework Regulation Law	2003	It regulates the rights and obligations of maids
Law 2771.Citizens' groupings and indigenous population Law	2004	It establishes principles of equality and alternation among candidates for City Hall and national elections.

## **2-3 National Mechanism**

### **Vice-Ministry of Gender and Generation Issues**

- 1) Administrative discontinuity has been a characteristic of the state gender mechanism
- 2) Several plans and strategies have been elaborated and implemented since 1994. Some were successful and allowed progress on gender equity in Bolivia
- 3) The actions carried out have been, above all, in the context of political participation, governability and the social areas and less in the economic field.

#### **[Background]**

In 1994, a state gender organism was created through the then Sub-Secretary ship for Gender Affairs as part of the National Secretary ship for Ethnic, Gender and Generational Affairs of the Ministry for Human Development. In 1997, it was converted into the Vice-Ministry for Women's Affairs within the Ministry for Sustainable Development and Planning. In 2006, it became part of the Ministry for Justice as Vice- Ministry for Gender and Generational Affairs.

#### **[National Mechanism]**

The design, approval and application of the public policies for gender equity have been characterized by institutional fragility (on each change of government, the women's movements have mobilized to demand that the gender mechanism hierarchy be maintained and considered within the new state structure), administrative discontinuity (in all governmental periods there have been at least two changes of authorities), the lack of articulation of a gender project within the national development plan (in general, gender equity is considered to be cross-cutting) and services to authenticate the administration.

The normative nature of this mechanism permitted, on the one hand, the promotion and approval of a range of normative and legislative instruments and, on the other, the development of processes to mainstream gender within sectorial policies, especially health and education. At the same time, with a focus on positive action, pilot and focalized projects were carried out in coordination with different civil society instances and organizations.

#### **[Organizational Structure]**

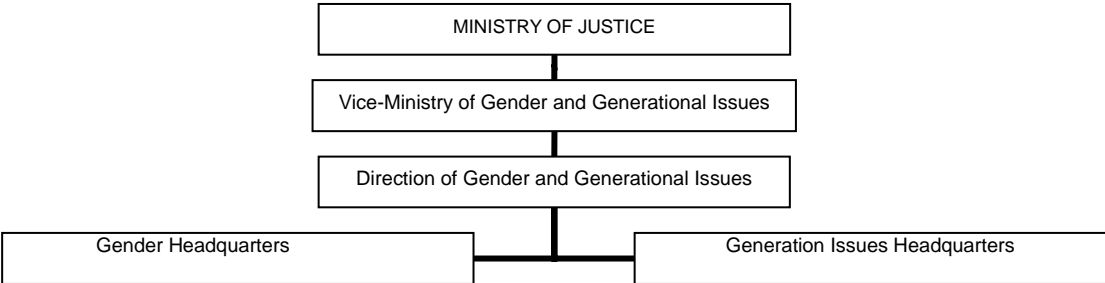
In the new Administration (2006-2011), the State gender mechanism was positioned within the Ministry of Justice and is presided over by an indigenous woman, as is the case of the Vice-Minister. For the first time in Bolivian history, two women of this nature have assumed these positions.

In organizational terms, the State gender mechanism has been integrated with generational issues and those of the population with diminished capacity, hence the name - Vice-Ministry for Gender

and Generational Affairs. This means that the maximum authority in terms of gender does not solely respond to this issue. The Director of Gender and Generational Affairs and the Chief of Gender Issues (see organizational chart) are dependent of this authority. The technical level is in the process of reorganization and institutionalization.

At departmental level, the Departmental Gender Unit dependent on the Departmental Head Office of Sustainable Development was institutionalized and items originally mainly covered by resources from the national mechanism were then covered by the departmental budget.

**Organizational chart of National Mechanism**



**[Main Activities of the Ministry of Gender and Generation Issues]**

The National Plan of Public Policies for the Full Exercise of Women’s Rights, 2004-2007 continues to be the basic document for impelling public policies in gender equity. This plan comprises three dimensions:

- Economic Dimension: Women, economy and land.
- Social Dimension: Violence against women, women and health, training and education of women.
- Governability and Institutional Dimension: political and citizen participation of women, legal reforms and justice with a focus on gender, institutional facts, communication and culture.

As a result of advances made in previous administration periods and based on this proposal, several actions have been implemented in the last few years within a framework of inter-institutional coordination.

## Description of Main Activities

### **Economic Dimension:**

- Implementation of the National Dialogue policy with a gender perspective
- Agreement for the implementation of a program of “inverted fairs” with a focus on gender
- Agreed and signed Plan with the National Federation of Cooperative Miners-FENCOMIN en relation to women in the mining sector (workers recovering metal tailings and cooperative miners).

### **Social Dimension:**

- Impel inter-institutional coordination for the implementation of programs and actions in the educational field: literacy, education, violence prevention in schools, access and permanence of rural girls in schools.
- Implementation of a National Plan against Intrafamily Violence: Approval of a Guide for the treatment of interfamily and sexual violence; implementation of an information system in interfamily violence, strengthening of violence prevention nets with regard to gender.

### **Governability Dimension:**

- Impel political agenda of women
- Impel the legislative agenda of women
- Impel the approval of a minimal agenda of gender equity
- Impel the issuing of identification cards for women under an agreement with the National Police
- Impel the elaboration and treatment of different laws (Law against political harassment and violence, Sexual and Reproductive Rights Law, Law against Improper Treatment of People, Brazil nut Pickers Law and others).
- Construction of an agenda and consultation about the Special Law of Convocation for the Constituent Assembly.
- Implementation of project for the recollection of demands of indigenous women, native women and afro descendant women for presentation to the Constituent Assembly.
- Informative and Educational Process on the energy policy: 18 workshops with their corresponding agreements with the National Electoral Court, Latin American Institute for Development and Social Integration-ILDIS, and the Municipalities of El Alto and La Paz.
- Impel the regulations in reference to municipal investment on gender equity.
- Creation of a monitoring mechanism of gender policies.
- Agreement with the Judicial Institute to incorporate the gender vision into the curriculum of the Institute in Sucre. (Publication through modules)

### 3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

#### 3-1 Education

#### Education

- 1) Greatest progress has been made in primary education in the urban area, the challenge still being access to secondary school and higher studies especially for young people in the rural areas, indigenous people and women.
- 2) Various studies confirm that gender factors such as, expectations regarding future female roles and intra and extra school violence, are factors which de-motivate access and permanence in the school system.
- 3) In the field of technical education, women have access mainly to areas related to computer skills, secretarial work and other areas linked to traditional female roles.

#### [Government Policy]

In 1994, the Educational Reform Law was passed and incorporated gender equity and equal opportunities as part of its principles and purposes. Within this framework, a gender focused mainstreaming process was developed for the primary and secondary school curriculum, in the areas of teacher training and popular participation in education.

Furthermore, the *Project for Access to, and Permanence in School, for Girls in the Rural Areas*, responding to the gaps existing in school enrolment in more than fifty municipalities in the country and the *Program for Violence Prevention in Schools* were implemented.

The Educational Reform process has been controversial, due, above all, to a criticism of the pertinence of teaching reading and writing in native languages, weaknesses in teacher training and scant adjustment of the school curriculum to ethnic and cultural diversity, among others.

In the framework of the current process of change, a *New Law of Bolivian Education: Avelino Siñani and Elizardo Perez* was approved whose pillars are: de-colonization, community practices and intra and inter cultural issues and which is oriented towards productivity. It makes reference to gender equity in the development of a productive and practical-theoretical education as a factor in the integral formation of men and women.

#### [Literacy Education]

The literacy level of the over-fifteen population has increased from 63.2% in 1976 to 86.7% in 2001, notwithstanding the gender gaps that persist. While 93% of men are literate, only 80.6% of women fall into this category, meaning that female illiteracy is higher than 19%, a percentage which rises to 38% in the rural area.

In relation to this problem which affects poor and indigenous women most of all, various programs have been implemented by the state, international aid and civil society institutions. One of those with greatest incidence in gender equity was the *UNFP Bi-Literacy Program in Sexual and Reproductive Health*, carried out in coordination with the Bolivian government in areas with the highest illiteracy levels in the country, Potosi and Chuquisaca. In January, 2006, the “*I sure Can*” Program was implemented. As a result of the various efforts, illiteracy levels have diminished over the past few years. Notwithstanding, a high percentage of absolute illiteracy or illiteracy by disuse persists in rural areas and among indigenous populations.

**[Primary and secondary education]**

In Bolivia, there has been constant progress in education. For example, the net coverage in primary education has reached almost 97.1% for girls and boys (*SIE: 2003*). In the last twenty years, the net rate of school attendance has improved (87% in 2001) and there was an increase in years of stability (7.7 in 2004). (*UDAPE 2006*).

The ECLAC report respecting the Millennium Goals and gender equality recognizes that the problems are more accentuated among women and indigenous and rural populations. In the urban area, school attendance is practically the same in the 6 to 13 population, however, at rural level; attendance is 86% for girls and 88% for boys. Primary school desertion affects boys and girls significantly, especially in the rural area. The following table shows that 43 of every 100 girls quit school before finishing primary and 38 of every 100 boys.

Young people (15 to 19 years of age) quitting before completing Primary Education. 2002.

	National		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Never went to School	1,1	0,6	0,4	0,2	2,4	1,1
Quit during Primary education	21,6	21,1	11,4	9,0	43,2	38,7

Source: CEPAL: 2005

Among the factors associated with school desertion are the zone of residence and the mother’s education, while the composition of the family with the absence of one partner in the home, has little weight in this respect. In the case of mothers who studied for five years or less, the desertion level is 10% in urban areas and 47% in rural areas while with mothers who have more than five years of education, desertion is 3% in urban areas and 25% in rural (*ECLAC:2005*).

Studies carried out by the Ministry of Education and civil society organisms show that among other factors of gender inequity in education, the gender constructions and intra and extra school violence significantly affect school desertion and lagging on the part of the girls. So the critical age is the beginning of adolescence, an age at which girls are exposed to abuse, rape and physical and psychological violence.



Repetition and tardy incorporation are also significant problems. Boys and girls with educational set-backs are more likely to quit the school system definitely. In the rural area, scarcely 29% of women completed eight years of studies at the corresponding age, fourteen years old (the Bolivian education system comprises eight years of primary education). Of the men, scarcely 18% completed primary school at the corresponding age; however they have greater opportunities to finish primary school, even with significant set-backs.

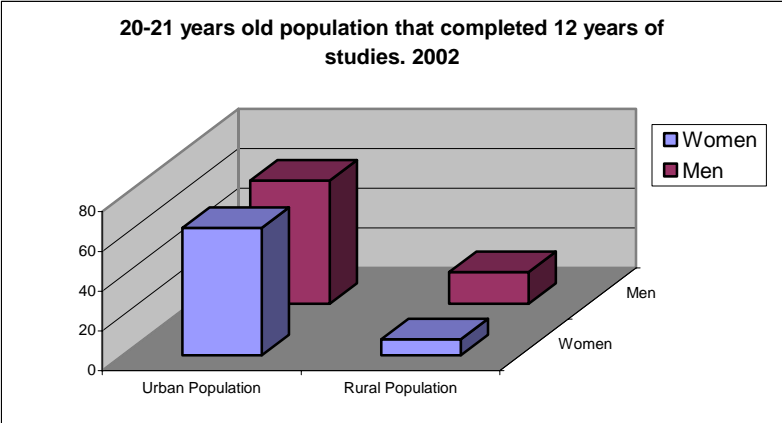
Population 14 years of age completing 8 years in school 2002.

	National Total	Urban Population	Rural Population
Female	41	48	29
Male	38	50	18
Gender Bias	2	-2	9

Source: National Institute of Statistics, INE – Survey of Homes (Mecovi) 2002

In general, secondary education presents greater restrictions and problems. Migration is a phenomenon that determines an important fall in the secondary education statistics in the rural area. By 2001, the secondary education coverage reached 50% for women and 53% for men. In the rural area, secondary school attendance is lower than the urban and greater gender gaps can be observed. Associated with this indicator is the high rate of desertion, above all among the boys.

In relation to secondary school achievement, the most significant gaps are among women in the urban and rural areas. 64% of women in the urban area between 20 and 21 years of age completed 12 years of studies compared to a scarce 8% in the rural area.



Source: ECLAC 2005

### **[Gender consideration, development plan and education]**

As mentioned, the National Development Plan constitutes a normative framework within which gender policies are included. With reference to education, only a few indicative aspects are mentioned with emphasis on 1) educational access and permanence among girls and boys 2) influence on the school curriculum to orientate it to equity and equality without discrimination and 3) the formation of young leaders of both sexes.

The Plan to implement these lines of action is presently under construction, and so there is no specific document available at this moment.

### **[Technical and vocational education, Higher Education]**

In university matriculation there is a high level of parity (48.13% female and 51, 87% male), meaning that the access of women to higher education has increased significantly in the last few years. The composition of enrolment shows a preference among men and women for careers in social sciences, humanities and medicine, in which female enrolment surpasses the male by significant percentages.

The situation is very different in the fields of science and technology in which female enrolment scarcely reaches 8.6% of the general total and only 18% of the total women registered.

This enrolment disparity clearly demonstrates a scant relationship between the academic options and professional formation, the needs of the labor market and the national economy.

The participation of women in technical training institutes varies from 15 to 20%.

### **[Non-formal Education]**

Alternative education seeks to complete personal formation and grant access to education for those who did not initiate, or complete, their formal education studies for reasons of age. It works in three areas: 1) adults 2) special and 3) permanent. It is organized to offer primary, secondary and technical education for adults. The enrolment increased from 13.543 in 1999 to 34.177 in 2002 in adult technical education. In special education, it attended 6.891 children in 2002 of which 48.3% were female.

In 2005, the *Strategy for the Reduction of Absolute and Functional Illiteracy 2005 – 2015* was implemented, and established that persons achieving literacy may receive credit for the skills acquired and continue primary and secondary studies in the alternative education system.

The non-formal or alternative education area has been permanently deficient; both in quality and coverage, the existing statistics are not reliable and are not desegregated by sex.

### 3-2 Health

#### Health

- 1) In the last five-year period, health policies have focused on the reduction of mother and child mortality. The Mother and Child Health Plan (*SUMI*) has permitted the expansion of services although quality-related aspects are still not registered.
- 2) Malnutrition in pregnant mothers is an issue still to be confronted.
- 3) The level of knowledge of contraceptive methods has increased but has no relation to usage and birth rates.
- 4) The percentage of young people with HIV-AIDS has increased, especially in Santa Cruz.

#### [Government Policy]

The reforms in the health sector, initiated in the decade of the nineties, focus on overcoming poverty and increasing inequity. Between 2000 and 2005, emphasis was placed on the reduction of maternal and infant mortality rates through measures seeking to influence the coverage and quality of services and strengthen the local service capacity. During this period, various programs were created. These include, *Health Extension (EXTENSA)*, *BRISAS Health Brigades*, the *Health with Identity Program*, etc. This last unites traditional and Western medicine in health establishments.

The *National Health Plan (2002 – 2007)* proposed the creation of the *Universal Mother and Child Health Insurance* implemented in 2004 and established universal free health attention for pregnant women up to six months after birth and for children less than five years of age. In 2006, the services were expanded to non pregnant women under sixty and for the detection and prevention of uterine cancer, as Bolivia is among the five countries of the world with the greatest number of cases.

The *National Program for Sexual and Reproductive Health 2004-2008* seeks to provide obstetric and neo-natal care, contraceptive services and qualified care in child-birth and related services for adolescents, embodied in an empowering and inter-cultural vision. The Program is implemented through three plans: 1) *National Plan for Safe Maternity and Labor* 2) *Sexual Violence Plan* and 3) *National Plan for the Control of Uterine Cancer*.

The problem of violence within the family is also included in the national health policy. In 2002, the *National Unit of Gender and Violence* was created within the Ministry of Health and later the *National Program of Gender and Violence*, which promoted the articulation of the different sectors involved, and the *Model of Prevention and Care of Victims of Sexual Violence in Health Establishments* were developed and applied.

According to the 2006 report of the Ministry of Health, the Cairo and Beijing goals had been achieved, although still partially, by integrating men and adolescents in addition to offering a free

and informed choice of contraceptive methods. According to the Beijing + 10 Report, there has been a reduction in the global fertility rate and the mother and child mortality rate as a result of the extension of sexual and reproductive health services.

In spite of progress, there is still no information desegregated by sex in several of the public health-related indicator.

### **[General Medicine]**

The health service coverage in the country shows deficiencies, above all in the rural area where only 39, 1% has access. According to the 2004 Health Report, the incidence of exclusion from health services reached 77% at national level and surpassed 94% in the rural area. Illiteracy among women is the most important variable, that explains this situation, followed by economic aspects, poverty, rural condition and cultural factors which lead to discrimination and exclusion.

The health situation in the country is characterised by high levels of maternal and infant mortality and a morbidity situation which is due to transmissible endemic diseases (Malaria, *Chagas*, Tuberculosis and others and, increasingly, the Sexually Transmitted Diseases - *ITS* and HIV-AIDS infections) and epidemics, with a sustained increase of non-transmissible illnesses and external causes. There is a process of conditioned epidemiological transition, due on the one hand to the demographic transition and the recurrent socio-economic crises of the country. In spite of this, the infectious diseases continue to be a significant cause of mortality. The information available regarding morbidity is not desegregated by sex, so the true incidence in women is not known.

Maternal mortality is the highest in the region after Haiti. Above all, it affects poor, illiterate women living in the rural areas or in marginalized conditions. Many belong to indigenous populations or adolescent groups. The main causes are, hemorrhages (23%), infections linked to childbirth and complications resulting from unsafe abortions (14%) and 12% from Eclampsia (*MPS 2000*, cited in *UDAPE 2005*). Estimations for the year 1995 indicate that in Bolivia, around 115 abortions are carried out daily and that there are sixty deaths for every 10,000 abortions (*ECLAC 2005*).

### **[Nutrition]**

Malnutrition is intimately related to the socio-economic conditions of the population. The differences due to the varying levels of education are evident. In the case of women with little education, chronic malnutrition among children of less than five years of age is 44% whilst among mothers with secondary education it is 13.8%. The intra-generational gap occurs between women with primary (30%) and secondary (13.8%) education.

In the poorer strata, malnutrition is 30% while in the less poor it is 9%. Among the indigenous population, malnutrition in under-fives is 30% while in the non-indigenous population, it is 21%. The malnutrition levels would increase from 74 to 78% between 1998 and 2003.

According to the 1998 National Health Survey - *ENDSA*, around 30 of every 100 women at a fertile age have some degree of anemia, above all rural women in the high plains (*altiplano*). In the last few years, the percentage of children born with low birth weight has increased (from 5.80% in 1996 to 6.10% in 1998), although slightly, above all in the Department of Chuquisaca, where the percentage is 8.26.

During the present government period, 2006-2010, the MALNUTRITION "0",BOLIVIA 2010 PROGRAM has been started. It pretends to improve nutrition levels in child under 5 years old and women in fertile age; change food habits; train technical health staff on nutritional management and improve community participation in order to prevent and fight against malnutrition.

**[Family Planning]**

The global fertility rate, in spite of a significant decrease in the last decades (6.2 in 1979 compared with 3.8 in 2003 *ENDSA* 2003) is maintained at levels higher than the regional mean. Fertility is related to various factors that include the level of schooling of women, their socio-economic condition and their migratory patterns.

Women with higher levels of education tend to have fewer children. For 2003, the data were as follows:

Fertility rate related to educational level. 2003

	Non Scholastic level	Primary	Secondary	Superior
GFR	6,8	4.9	2.7	2.1

Source: *ENDSA* 2003

The same year, the women belonging to the lower fifth wealth segment had an average of seven children compared to an average of two among women in the upper fifth segment. Returning migrant women have an average of three children while in the larger cities but a longer residence in rural homes increases the average number of children, reaching five in rural areas. Non-migrant rural women have an average of six to seven children (*UNDP*) 2006) – Thematic Report on Human Development.

The percentage of adolescent mothers between 15 and 19 years of age, after a significant decrease of 14.30 % in 1994 to 11.50 in 1998, has increased to 19% in 2001 (*CNPV*: 2001), meaning that, in spite of the general decrease in the fertility rate, it has increased in this age group. Knowledge of

contraceptive methods is fairly high, especially among the 15 to 35 year olds, however the relation between observed and desired fecundity shows a significant gap, 3.8% observed fecundity, 2.1% desired fecundity (ENDSA 2003), which demonstrates the existence of limitations in the use of contraceptives closely linked to the conduct of the couple and, above all, the resistance among men who are conditioned by cultural factors in terms of gender issues (Vice Ministry for Women 2003).

Observed and desired fecundity by residence area. 2003 (in number of children)

	National	Urban	Rural
Observed Fecundity	3.8	3.1	5,5
Desired Fecundity	2.1	1.9	2,6

Source: National Health Survey - ENSA 2003

### **[Sexual and Intra Family Violence]**

In 1995, the 1674 *Law Against Family or Domestic Violence* was passed, but only recently in the 2002-2005 Administration the *Strategic health Plan* incorporated into its priority programs the prevention of, and attention for, family or domestic violence and in the *National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence due to Issues of Gender (DS 26350)*. The legal norms relating to this Decree indicate that the Health Centers have the obligation to identify risk factors and to orientate and refer the victims to professionals, institutions or networks that will offer them the required support. At the same time, the integral *Legal Services, SLIMS*, were created as mechanism for the attention and prevention of intra family violence at municipal level (*Law of Municipalities 1998*). Furthermore, the *Family Protection Brigades* dependents of the National Police Service were established along with networks for attention and prevention, to articulate services with community organizations.

In 2005, as part of the implementation of the *National Plan*, awareness-raising activities were carried out with national authorities and the *Guide for Assistance to Victims of Intra Family and Sexual Violence* was approved. Notwithstanding, the incidence of violence continues to be alarming. According to ENSA 2003, more than 53% of women report having suffered some type of physical violence from a partner compared to 27% of men. The figures show an increase in reported cases, from 16,359 in 2003 to 22,039 in 2004. From these figures, it can be deduced that the true incidence of violence among women is far greater than is mentioned. According to the data in the following table, 88% of the reports correspond to women. That is, 9 out of every ten women suffer some kind of violence compared to one in every ten men. The increase in the number of reports responds in general to diffusion and the existing legal norms for the prevention of violence (VMW 2005, Beijing + 10).

## **[VIH-AIDS]**

The *National ITS/AIDS Program of the Ministry for Health and Sports* records that from 1985 to June, 2003, 1106 persons in the country were living with HIV and AIDS. The cases of AIDS have demonstrated an explosive tendency from the last decade to the beginning of the present. The proportion of men to women has also changed over the past years. The proportion between 1985 and 1992 was 10 to 1, whilst in 2001 it was 3 to 1 (*UDAPE 2005*). The most affected age group is between 15 and 34, with more than 60% of the country records.

According to the ECLAC report, the greater capacity of women to freely exercise their sexual rights, engaging only in desired relations and using condoms as a preventive method for sexually transmitted diseases, is the basic requisite to combat HIV-AIDS. As to the use of condoms as a contraceptive prevalence, there is a low use of condoms among women, independently of their educational level. Among women who have had high-risk sexual relations, only 27% of women with higher education used a condom compared to 0% of women with no education.

Sexual transmission is the most frequent in Bolivia. 95% of persons recorded have contracted the virus through sexual relations, 3% from blood transfusions or accidents with sharp objects and 2% are children who acquired it by vertical transmission from the mother. By the sexual route, 64% contracted the virus from heterosexual relations, 24% from homosexual and 11% from bisexual.

### 3-3 Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries

#### Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries

- 1) A normative mechanism has been created to increase women's access to land, although the process is slow and faces significant opposition. This issue must be reconsidered in the framework of the new land policies.
- 2) The active economic participation in rural zones corresponds to 94.2% of men compared to 77.4 of women. In spite of this, recognition of the contribution to the family economy, the difference in income levels and access to productive and training resources is still limited
- 3) In the forestry area, the participation of women is connected to non-timber resources with a significant presence in the Brazil nut and palm heart harvests and handicraft production.
- 4) The participation of women in the fishing industry is mainly in small-scale marketing.

#### **[Agricultural and Gender Policy]**

The current Government National Development Plan seeks to transform the agrarian structure for poverty alleviation with policies to change the structure of land access and holdings, the development of technology for agricultural production, the industrialization of the coca, dynamizing capacity and the exercise of rights by the native and indigenous populations. In this context, gender equity policies and actions will surely be defined.

#### **[Property of Arable Land and Agrarian Reform]**

Women's access to land as owners is limited mainly by cultural and legal factors. Notwithstanding that the significant role of women in agricultural production has been made evident; there is no relation between their participation and their access to productive resources.

In 1996, the 1715 Law was passed stipulating that "*The National Institute for Agrarian Reform, INRA*, will apply equity criteria in favor of women in the distribution, administration, holding and utilization of land". *INRA* has generated a gender policy based on certain principles: 1) women who work on their properties and who engage in a social and economic function have the right to the title of their lands 2) civil status is not a requisite for a title as the right to own property and the judicial security of the women's lands must ensure individual or joint ownership and 3) guarantee the participation of women in the legalization process.

In this framework, the percentage of land titles granted to women has varied between 9% in 1990 and 40% in 2004. (Vice-Ministry for Women: Women have the right to own land, 2004)

#### **[Gender and Rural Life]**

In Bolivia, active economic participation in rural zones corresponds to 94.2% for men and 77.4% for



women, indicating a fairly high level of women's participation compared to the rest of the Latin American countries.

Rural women in Bolivia work intensively in agricultural activities. They take charge of the purchase of raw materials, take care of the family vegetable plots and small animals and at the same time, participate in decision-making and the sale of products. To complement the family income, the woman works in activities like textile production and all types of handicrafts, depending on available resources and contextual conditions. To this must be added the time she dedicates to her daily tasks at home and in her community.

There are sectors of the rural agro-industry where there is evidence of predominant female participation, for example in the processing of fruits and vegetables (jams, sweets, juices, conserves, vinegar etc.), in the manufacture of cheese, butter and other milk products and in processing grain and making handicrafts *FAO 2004*

#### **[Extension and Training activities for women]**

One of the principal demands of rural women is for training in different areas, above all in rights and technical areas related to their productive activities, and, in many cases for inclusion in income-generating activities. The existing offer is varied both in public policy through alternative education programs and those offered by NGOs and international organizations. It is important to highlight there progress has been made from a vision of women as mothers and wives (the most representative case was the policy of forming Mothers Clubs that focused on the reception of food products and "training" in aspects related to raising children) to one of women as citizens and development subjects (so much so that the offer now focuses on rights issues and technical areas orientated to income generation). This vision has permitted the inclusion of women in the training activities that have been generated by local economic development programs.

#### **[Forestry]**

40% of the country is covered with virgin forest, mainly utilized without causing substantial changes in its structure and composition. It represents a high priority area for conservation through sustainable utilization (such as the sustainable use of forest) or protected areas. 18% is degraded forest fragmented by small and medium scale agriculture and small-scale forestry exploitation.

Bolivia possesses an enormous variety of non-timber forestry products, in particular in the Amazonian forests. Currently the Brazil nut and palm heart are the main non-timber forestry products which are exploited economically. Women harvest and process these products. The so-

called “Brazil nut crushers”, for example, work as casual labor in precarious conditions for the best part of the year. Their income level is low which obliges them to work all day and a good part of the night, with help from their families. Women gather wood as fuel which often requires them to walk long distances. In many communities in Bolivia, the plant nursery work is carried out mainly by men, but in others it falls to the family where women care for and protect the nurseries, also preparing soils, seed beds, weeding, watering and providing care and maintenance.

### **[Fisheries]**

Bolivia has significant superficial hydro resources which are inhabited by a diversity of fish species (more than 400). Fishing has constituted a traditional source of food and is an income-generating activity for indigenous groups. The arrival of new fishing technology, over-fishing and the environmental deterioration of the river valleys have made these groups, together with the colonizers who have become established fishers over the past forty years, extremely vulnerable, as far as their socio-economic situation and food security are concerned.

In 1999, the sector employed 3,600 persons, implying that almost 20000 people depended on the fishing industry. Of all these employees, only 568 survive on fishing income. The average age of the fishers was 41 and they were mainly men (98%). Furthermore, the number of vendors was between 2000 and 4000, the majority of them women. These women work in small stalls selling fish, mainly in the markets in the urban centers, *FAO 2004*.

### 3-4 Economic Activities

#### Economic Activities

- 1) With a backdrop of depressed commercial activities which especially affect men, the female presence has increased, although at a very low labor value. Non-remunerated commercial activity of women constitutes 66.5% of the total.
- 2) Horizontal occupational segregation continues to affect women engaging in lower-paid and technologically inferior work
- 3) The state sector absorbs less female labor while the female presence has increased in the family sector
- 4) Women access credit in disadvantaged conditions, as they have smaller businesses. The majority is in the commercial sector, their credit amounts are universally lower, and the repayment periods are shorter, due to the small amounts involved and the commercial nature of the activity which is highly rotational. In spite of this, female default is much lower than male.

#### **[Employment opportunities]**

In the last few years the Bolivian economy has been characterized by scant productive investment, the de-acceleration of the general economy and the pension system reform, as a result of which the global rate of participation in mercantile economic activities has shown a tendency to diminish (54, 7% in 1999 to 52, and 2% in 2001). This means that unemployment has increased.

This situation has affected mostly men, whose participation fell from 68, 4% to 63, 6% between 1992 and 2002, while female participation has been maintained with a variation of only 0, 4% which signifies that female participation in absolute figures has increased significantly in commercial activities.

Open unemployment affects women more. In 1999, open unemployment was approximately two percentage points above male unemployment. This gap widened in 2003 and female unemployment surpassed that of the males by more than thirteen percentage points (*UDAPE* 2003), as the following table shows.

Unemployment rate by sex 1999-2003

	1999	2003
Total	7.21	8.71
Men	6.17	6.84
Women	8.49	19.98

Source: UDAPE Employment situation in Bolivia 1999-2003

The occupational distribution-by-activity sectors show situations differentiated by male and female and rural and urban areas. In the urban area, 30.26% of women are engaged in wholesale and retail activities, 14.48% of women do paid domestic work (maids) and 10.56% of women work in the manufacturing industry. In the rural area, the distribution is completely different. 59.08% of women engage in agricultural, animal husbandry, hunting or forestry activities followed at a distance by 10.3% engaged in the manufacturing industry.

In the urban area, the male population shows a more diverse presence in the different activity sectors (the greater percentage being 18.65% in commercial activity,) while in the rural area, 72.19% concentrates on agriculture, animal husbandry, hunting and forestry.

The population distribution by branches of activity shows in general a marked horizontal occupational segregation. Men continue to concentrate in the productive sectors, transport, communication, financial intermediation, real estate services and public administration, sectors with greater technological innovation. Meanwhile, women increase their presence in areas of activities associated with reproduction, commerce and services, with organizational and technological demands and where the remuneration is precarious.

#### **[Female workers in the public and private sectors]**

The employment tendencies have changed the profile of the work force, according to the market sectors and main occupation. *Employment in the public sector* underwent a drastic reduction from the 80s to the 90s. In 2003, the public sector scarcely occupied 6.8% of the labor force -only 6.55% of women are in this sector, while the private sector absorbed the remaining 92.2%.

The *private sector*, which absorbs the greater percentage of the labor force, is the family sector. The 63.75% of women work in this sector compared to 54% of men, with differences in the rural area where 92% of women work here. With relation to the semi-enterprise or enterprise sector, the gender gaps are even more notable and are accentuated with relation to the rural area, as is shown in the following table.

**Occupation distribution by sex and area by market sector, 2003**

Market sector	(%)								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman	Total	Man	Woman
Domestic	2.53	0.18	5.46	4.07	0.22	8.85	0.54	0.13	1.07
Public	6.80	6.99	6.55	9.65	9.47	9.87	3.13	3.83	2.25
Family	63.75	54.53	75.28	48.93	38.41	61.95	82.77	75.01	92.60
Semi-enterprise	12.53	17.61	6.17	16.49	22.56	8.98	7.43	11.32	2.51
Enterprise	14.40	20.70	6.54	20.86	29.34	10.35	6.12	9.71	1.58

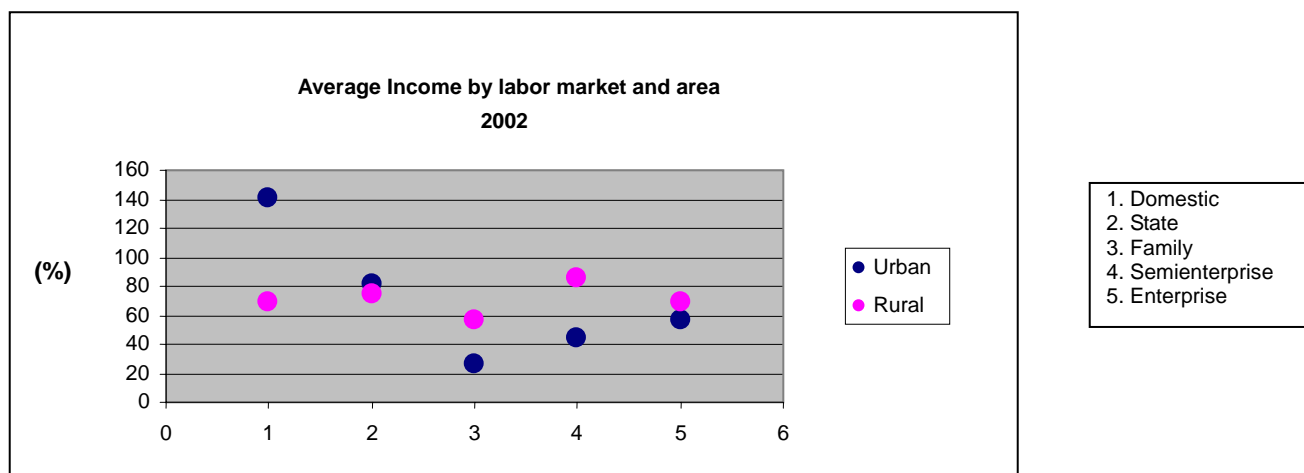
Source: Bolivia National Institute of Statistics, INE

## [Income]

According to ECLAC data, between 1999 and 2002, in the urban area the proportion of women to men with their own income increased from 52.3% to 56.0%, although the gap continues to be high: 27%. While in the rural area, the proportion of women to men with their own income decreased, due to which the gap reached a value of 67%.

All-over income also presents gender gaps. The average income of women, irregardless of their trades or occupations, represents approximately 54% (NIE-CNPV, 2001) of the salaries earned by men. In relation to the average hourly wage, male income is higher in all categories save for that of employees. The most notorious differences are between employer and employee (with and without remuneration), where the women's income represents around 40% of that of the men. In relation to the occupational group, the figures show that the average income perceived by women represents 53.6% of the income perceived by men (CEDAW Report:2005)

According to the labor market, the greatest gaps are to be observed in family business, where urban women perceive scarcely 26% of that of the men, and in the rural area, 56%.



Source: NIE- MECOVI 2002

Various factors explain this situation, among them the lower qualification of women's labor or professional services, discrimination in the hiring of the labor force and differences in working hours. But the most relevant factor is the lower valuation of women's work.

### **[Informal Sector]**

The informal or non-structured sector has been converted into the main generator of precarious employment within the Latin American economy. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), in the decade of the nineties, between 75 and 80% of every 100 posts was generated by this sector. In Bolivia, the informal sector absorbs 64% of the Economic Active Population (Atlas UDAPE. MYPES. 2006).

The sector is composed of the self-employed, family business members, the non-remunerated and others in establishments of fewer than five employees. Also considered to be within this sector are sector trades union members, artisans and maids.

Almost half of the occupied persons in urban areas work in family units (48.93%) demonstrating a highly concentrated employment structure within a growing informal sector. The figures above show that 75.28% of women work in these units and most of all in small and medium trade activities, where 60,32% are women, among 39,68% of men, is the activity that absorbs the highest number of female work force. (UDAPE:2005)

**Percentage of employees by sex and sector, 2005**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>
Comerce	60.32	39.68
Industry	47.78	52.22
Services	33.79	66.21
Total	45.28	54.72

Source: UDAPE, MYPES. 2005

If we also consider that a large part of the work done in family units is not remunerated, is carried out in precarious conditions, with scarce use of technology and with no kind of industrial protection nor social security, it is evident that female labor insertion represents significant levels of segregation and insecurity.

### **[Support systems for female workers]**

The 975 Law establishes labor immobility for a pregnant women for up to one year from the birth of her child and that during this period the employer must ensure that her activities be carried out in adequate conditions that neither affect her salary level nor her position. Article 61 of the General Labor Law grants pregnant women prenatal (45 days) and post natal (45 days) absence with the right to conserve their posts and 100% of their salary and with rest periods for breast-feeding during the working day for one year following birth. Article 62 establishes the mandatory creation of

nurseries in companies with more than fifty employees. In 2002, through a bi-ministerial resolution, it was determined that the State would assume the payment of the replacement and subsidies for teacher maternity leave.

Although laws exist which regulate labor protection for women, considering that the greatest percentage of women carry out activities in the informal sector, be it with family, self-employed, businesses or otherwise, the reality is that they are excluded from existing legal benefits and have no type of protection for their labor rights. The transformations that have taken place in the social security system have also had a drastic effect on the access of women to social security.

### **[Support to micro enterprise]**

In 2004, FONDESIF – *Fund for the Development of the Financial System and Support for the Productive Sector* with its *Micro Credit Program* funded by state and international aid sources was created. Through this program, to the end of June, 2005, a total of 80.3 m. was channeled to Bolivian male and female micro-entrepreneurs. 16.6 million were disbursed to women and 63.7 million to men. The micro credit program operates through commercial banks specializing in micro-finance (*Bancosol, Banco Los Andes* and savings and loan cooperatives). Women's access to these credits is bounded by the high rate of interest (more than 9% monthly in many cases).

Access to credit for women is utilized as a survival strategy because the capacity to benefit is limited by their disadvantaged situation: they have smaller businesses, the majority are in the commercial sector, the amount of their loans is universally smaller, and repayment payments are more frequent due to the reduced loan amounts and commercial activity which is highly rotational. From this perspective, they are lesser risk clients. Default among female clients is universally lower. Diverse impact studies show that this is possible because of the solidarity which guarantees the payment and the frequent the sale of possessions to avoid default.

Another policy implemented to favor micro, small and medium enterprise activities has been the passing of the Supreme Decree "*Buy Bolivian*" whose objective is to promote national production, encourage the participation of the Medium and small businesses (*MyPES*), promote the generation of employment and strengthen departmental and local economies. *The Inverse Fair*, established by the mentioned SD, is the mechanism by which national and municipal governments hire micro and small enterprises to carry out public works, purchase real estate & etc. It is expected that this mechanism will benefit small and medium enterprises led by women.

#### 4. On-going Gender Projects

Project / Program	Implementing Organization	Donor Organization	Duration	Budget	Relative to Women
Women / General					
National Plan of public policies for the full exercise of women's rights	Vice-Ministry of Gender and Generational Issues	Government of Holland, Government of Sweden - SIDA and others	2004-2007		The Plan contemplates diverse components to impulse gender equity and the empowerment of women.
Present in History, Women in the Constituent Assembly	Women's Coordinator Women's Platform Women's association for equity and equality (AMUPEI) Political Forum of Women	Government of Sweden - SIDA, Government of Canada - CIDA, Denmark - HIVOS, DIAKONIA	2005-2007	800.000	It has the objective of contributing to women's empowerment and exercise of their citizenship, by strengthening and making possible their active participation in the definition of the new Political Constitution
AYRA Program	Spanish Government Technical Aid <i>AECI</i>	Spanish Government Technical Aid <i>AECI</i>	2006-2007	200.000	It develops activities in relation to women's rights specially among indigenous women.
Education					
Literacy Project "I can do it"	Vice-Ministry of Alternative Education	Cuban Government Venezuelan Government Word Bank	2006-2008		Adult literacy program which covered 1000 people in its pilot stage, 83% women.
Access and permanence of rural girls in school. Program	Vice-Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education		2002-2006	100.000	It has had incidence on diverse social and cultural aspects in order of narrowing the gaps of access and permanence.
Gender Strategy in the Hydrocarbon sector. Program of professional and labor orientation	Hydrocarbon Project Bolivia-Canada	Canadian Government - CIDA		10.000	Strengthening of female participation in the hydrocarbon sector, promotion of professional and labor options in scientific, technical and technological areas.
Productive and Labor Development Program Technical training for women	Gregoria Apaza - Centre for the Promotion of Women	Various	Permanent		Develop capacities, attitudes and labor knowledge to improve women's participation on the labor market More than 50 training courses on textile, food, entrepreneur management and handcrafts.
Health and nutrition, Education for All, and other programs.	United Nations Children's Fund - UNICEF	Various	Permanent	49,974.00	All programs include in gender considerations, and capacity building activities. Programs are implemented in selected municipalities.



Health / Medicine					
Universal Mother and Child Health Insurance-	Ministry of Health	Treasury			Brings medical attention to all ages women throughout more than 60 services.
Adolescents Program	UNFPA – Vice Ministry for Women.	Government of Sweden - SIDA-DENMARK	2004-2008		Education on Sexual and Reproductive Health, Gender Violence and HIV / AIDS.
Bi-literacy Program	Pro Women - UNFPA		2006	100.000	Alphabetization in sexual and reproductive health.
National Gender and Violence Plan	Ministry of Health	Treasury			Implement actions to prevent intrafamily violence
Political and social management of basic services.	German Government - -GTZ	German Government - GTZ			Promote women's active participation on the political and social management of basic services on municipal level
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery					
Project of Popular Micro-Gardens in El Alto and La Paz Varios proyectos de huertas familiares, escolares riego	FAO		2003 -2006	449,967	Promotes peoples participation, specially women organizations
	FAO		2003 -2004	Aprox 25.000	Promotes social participation and improvement of living conditions

## 5 Gender Information Sources

### 5-1 List of Organizations/individuals related to Gender

Name of Organization	Contact Person (Area of specialization)	Results (Project Content Year Related Organizations, Experience in Social & Gender Analysis	Reports / Writers (Published Year etc.)	Contact Address Tele/Fax/E.Mail
Organization/individual who prepared the Profile				
Colectivo Cabildeo	Martha Lanza	Design and implementation of policies, programs and projects among gender equity	Building Municipal gender equity policies. School is also for girls? And others	c. Colón 350 <a href="mailto:mlanzam1@hotmail.com">mlanzam1@hotmail.com</a> Cel.71538446
Government Organization				
Vice minister of Gender and Generational Affairs.	Maruja Machaca Vice ministry of Gender and Generational Affairs	Implementation of gender equity policies	For the Full Exercise of Bolivian Women Beijing +10 Bolivia Report (2005) Diverse publications on different gender policies.	Av 16 de Julio. Ed Ministry of Justice Tel. 2314984
Ministry of Education	Edgar Ramos. Communication Director	Implementation of national literacy policy. "I sure can" National Education Plan Elizardo Perez y Avelino Siñani	Bulletin on Education and Culture Year 3 No. June 13, 2006 National Plan of Education	Av Arce 2442106 <a href="http://www.minedu.gov.bo">www.minedu.gov.bo</a>
Ministry of Health National STD/AIDS Program. Gender and Violence Program	Nila Heredia Ministry Rth Barral Head of Program	Implementation of ITS/SIDA program. Health and violence, sexual and reproductive health activities.	National Health Plan	Pza del Estudiante <a href="http://www.minsalud.gov.bo">www.minsalud.gov.bo</a>
International Organization				
CIDA	Projects officer	Implementation of the Gender Fund		c. Victor Sanjines. Ed Barcelona Tel 2411511
SIDA	Johanna Teague Projects officer	Provides funds to support the Gender Equity National Plan	Reports from the Vice-Ministry for Women	Pje. Villegas esq Campos No 1227 Tel 2435011
UNFPA	Monica Yacksic Projects officer Miriam Lopez Adolescents Program Coordinator	Implementation of specific programs throughout various institutions. Adolescents program	Bi-Literacy Program Executive Summary	c. Victor Sanjines Ed Barcelona Tel. . 2422665
UNICEF	Maria Machicado Projects officer	Various projects to support gender equity policies, childhood and adolescents.	World Child Report. 2005	c.20 Calacoto Tel 2770222
WHO/PAHO	Dora Caballero Projects Officer	Gender mainstreaming among health policies	Various	c. Victor Sanjines Ed Barcelona Piso Tel. 2412465

Name of Organization	Contact Person (Area of specialization)	Results (Project Content Year Related Organizations, Experience in Social & Gender Analysis	Reports / Writers (Published Year etc.)	Contact Address Tele/Fax/E.Mail
<b>NGOs</b>				
Coordinator for Women ( <i>Coordinadora de la Mujer</i> )	Diana Urioste Ejecutive Director Kattia Uriona . Project coordinator	Present in History . Women in the Constituent Assembly. Proposals building process.	From the proposal to the mandate: a proposal in construction.2006	Av Arce Ed. Illampu <a href="http://www.mujeresconstituyentes.org">www.mujeresconstituyentes.org</a> Tel 2444922
Women's Association for equity and equality (AMUPEI)	Teresa Soruco General Coordinator	Lobby and monitoring of gender public policies	Legislative Agenda for Women	Zona 16 de Julio. El Alto Tel 2840441
Women's Promotion Centre, Gregoria Apaza	Lourdes Montero Director	Technical and social training programs. Radio Pachamama	Several publications Educational Material	Zona 16 de Julio. El Alto Tel 2840441
Colectivo Rebeldia	Guadalupe Perez Researcher	Incidence in public policies. implementation of women's political rights	Several Publications Educational Material	c.Potosi No 552 Santa Cruz Tel 3368101 Core1@cotas.com.bo
Institute for Female Integral Training	Cecilia Estrada Director Carmen Zabalaga	Gender Sensitive Budgets	Several Publications Educational Material	c.Pando y Beni - Cochabamba Cel 70791807
Catholics for the right to decide	Teresa Lanza Director	Sexual and reproductive rights, violence among others	Several Publications Educational Material	Bajo Seguencoma cddbol@entelnet.bo
Latin American Women's Network , Transforming the Economy. REMTE	Coral Salazar Coordinator	Research in gender and economic topics.	Several publications	Cipca. 20 de Octubre y Campos Tel 2432272-2432269
Center for women's development and information (CIDEM)	Patricia Brañez	Incidence and research among political and social women's rights. They run a Library specialized in gender affairs.	Several publications	c. Boqueron No 598 Ed El Carmen 2 San Pedro Tel 2490319 <a href="http://www.cidem.org.bo">www.cidem.org.bo</a>
<b>Social organizations</b>				
Rural Women National Federation, Bartolina Sisa"	Isabel Dominguez	Implement lobby, incidence and training activities on areas related to indigenous, and rural women's rights	Organic Statute	Av .Peru Esq. Av Republica
Bolivian Council Women Association ACOBOL	Maria Eugenia Rojas Manager	Promotion of women's political participation and rights at the municipal level. Training in municipal management subjects	Bolivian Mayor and council's experiences Law Project against political violence and political harassment	c.9 Calacoto Tel. 2787609

Name of Organization	Contact Person (Area of specialization)	Results (Project Content Year Related Organizations, Experience in Social & Gender Analysis	Reports / Writers (Published Year etc.)	Contact Address Tele/Fax/E.Mail
<b>Consultants</b>				
Ivonne Farah	Researcher in gender issues	Director of Centre for Superior Studies, San Andrés University (CIDES/UMSA)	Several Documents	Av. 14 de septiembre. Obrajes Tel 2786169
Silvia Fernández	Gender consultant	Member of the Colectivo Cabildeo	Syllabus Design for the School of Leadership and Citizenship Gregoria Apaza Center	c.Colon 330 Ed Colon Piso 9 of 903 Tel 2200233
Fernanda Wanderley	Gender and economy expert.	Various reports and publications	Labor insertion and non-commercial work. A gender approach from homes. Centre for Superior Studies San Andrés University ( Cides / UMSA 2003)	PNUD. C14 Calacoto Tel 2792826
Pamela Calla	Gender and intercultural affairs expert	Various publications	Breaking the silence, an approximation to sexual violence and childhood abuse in Bolivia.	Universidad Cordillera Cel. 71569901

## 5-2 List of reports and references related to Gender

Title	Publisher	Year	Where available
<b>Education and Training</b>			
Rebuilding knowledge: gender focus on the Bi-literacy Project in Reproductive and sexual Health	UNFPA Ministry of Education Women's Vice ministry	2003	UNFPA c. Victor Sanjines. Ed Barcelona Piso 3 Tel
Training material in Gender and Municipal Management: Leadership and citizenship; Project management	Colectivo Cabildeo Women's Promotion Centre, Gregoria Apaza	2006	Colectivo Cabildeo. C.Colon 350 Ed Colon. Piso 9 Of.903 Tel 2200233
Local Management and gender. Training Manual for council women	ACOBOL	2006	ACOBOL. C 9 Obrajes Tel 2787609
School Violence Prevention Program. Training Manual for school teachers	Vice Ministry of Woman UNICEF	2002	Vice ministry of Gender and Generational Affairs Av 16 de Julio. El prado Tel 2314984 UNICEF. C 20 Calacoto. Tel 2772202
<b>Health and Medicine</b>			
Infant worldwide situation 2005	UNICEF	2005	UNICEF C 20 Calacoto Tel. 770222
Breaking the silence, an approximation to sexual violence and childhood abuse in Bolivia.	Coordinator for Women .Human Rights Ombudsman	2005	Coordinator for Women Av Arce Ed Illampu Tel Ombudsman Tel. 2113600
Norms and protocols for integral attention of sexual violence.	Women's Vice ministry	2005	Vice ministry of Gender and Generational Affairs Av 16 de Julio. El prado Tel 2314984
Guide to attend victims of interfamily violence.	Women's Vice ministry	2005	Vice-ministry of Gender and Generational Affairs
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</b>			
Women have the right to be owners of the land	Women's Vice- ministry	2004	Vice-ministry of Gender and Generational Affairs
Female rural producers. Departmental seminars in Bolivia	Technical Secretary ship for the National Dialogue	2004	Vice-ministry of Gender and Generational Affairs
Women in agriculture, environment and rural productivity	FAO		c. Victor Sanjines Ed Barcelona P 1.Sopocachi Tel 2415541 <a href="http://www.fao.org">www.fao.org</a>
<b>Economic Activities</b>			
Gender equity on the economic regimen of the New Politic Constitution of the State	Network of Women - REMTE Carmen Sanchez	2005	CIPCA - 20 de Octubre y Campos Tel. 2432272-2432269
Women's Poverty reduction Program	Vice-ministry of Gender, Generational and Family Affairs	2001	Vice-ministry of Gender and Generational Affairs
Women and minerals. A memory of ten women from the cooperative system	Women's Vice- ministry	2005	Vice-ministry of Gender and Generational Affairs
Women's participation in maquila and sub-contract labor in El Alto Impact of the National Plan on employment and emergency in El Alto and Tarija	Elizabeth Andia Women's Network - REMTE OXFAM	2004	CIPCA - 20 de Octubre y Campos Tel. 2432272-2432269

<b>Social/Gender Analysis</b>			
Memory of the International Forum of indigenous women and Constituent Assembly.	Women's Vice-ministry Spanish Government Technical Aid -AECI	2005	Vice-ministry of Gender and Generational Affairs
Departmental workshops with indigenous women and afro descendents about the Constituent Assembly	Women's Vice-ministry		Vice ministry of Gender and Generational Affairs
Gender and intercultural aspects in the Bolivian context-seminar	German Government Aid GTZ		GTZ
Legislative Agenda for Women. 2002-2007	AMUPEI	2002	Zona 16 de Julio. El Alto Tel 2840441
<b>Others</b>			
Country Gender Profile, BOLIVIA	SIDA Economy and Society, S.r.l.	2006	SIDA. Pje. Villegas esq. Campos No 1227 Tel 2435.11
Five-year Plan: Women as citizens 2003-2007	Women's Vice-ministry	2002	Vice ministry of Gender and Generational Affairs
Information System for Citizen Monitoring from a Gender Perspective	CIDEM, Centro Gregoria Apaza and others	2005	CIDEM. C.Boqueron No 598 Ed. El Carmen 2

## 6. References

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
<b>Education and Training</b>			
National Education Plan Avelino Siñani y Elizardo Perez	Ministry of Education	2006	Ministry of Education
Women in Science and Technology.	Lanza Martha	2003	Petro Canada Project. ACDI. Mimeo
<b>Health and Medicine</b>			
Health situation. Bolivia. 2004. Series: scientific documents.	Ministry of Health and Sports	2006	Ministry of Health and Sports <a href="http://www.minsalud.gov.bo">www.minsalud.gov.bo</a>
National Health Plan	Ministry of Health and Sports	2005	Ministry of Health and Sports
National Plan of Sexually Transmitted Diseases/HIV-AIDS	Ministry of Health and Sports		Ministry of Health and Sports
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</b>			
Women's right to be owners of the land	Woman's Vice-ministry	2004	Woman's Vice-ministry
Executive summary about fisheries in different countries. FAO Bolivia	FAO		<a href="http://www.fao.org">www.fao.org</a>
Women in agriculture, environment and rural productivity	FAO		<a href="http://www.fao.org">www.fao.org</a>
<b>Social/Gender Analysis</b>			
Gender Human Development report. Bolivia 2003	PNUD	2003	PNUD
Gender public policies. Advances. 2002	Vice ministry of Gender and Generational Affairs	2002	Vice-ministry of Gender and Generational Affairs
Memory of the National Seminar to evaluate gender public policies. 1997-2002	AMUPEI	2002	AMUPEI
Analysis of gender equity in Bolivia 1992-2002	Women's Vice-ministry Farah Ivonne, Sanchez Carmen and others	2003	Woman's Vice-ministry
Children and teenagers in Bolivia. 4 millions of development actors.	PNUD	2006	PNUD.
<b>Others</b>			
CEDAW Report	Coordinator for Women	2005	Coordinator for Women
Berijing+10 Report. Bolivia. For the real exercise of Women's Rights.	Woman's Vice-ministry	2005	Woman's Vice-ministry
National Development Plan	Ministry of Planning and Development	2006	Ministry of Planning and Development
The Millennium goals and gender equity. Bolivia	Bravo Rosa, Zapata Daniela	2005	ECLAC
Public Policies for the Full Exercise of women's rights. National Plan. 2004-2007	Women's Vice-ministry	2005	Women's Vice-ministry
Report on Gender Human development in Bolivia 2003	PNUD	2002	PNUD
Gender equity and equality in Bolivia A perspective from the Cairo Conference and de MDO	PNUD	2005	PNUD

## **7. Definitions**

### **Informal sector**

Part of the 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 capital, unidentified business locations, minimum number of employees (or none), lack of legality and registration, and no bookkeeping capacity

### **Reproductive health/rights**

Health/Rights concerning sexuality and reproduction. To be able to live safely with a satisfying sexual activity, and to have the freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to have.

### **National mechanism**

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.

### **Affirmative action**

Prioritized, positive measure to correct differences promptly when discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past.

### **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 comparable data for each country. The UNDP calculates that women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sectors.

#### **Total fertility rate**

Average number of children a woman delivers in her lifetime.

#### **Under-one mortality rate**

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

#### **Under-five mortality rate**

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

#### **Maternal mortality rate**

Annual number of mothers of 100,000 deliveries who die due to pregnancy

#### **Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel**

The rate of births attended by doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives.

#### **Percentage of infants with low birth weight**

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