

Country WID Profile
(Peru)

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Country WID Profile

(Peru)

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADEC-ATC	-	Labour Association for Development
ADEX	-	Exporters' Association
BIRF	-	World Bank
CAUs	-	Agricultural Cooperatives of Users
CEO	-	Occupational Education Center
COFOPRI	-	Committee for the Formalization of Informal Property
CONFIEP	-	National Confederation of Enterprises
COOPOP	-	National People's Cooperation Bureau
CTARs	-	Transitory Regional Administration Councils
EC	-	Educational Center
ENDES	-	National Demographic and Family Health Survey
ENNIV	-	National Survey on Living Standards Measurement
ESSALUD	-	Peruvian Institute of Social Security
FAO	-	Food and Agricultural Organization
FEAS	-	Project for the Promotion of Technological Transfer to Sierra's Peasant Communities
FONCODES	-	National Compensation and Social Development Fund
FONDEMI	-	Micro-enterprise Development Fund (financially supporting the Micro- enterprises Informal Sector Programme)
FONDEPES	-	National Fund for Fishery Development
GTZ	-	German Society for Technical Cooperation
IDB	-	Inter-American Development Bank
IEP	-	Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (Peruvian Studies Institute)
INABIF	-	National Institute for Family Welfare
INADE	-	National Development Institute
INEI	-	National Institute of Statistics and Electronic Information
INFES	-	National Institute for Educational and Health Infrastructure
INIA	-	National Institute for Agrarian Research
INRENA	-	National Institute for Natural Resources
ISP	-	Instituto Superior Pedagógico
ITS	-	Instituto Tecnológico Superior
IUD	-	Intrauterine Device

MECEP	-	Program for the Improvement of the Primary Education Quality
MINSA	-	Ministry of Health
MITINCI	-	Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Trade, Integration and International Commerce Negotiation
MTPS	-	Ministry of Work and Social Promotion
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
ODA	-	Official Development Assistance
PAR	-	Programme for Support of Displaced Population and Development of Emergency Zones
PETT	-	Special Project for Land Title-Deed Issuing Process and Official Land Register
PF	-	Family Planning service
PLANCAD	-	National Teachers' Training Plan
PLANGED	-	National Plan for the Training on Educational Management
PMA	-	World Food Programme
PNA	-	National Program of Literacy
PROFECE	-	Training and Employment Program for Women
PROJOVEN	-	Labor Training Programme for Young People
PROMUDEH	-	Ministry of Promotion of Woman and Human Development
PRONAA	-	National Food Assistance Program
PRONAMACHS	-	National Project for the Management of Hydrographic Basins and Soil Conservation
REPROSALUD	-	Community's Reproductive Health Project
RNMR	-	National Network for Rural Women Project
S.A.I.S.	-	Agricultural Social Interest Society
SENASA	-	National Agrarian Sanitation Service
SINAC	-	National Job-Providing System
TACIF	-	Workshop for Family Trading and Research
UMR	-	Rural Woman's Unit
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	-	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
WID	-	Women In Development

1. Basic Profile

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Socio-Economic Profile						Ref.
Economic Indicators	GDP/Capita('98)	Growth rate of real GDP('99)		Inflation Rate('99)	Gini coefficient('97)	
	\$2,065	1.4% * ₁		3.7%	0.34 * ₂	10
Public Sector ('97-'98)	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others	
Expenditure by sectors	8.6%	14.6%	41% * ₃	12.7%	64.1% * ₄	11
Population	Total('99)	% of urban population('99)		Population growth rate('93-'99)		
	Total	72.11%		2.25%		12
	Women	72.96% * ₅		2.3% * ₆		13
Industry/GDP('98)	Agriculture	Industry(Manufacture/ Industry)		Service		14
	12.30%	22.10%	67.06%	49.70%		15
Proportion of workers('97)	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Aid/GNP		
	37.90%	15.30%	46.80%	0.75% * ₇		15
Labour Indicators	Total No.('97)	Unemployment R.('97)	Minimum wage('99)	Women/Total		
	Total	4.82% * ₉	US\$99.14	-		15
	Women	5.03% * ₂	US\$99.14			10
Decision-making	Women/Total		Women/Total			
Member of parliament	10.8%		Managers		0.3%	16
Ministries('99)	6.7%		Technicians		2.4%	
Deputy ministries('99)	40.0%					
Law for Women	Year	Details				
Marriage law	1999	Law 27048 that modifies the Civil Code, declaration of paternity and maternity. Incorporating the DNA test.				17
Election law	1997	Law 26859 The new organic law of elections establishes the mechanism of quotas, through the article 116 that establishes that the list of candidates for the Congress should include 25% of women or of men."				
	1997	Law 26864 Law of municipal elections that indicates that the list of candidates to counselor men should be conformed by not less than 25% of men or women"				
Ratification and signature of international law for women						18
	Year	Details				
CEDAW	1979	Agreement of the United Nations on the elimination of all the discriminations against woman.				
Policy of WID						
Domestic Violence Law	1998	Modification of the article 29° of the Single Ordered Text by the Law 26260, Law of Protection against the Family Violence. Specifying that establishments of the state which carries out medical consultation of provatory kind for trials related to family violence, and that the consultation to issue such certificates must be free.				17
Employment Equality Law	2000	D.S.N° 001-2000 of PROMUDEH approves and put in forth the National Plan of Equality of Opportunities between Women and Men 2000-2005				17
Governmental organization of WID						
Ministry of Promotion of the Woman and Human Development ; PROMUDEH						16
Commission of the Woman and Human Development, Congress of the Republic						
Specialized Defense Office of the Woman, Defence Office of the People						

References

- 1 Preliminary value. INEI [National Institute of Statistics and Information]
- 2 Data presented by Javier Herrera in the book "Pobreza y Economia Social"(Poverty and Social Economy) 1999.
- 3 The Social Expenditure includes that in health, education, programs of extreme poverty alleviation and expenditure in other social fields.
- 4 It includes that of agriculture, energy, transportation, administration, contingency reserve, public debt, etc.
- 5 Estimated data by the INEI for the year 2000.
- 6 Figured out through the population data from "Compendio Estadístico Socio Demográfico 1998/1998".
- 7 Humberto Campodonico and Mariano Valderrama. America Latina: Cooperación Restringida en Tiempos Dificiles 1999.
- 8 Encuesta Nacional de Niveles de Vida -1997. (National Survey on the Level of Life)
- 9 On the basis of the Economically Active Population (PEA) elder than 15 years of age. The proportion of the unemployed PEA is included.
- 10 Central Bank of Reserves of Peru. Weekly Bulletin N°36 - September 22, 2000.
- 11 Budget of the public sector 1999.
- 12 Summary of Social-Demographic Statistics 1998/1999-INEI.
- 13 INEI. Peru: Estimates and Projections of the Population per calendar year and simple ages 1970-2025.
- 14 INEI. Summary of Economic and Financial Statistics 1998/1999.
- 15 Cuanto S.A. Poverty and Social Economy. 1999
- 16 National Promoting Group Women for the Real Equality. Balance of the Degree of Accomplishment of the World Action Platform in Peru.
- 17 Webpage of the Congress of the Republic (www.congreso.gob.pe)
- 18 INEI. Economic Statistics of the Woman in Peru. 1999

1-2 Health Profile

Health Profile					Ref.
Life expectancy	Male 65.91	Female 70.85	Population growth rate	1.8('97-'98)	1
Expansion of health services	Population /Doctor	971	Population/Nurse and Midwife	1,493	
Government expenditure to health (% of GDP '90)	1.31%				
Infant mortality rate(per1,000) 1991-1996			% of the vaccinated	1-year-old children	
Total	43 persons		BCG	93%	2
Female			DPT	72%	
Under-5 mortality rate(per1,000)			Polio	66%	
Total: 23%			Measles	71%	
Family planning	Contraceptive rate('96): 40.9% of women in fertile age and 64.2% of the women in conjugal relations use some		Total fertility rate('95-'00): Measure through the global rate of fecundity: 3.0%		2,3
Births attendance rate	56%		Age at first marriage	21 years	2
Maternal anemia rate	light: 27% Moderate: 8%		% of infants with low birth weight	5.80%	
Maternal mortality rate	261 persons/ 0.1million				
Nutrition			Rate of users of oral rehydration	66.3%	
Iodine deficiency	NA		Malnutrition	Under 33% Rural 67%	
Community health service					
Access to safe water	65. urban 82% rural 34.2%		Access to adequate sanitation	urban 72.3% rural 7.8%	
			50%		
HIV/AIDS	HIV infected		AIDS cases		4
Statistics	70000		10000		
			Sexual transmission 95.4% Blood transmission 2.4%		

1-3 Education Profile

Education Profile					Ref.
Education system					
Public expenditure on education					
% of GNP ('99)	2.21%				
Adult literacy rate('97): male 95.6 %, female 86.8 %, total 91.1%					5,6
by race	NA				
Primary education('98)			Female ratio of higher education		8
Male	90.9%		7 education		NA
Female	91.1%		7 humanities		NA
<Educational Issues>			social sciences		NA
Secondary education('98)			natural sciences engineer		NA
Male	62.3%		7 medical		NA
Female	61.6%		7		
<Educational Issues>					
Higher education('98)					
Total	20.0%				
Female	19.6%				

References

- 1 INEI. Peru: Summary of Social-Demographic Statistics: 1997-1998.
- 2 INEI. National Survey on Health. ENDES III 1996.
- 3 INEI. Summary of Partner-Demographic Statistics 1998/1999.
- 4 Panamerican Health Organization (PAHO) '98 Sept.
- 5 Cuanto S.A.Peru in Numbers 1999.
- 6 INEI. ENNIV 97
- 7 INEI. National Survey of Households 1998.
- 8 Ministry of Education

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

2-1 General Situation of Woman

General Situation of Woman

[General Situation]

The Government policy priority, since the middle of the last decade, has been put on Programs of Poverty Alleviation, which were incorporated in the development plans of all sectors. The Ministry of Promotion of Woman and Human Development (PROMUDEH) was created in the end of 1996, as main entity to improve the living conditions of women, through the coordinating with the other sectors and the impelling of programs aimed at guaranteeing the equity, and promotion of the rights of Peruvian women.

Through the National Program of Food Assistance (PRONAA) of PROMUDEH, the Government continued the allotment of food to Community Kitchens and Clubs of Mothers. In the rural area, women have been organized and trained to develop multiple activities that complement the family income. The population who were displaced due to the political violence between 1980 and 1993 have received considerable aid through the Program Supporting the Return of Displaced People (PAR) of PROMUDEH.

Under the frame of the Poverty Alleviation Program, attention to women as a target group was not clearly incorporated in the sector guidelines. However, poor women turned out to be a privileged group. Undoubtedly, widening of the coverage of water, sewage and electricity supply specifically has contributed to improve the living conditions of the affected families, but particularly, they have facilitated and alleviated the domestic works of which the women and girls traditionally have been in charge. The construction of rural roads and highways, medical posts and schools, and the improvement of their productive capacity, has brought the peasant families and marginal-urban families closer to the places where services are provided, reducing the indices of mother-and-child mortality and morbidity. Special mention should be made to the effort deployed by PROMUDEH through the National Program of Literacy, that has deserved the recognition from UNESCO with the Prize of Literacy “King Sejong” for achieving the reduction of feminine illiteracy.

In 1997 the State spent a total amount of 2,893 million New Soles for the Programs of reduction of extreme poverty. Such funds were allocated to social support works (S/. 814 millions), to the programs for the development of social and economic infrastructure (S/. 1540 millions), and to the basic social expenditure (S/. 539 millions). Among the social support works, there is a number of programs where women participate actively; for example, the Milk Glass Program channeled through local governments, the Programs of Food Assistance channeled, among others, through school breakfast activities, the Program of Family Planning, and the Program of Literacy.

Although the government's action in the fight against poverty in the country as a whole is very important, the following three questions should be pointed out: 1) that the programs with gender perspective and aiming at improving the feminine conditions are mostly financed by the international cooperation organizations, which allow the donation only if a module

directed to the women is integrated into the program; 2) that the effectiveness of the poverty alleviation programs in general and particularly the impact of these on the groups of women, increase when the Government combines its intervention strategy with that of NGOs working on local development; and 3) in spite of these programs being implemented, the population in condition of poverty is still a 50.7% and a 14.7% lives in extreme poverty (ENNIV, 1997). In the rural areas the situation is even more serious; 64.8% of the population is poor and 31.9% lives in extreme poverty.

As compared to previous periods, national surveys on living standards report a slight improvement in poverty reduction; however, they also report that this has not been an homogeneous process. The fragility of the economic situation and the dependence of the families on food assistance programs are reflected in the fact that in 1997 approximately a 60% of the poor families received some nutritional benefit through at least one of the existing programs. Among these programs some of the most important ones are the Glass of Milk administered by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the program of school breakfasts administered mostly by FONCODES, and the programs to support the Community Kitchens financed by PRONAA.

Another topic that has received a good amount of attention from the Government as well as from other public and non-governmental institutions, is the fight against domestic violence. In recent years many programs have been implemented, impelled by different institutions. Many of them are coordinated by PROMUDEH. The promulgation of the Law of Domestic Violence in 1996 was the starting point of an important process for becoming aware of this problem through several programs and activities carried out in various areas. Recently, the forming of a team of (male and female) Judges on Family affairs, specially qualified to assist cases in the briefest time is something new in this field. In addition, the Civil Code as regards the treatment and penalization of rapists has been modified. In Metropolitan Lima, a total of 27,935 accusations on women abuse were registered in 1998 with housewives concentrating an important amount of them (13,424).

One of the most important social phenomena in this decade is the growing presence of women in positions of power and influence. Among the factors explaining this phenomenon, the following can be pointed out:

- 1) Women at present have become “sensitive” regarding power and public affairs.
- 2) There exist various sectors of women “ready” to act in the political scene. After the massive admittance of women to Universities and higher-education centres in the 70s, 20 years later, this sector presses for access in the labour market; besides there are the younger professional women, who at all ease get in and out of the political or public action. In addition, there are the low-income women who come from grass-roots social organizations set up out of the crisis of the 80s, who have learned about the “know-how” of local politics, about leadership affairs and who have become leaders even of a national range.
- 3) The weakness or absence of political parties, which were in former times a politics quarters for men.
- 4) The concentration of power in the President, whose strategy appears to be the incorporation of women in politics, so as to secure a broader social base.
- 5) There was a people’s demand for order and stability, under a feeling of personal and family

insecurity in the early 90s, which Fujimori managed to put under control. In that context, the Law of Quotas stating a 25% of women as a minimum in the candidates' lists has played a key role for political handling and for women. The application of the Law will result in having many women in power, but with no guarantee of their commitment with a gender-approach agenda or with democracy.

Thus, there is a correspondence between the President's interests and those of Peruvian women. Women are ready to continue backing the President as long as this secures for them food support, clothing or schools.

[Cultural and Social Background]

Peru is a country characterized by large social gaps and cultural diversity. The proportion of indigenous population in Peru can vary between 10 to 40% depending on the approach used for identification. A recent study, of the World Bank on Poverty and Social Development between 1994 to 1997, takes as reference the mother language and estimates that a 20.9% of population speaks a native language. Information from the National Surveys on Living Standards reveals the following facts:

- In 1994 the native-language speaking population had a 40% larger probability to be in the situation of poverty than the Spanish-speaking population; this percentage increased in 9 percentage points in 1997, which indicates that this group has fallen behind in relation to the rest of the population.
- When examining changes in family well-being between 1994 to 1997, it is verified that the consumption growth rate among the native language-speaking population was smaller to that among the Spanish-speaking population.
- Regarding education, the education levels of indigenous adults are remarkably low, as same as their literacy rate. A 21% of indigenous population elder than 6 years of age is illiterate; the school attendance of indigenous children is much lower than the national average; and malnutrition is twice higher than that of non-indigenous children.
- Other data indicate that natives receive a lower income if compared to the rest of the population at a same educational level and labour experience. Their income is 44% lower.
- The indigenous population is concentrated in rural areas and consequently has got a lesser access to water, sewage and electricity service, all of which considerably cuts down their well-being conditions in the domestic sphere.
- In 1997, a 60% of the population in serious danger of hunger and needs belonged to the native language-speaking people.

As to the particular effects of this situation on the feminine population, it should be reminded that the proportion to emigrate is smaller among women than among men, and that women together with children and aged people are more likely to stay behind in the isolated rural communities.

2-2 Government Policy in the Fields of WID/Gender

Government policy in the fields of WID/Gender

During the last five years (1995 – 2000), three clearly defined areas can be identified upon

which the Peruvian Government policy has focused its action on a high-priority basis: 1) poverty alleviation programs; 2) the attention to domestic violence; and 3) promotion of participation of women in politics. According to these three dimensions it could be said that the condition of the women may have improved. However, a serious recession continues, which is associated with the international financial collapse, with the Phenomenon El Niño, seriously affected the national economy and the living conditions of the population in vast sectors, and with the limitations determined by the prevailing economic model. In this context, the impact of the action aimed at the promotion of the situation of the women has been curtailed.

In order to put forward the government policy, approved and implemented since 1996, aiming at improving the status of women and their social and political conditions, the following actions have been implemented in the last five years.

With regard to education, PROMUDEH develops the National Program of Literacy. PAR is another program developed by PROMUDEH. Its mission is “to set down the basic conditions for Sustainable Human Development of the population affected by terrorist violence in order to contribute to the consolidation of peace and the reduction of extreme poverty.” PRONAA intends to carry out actions and to promote the improvement of food availability and nutrition of the poorest population in the country, contributing to their food security in a sustainable way.

2-3 National Machinery

Ministry of Promotion of Woman and Human Development - PROMUDEH

National machinery	Ministry of Promotion of Woman and Human Development – PROMUDEH
Establishment	1996
Number of Workers	NA
Budget	77, 788 million New Soles (1999)
Purpose	To enlarge on equity bases the opportunities for access by women and men to the basic services and raise the level of human development

The Ministry of Promotion of Woman and Human Development - PROMUDEH, created in 1996, centralizes the Government’s main policy related to women, and through the institutions which are a part of the Ministry, it develops programs concerning their education, health, the promotion of employment, food assistance and the support to displaced populations.

PROMUDEH intends to promote the development of women and the family, to promote activities favouring people’s human development, and high-priority attention to the children in vulnerable condition. The general objective of PROMUDEH is “to enlarge on equity bases the opportunities for access by women and men to the basic services and raise the level of human development.” In terms of this great objective, it pursues, with regard to the work with women:

1. To stimulate among the population in situation of poverty and extreme poverty, the knowledge and exercise of their rights, facilitating the access to basic services, through information, organization and participation.
2. To increase, with a gender perspective, the possibilities of women so as to enable their personal and collective development, giving them autonomy in decision taking so that they become an agent for the integration and development of their family and community.
3. To formulate Plans, Programs and Projects, orientated to improve the life quality of the population, on the basis of the understanding of the needs and problems of men and women, urban women as well as rural women, in order to achieve the equality of opportunities.
4. Among the specific objectives the following are proposed:
 - To promote, to formulate norms, to guide, to coordinate, to execute, to supervise and evaluate plans, programs and projects of the Sector (PROMUDEH) so as to promote the equal opportunities and thus human development, with a gender perspective.
 - To conduct, to formulate, to supervise and to evaluate the budget-approved process, contributing to the management and achievement of the institutional objectives.
 - To educate the target population on issues such as full citizenship, family violence, reproductive health, through mass media.
 - To contribute to the reduction of the illiteracy rate, giving priority to illiterate women, articulating the literacy process with the development of productive activities enabling the generation of income.
 - To offer integral attention to girls and children younger than three years in situation of poverty and extreme poverty, propitiating the generation of income and the strengthening of the feminine grass-roots organizations.
 - To promote the National System of Adoptions, fostering the process of adoption of girls, children and adolescents in abandonment in order to improve their quality of life, prioritizing those that are in vulnerable conditions.
 - To impel the creation, strengthening and integration of Social and Service-Supply Networks for attention to girls, children and adolescents, giving priority to those that are in situation of social risk.
 - To monitor actions carried out by the programs of the National Plan of Action for Childhood.
 - To reinforce actions and activities so as to reduce drug consumption in children and adolescents, the increase of youngsters violence, gangs and adolescent pregnancy.
 - To contribute to the prevention of the abuse of children and their effects in the development of children in situation of poverty and extreme poverty, through playing and/or recreational activities; giving priority to the rural areas and children younger than 6 years.
 - To promote adequate information be given to women on private and public services, on the setting up of attention networks in cases of family against women and relating productive activities so as to reinforce income generation and access to full citizenship, and to foster the knowledge on prevailing laws regarding family violence.

- To contribute to reduce mother-and-child mortality rates, through information and training of community's midwives and coordinated attention.
- To carry out actions under the National Action Plans for Woman and Human Development.
- To promote sustainable development by means of processes like the enlargement access to information, basic services, income generation and education.
- To strengthen the building-up of Social Networks, aimed at generating a well-informed demand for social services in matters of integral health, mainly sexual and reproductive health; to contribute to the decrease of dangerous behaviour of the youth, such as drug addiction and alcoholism, among others; to promote the social integration of adults and the disabled, as well as to implement training programs for the youngsters, oriented to foster the exercise of their leadership within the community.

The scale of priorities out of PROMUDEH's institutional objectives is related to the activities having to do with:

- the National Program of Literacy,
- the Orientation and Information concerning the Reproductive Health, Attention and Prevention of the Family and Juvenile Violence, Full Citizenship and
- the National Program of Attention to Children Younger than Three Years through Community Care Centers (Hogares de Cuidado Comunitario).

[Major Activities by Other Ministries and Agencies Related to WID / Gender]

Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Presidency etc. have promoted various development projects in education, health and sanitation, and income generation sectors in order to support women's empowerment, which are introduced in each relevant sections in the following descriptions.

3.WID/Gender Issues in Major Sectors

3-1 Education

Education

[General Situation]

The State, through the Ministry of Education and the regional organisms that conform the sector, is the main responsible for the educational services in the country:

- 84% of the students studies in state educational centers,
- 74.4% of the educational centers are under state administration.
- 76.5% of the teachers work in such institutions. (Source: Ministry of Education 1998, Basic Statistic)

The formal education in Peru whose structure is ruled by the 1982 General Law of Education is comprised by the Initial, Primary, Secondary and Superior education levels. In turn, it is comprised by the modalities of children, adults education, special education and occupational education.

Chart 1
PERU: Levels and Modalities of the Educational System

Level	In School Milieu	In Non-school Milieu
Initial education	X	X
Primary education		
- of Children	X	X
- of Adults	X	X
Secondary education		
- of Children	X	X
- of Adults	X	X
Superior Non-University education		
- Technological (ITS)	X	
- Pedagogic (ISP)	X	
- Artistic	X	
University superior education	X	
Occupational education (CEO)	X	X
Special education	X	

Chart 2
PERU: Sequence of the Formal Education

Educational level	Normative age	Duration studies
Initial		
* Cradle	Less than 3 years	
* Kindergarten	3 to 5 years	1 year (obligatory)
Primary (children)	6 to 11 years	6 years
Secondary (children)	12-16 years	5 years *
Superior	17-20 years	3 to 5 years

* Recently the High school (2 years) has started to be implemented with experimental character of limited covering, with vocational specialization, as a requirement for the access to the universities.

In the case of primary education, basically in rural areas, there is an important proportion of schools where multi degree teaching is imparted; that means that there is only one teacher who assumes educational and administrative role for all the level of students at the same time (one-teacher schools), or there are cases of two or three teachers that assist students of different degrees simultaneously (multi-teacher, multi-degree schools). This situation, as long as it is not supported by pedagogic formation for a multi-degree teaching, produces serious problems in the quality and level of education. On the other hand, more than a third part of the primary-level teachers does not have a professional title in pedagogy.

Chart 3
PERU 1997: Type of Educational Centers (EC) of Primary for minors
(public sector)

	N°	%
Type of EC		
One teacher	8,817	32.0
Multi Teacher, Multi degree	12,728	46.1
Complete	6,035	21.9
Total	27,580	100.0
Qualification of the teachers		
With pedagogic title	165,829	64.4
Without pedagogic title	91,669	35.6
Total	257,498	100.0

Source: Ministry of Education. Basic statistic 1998

[Education Development Programs]

In the Educational Sector there are not specifically designed programs to solve the problems of women or to protect women's interests. It is rather in the actions aiming at improving the quality of the educational service where we can find some measures that can contribute positively contribute to the achievement of a better educated female population. However, there is some positive evidence of change as one can take notice of the explicit mention of “the girls” in the curricular programs and in the care taken in the elaboration of the new school texts.

The short-term sector strategy focuses on the initial, primary and secondary education levels including actions related to:

- curricular change
- educational materials supply
- teacher’s training
- Infrastructure rehabilitation or replacement of public education schools

In terms of the medium-term demand, the strategy outlines:

- the progressive coverage of the initial education for the whole of the population
- the raise of the primary education completion rates, and the improvement of the quality of the primary education to assure the continuity of education in the secondary

In terms of the long-term demands of the sector intends:

- to redefine the secondary in terms of basic education - reducing it to 4 years - and creation

of a two-year high school level

- to improve the public and private supply of technical professional formation
- to incorporate computer tools to the educational service
- to promote private investment in education.

(1) Program of Improvement of the Quality of Primary Education - MECEP

It is a special project of great span that operates with funds of the Public Treasure and loans coming from the World Bank -BIRF. The MECEP intends to improve the quality of teaching and learning process, and the rates of internal efficiency of the primary education.

The strategy of the MECEP is based in the idea that to reduce the desertion and repetition rates is necessary to improve the service in the classroom, mounting a school with bigger administration capacity and bigger resources of information and an administrative apparatus that offers appropriate services. Among their goals, it identifies very precise purposes as regards curricular diversification, provision of educational materials, teacher's training (PLANCAD), directors' and officials' training (PLANGED), measure of quality, educational computer science, infrastructure and equipment. Among their action lines they explicitly point out the need "to emphasize the attention to girls, especially in primary schools of rural areas."

The funds of the MECEP project raise to a total of US \$346.110 millions, it corresponds the Peruvian government to contribute with US \$179.710 millions of the fund (55.1% of the total) and to the World Bank US \$146.400 millions (44.89% of the total).

(2) Program of Basic Education for All

This is a part of the Basic Social Expenditure Improvement Program started on 1994 under charge of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. Its aim is "to promote equity and equality of opportunities in education and to prioritize the satisfaction of the basic needs for the integral development of individuals, family and community."

The Program includes training of teachers and endowment of educational materials in critical poverty areas, as well as the execution of special programs directed to assist complementary areas (bilingual intercultural education, special education, children's education, hard-working adolescents and adults' education).

(3) Other Public Organisms

Except for the case of the Program of Literacy of the PROMUDEH, participation of other public institutions in the educational work is quite limited. It is expressed fundamentally in the financing or endowment of educational services for the children of their workers, what is carried out through the operation of Centers of Initial education (Cradles and Kindergartens during the schedule of work). Another type, in charge of sectors as the Ministry of Work and Social Promotion or some other ministries related to productive activities, would be those involving the formation for the employment through occupational education.

(4) ODA AND NGO Projects

There are many of non government organizations related to education. Mostly external cooperation financed, carrying out activities on promotion, research, training, development of educational proposals and production of educational material, and execution of pilot programs,

among others.

Until a while ago it was characteristic of most of these institutions the delimitation of their works to the fields of the non formal education (courses and workshops, popular education), to limited areas (popular neighborhoods, communities) and the relationship with base organizations (of young, of women). Progressively the NGO's went involved in formal education system; and many NGO's made agreements with the Ministry of Education to carry out tasks directly associated to regular education. It is the case of the NGO's participation in the National Plan of Teachers' Training–PLANCAD, and the National Plan of Training in Educational Administration–PLANGED, or in the elaboration of studies, evaluations and proposals for the introduction of curricular changes, elaboration of textbooks, formulation of the Rural Education Quality Improvement Program and reforming of Superior Pedagogic Institutes and technical education, among others.

The contribution of the Agency of German Technical Cooperation–GTZ, the Agency of Technical Cooperation of Spain, the European Community, and loans negotiated with organizations like the World Bank–BIRF and the IDB are of great importance.

[Condition of the basic education for the adult women]

In correspondence with the big social, ethnic and cultural differences in the Peruvian society, the most serious educational lacks affect older women of rural areas who belong to indigenous ethnic groups. The high-priority problems related to the mature feminine population, are reflected in high illiteracy rates of those women, their low education level and the difficulty to overcome those problems when they have already assumed other family, social and economic responsibilities.

Educational level of the feminine population older than 15 years is about 7.8 years of studies, that is to say, they have hardly overcome the primary level; in the case of the women of rural areas the average of 4.4 indicates that they have an educational level of primary not completed.

The incidence of the illiteracy shows a strong relationship with the area of residence and with the age of the women. It is consistent with the historical lack of educational services in the remote areas and the serious deficiencies for the access for women to education in the past.

With regard to education, PROMUDEH develops the National Program of Literacy. At first this was under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education's General Direction of Adults' Education and since the setting up of PROMUDEH, actions regarding literacy were taken up by this Ministry, through its National Direction of Literacy.

At present PROMUDEH has defined as a mission of the National Program of Literacy - PNA (according to D.S. 012-98-PROMUDEH), that of "promoting, directing, coordinating, carrying out, supervising and evaluating the policy, plans, programs and projects of literacy as well as post-literacy at a national level, with a Gender perspective, giving priority to the attention to the population with high illiteracy rate. The illiterate population is mostly found in situation of extreme poverty, and especially women."

The objective of the PNA is “to enable the illiterate women and men to improve their quality of life, training them in reading-writing and calculation, giving them knowledge and information so to enable them to value themselves as individual persons having rights, to better understand their environment and to facilitate them the taking of decisions.”

For the development of their activities, the PROMUDEH has signed agreements with the Armed Forces (April 1997), with FONCODES-National Compensation and Social Development Fund (Fondo Nacional de Compensación y Desarrollo Social, May 1997); develops the Intercultural Bilingual Literacy Project for the Peruvian Amazonia (with Public Treasure resources), the Project of Sexual and Reproductive Health (funded by UNFPA - United Nations Fund for Population Activities), the Project of Literacy and Civic Education for indigenous, peasants and displaced women (financed by UNESCO)

According to official data, in 1988 the PNA had a coverage of 548,891 persons attended, with an increasing trend in its attending capacity. We don't have information neither on the composition by sex and age of people who attended (although it can be supposed that the majority of the attendants are women) nor on the program’s retention level and the learning level achieved.

Chart 4

PERU 1996–98: INFORMATION ON THE NATIONAL PROGRAM OF LITERACY

	1996	1997	1998
Coverage of attention	240,000	325,300	548,891
Literacy promoters	12,000	16,265	28,552
Implementation of productive modules			586
Training Workshops		144	144
Supervisory visits		189 prov.	189 prov.

By June 30th, 1999, the coverage of attention was of 442,836 illiterate.

Source: PROMUDEH, Document on the National Program of Literacy 1999.

With regards to health, PROMUDEH develops the CALIPLAN PROJECT (QUALITY IN FAMILY PLANNING) which has as its objective that of promoting the reproductive rights of women and men facilitating access to Family Planning services (PF), with safe and economic methods. To elevate the woman's self-esteem improving her access to the education and a remunerated employment.

Chart 5
PERU 1997–1998:
Educational level of feminine population over 15 years old

Average educational level	N° years
Total population	8.4
Total Women	7.8
Urban women	9.3
Rural women	4.4
Illiterate women	
Older than 15 years	1,134,121
Urban women	420,447
Rural women	713,674
Illiterate women by age group	
15-19 years	4.1
20-29 years	8.1
30-44 years	25.6
45-49 years	9.3
50 to more years	52.8

Sources: INEI. National Household Survey 1998.

“Cuanto”: National Survey on Living Standards. 1997.

Educational possibilities for young and mature women are according to the level they require to overcome. For the illiterate women and with primary incomplete, the options are the literacy programs or the primary education centers for adults. For the women who were not able to conclude the secondary, the secondary education centers for adults and the Occupational Education Centers that offer short term studies in different specialties are their options. For those who graduated on secondary the next stage is Technical Superior education or the University.

Social and family situation given that, are conditioning factors for women, specially adult women to continue their education. As is well known, educational services are highly concentrated in urban areas.

Chart 6
Peru 1993: Basic adult education centers and female students

Level	No. of EC	No. of Female Students
Primary of adults	625	37,015
Secondary of adults	773	71,681

Source: Ministry of Education. School census 1993.

[Condition of the basic education for girls and young women]

In relation to the infantile population we find that, in today's Peru, the great majority of children and girls are able to begin a relationship with the school. The rate of the feminine population's attendance to school between the 6 and 11 years of age (that correspond normatively to the primary level) reached in 1998 to 95.5% and 84.8% for those between 12 and 17 years of age (which corresponds normatively to the secondary education).

However, even when it is not reflected in the global calculation of school attendance, it is in the rural areas where the biggest deficit in the girls' school attendance is given: the irregular attendance, the incompatibility among the school works and the family obligations, and the low level of effective learning still define a fragile relationship of the girls with the school that puts in risk the successful culmination of their studies.

Chart 7
PERU 1998: Rates of School Attendance by age Groups according to sex and area

Characteristic	6 to 11 years	12 to 16 years
Total	95.6	86.2
Sex		
Man	95.8	87.7
Woman	95.5	84.8
Residence area		
Urban	96.4	91.6
Rural	94.7	78.0
Natural region		
Metropolitan Lima	96.7	92.1
Costa (except Metro. Lima)	96.2	87.6
Sierra	95.0	83.7
Amazon	95.1	82.0
Level of Urbanization		
Metropolitan Lima	96.7	92.1
Capital cities of Department	96.4	91.7
Smaller Cities	96.1	91.1
Rural	94.7	78.0

Source: INEI. National Households Survey, 1998.

In addition to the above mentioned problems we found the following ones:

- the school backwardness or over aging
- high rates of disapproved (fail to pass to the next degree) specially at the beginning of the Primary.
- desertion or premature abandonment of the school
- low quality educational service due to scarce qualification of the teaching personnel, deficiencies in the infrastructure and school equipment, lack of educational materials, inadequacy of schedules, calendars and educational contents.
- low achievement levels in the learning.

Such problems present no gender differences, however there are some situations that can particularly affect to the women. It is the case of the subsistence of discrimination mechanisms in the daily life of the schools, the persistence of sexist traditional models in the educational contents, texts, formation and teachers' practice. It is also probable that, given certain conditions of poverty and of overcharge of domestic obligations, the school-attendance period of the daughters can be limited.

[Women's presence in the different levels and modalities of the system]

Women represent 49.7% of the total school population's. Their participation is lightly overcome by the men in the modalities of Primary and Secondary of minors and secondary of

Adults. Their participation overcomes that of the men in the modalities of Primary Education of Adults, Magisterial Formation and Occupational Education. This features what typically affect the female population: they are left behind in the achievement of an opportune basic education during the childhood, their expectations of finding a professional route through the magisterial career and their option for the study of courses and short careers that allow them a quick qualification with supposed work assurance.

Chart 8
Peru 1993:

Female School Population according to level and modalities

Level	N° of Women	% of Women
Total	3,619,224	49.7
School-Type	3,436,222	49.6
Initial	294,854	50.0
Primary (Children)	1,901,294	48.6
Primary (Adults)	37,015	60.1
Secondary (Children)	812,852	47.5
Secondary (Adults)	71,681	45.6
Magisterial Formation	68,342	59.8
Technical superior education	82,060	50.7
Special education	9,390	43.2
Occupational education	158,734	78.5
Non-school Type	183,002	51.7

Source: Ministry of Education. School census 1993.

[Women's participation in national teaching]

53% of the educational teachers are women. Their participation is differentiated according to the levels and educational modalities almost constituting the totality of the faculty of Initial Education (98.1%) and the great majority of the Special Education (82.3%).

Chart 9

PERU 1993: Number and educational women's percentage according to level and educational modality

Level	Percentage of Women	N° of Teachers
Total	53.0	170393
School-Type	53.2	169284
-Initial	98.1	28631
- Primary (Children)	58.0	84361
- Primary (Adults)	40.5	1005
- Secondary (Children)	39.2	41272
- Secondary (Adults)	26.1	1952
- Magisterial formation	28.1	1283
- Technical superior	27.2	3326
- Special education	82.3	2653
- Occupational education	58.5	4801
Non-school Type	29.8	1109

Source: Ministry of Education. School census 1993.

[Repopulation Support Program and Development of Emergency Areas – PAR]

PAR is another program developed by PROMUDEH. Its mission is “to set down the basic conditions for Sustainable Human Development of the population affected by terrorist violence in order to contribute to the consolidation of peace and the reduction of extreme poverty.”

The institutional objectives are indicated below:

- To support and to organize the repopulation process, in accordance with the objectives of the national adjustment of urban territory and the urban planning of small inhabited areas.
- To reactivate and to develop the productive economic base of the target population, propitiating the community participation and the generation of permanent and temporal employment, especially for young people and women.
- To improve and to enlarge the coverage of the basic social services for the target population, propitiating the community participation, the permanent and temporal employment and the direct attention to children, young people and women.
- To strengthen the community organization and administration and the integral development of children, young people and woman with a gender perspective.

It thus intends to set down the basic conditions for an integral development of populations displaced because of terrorist violence, and develops proposals of integral intervention in which women are the central subject in the process of reconstruction of the social tissue in the areas of violence. The budget allocated to PAR in 1999 rose to 16 million New Soles (national currency).

3-2 Health

Health

[General Situation]

The services of health in Peru are offered by the Ministry of Health - MINSA, the Social Insurance - ESSALUD, the armed forces and Police, the private sector and the system of traditional medicine. In anyone of these systems relative actions can be given to the reproductive health. The most important system is the one that offers the Ministry of Health-MINSA, through the Hospitals, Centers and Posts of Health.

The access to services of health has increased notably. Most (84,2%) of the population with illness symptom carries out consultation of health. Most of the population who require attention obtains it with medical professional personnel (92,6%). And the most frequent reason people gave for not looking for health services was the lack of economic resources (40.4%).

Chart 10
PERU 1998:

Population according to Characteristic in the Access to Services of Health

Detail	Total
Sick population	100.0
He/she carried out consultation of health	84.2
He/she didn't carry out consultation of health	15.8
Who carried out the Consultation *	
Professional of the health (1)	92.6
Technical personnel (2)	6.9
Non-specialized personnel (3)	3.8
Other	1.2
Main reason that prevented from having consultation **	
Lack of economic resources	40.4
Problems of accessibility	15.1
Lack of insurance	4.9
Problems of quality	6.6
Problems of credibility and trust	31.7
They didn't want to carry out a consultation	9.4
Other reason	9.9

* People answering that they had consulted a physician, might have made more than one consultation, wherefrom the total of consultations surpasses 100%

** People answering on the main reason that prevented from having the consultation, may have pointed out more than one reason, whereby total surpasses 100%

(1) Comprises: physician, dentist, obstetrician and nurse.

(2) Comprises: sanitary promoter, pharmacist/chemist.

(3) Comprises: quack doctor, relative/friend

Source: INEI. National Households Survey on Living Standards and Poverty, 1998

[Health Development Program]

With the mission “to promote and to guarantee the individual and collective health of Peru’s population with the joint effort of State and Society”, the Ministry of Health intends the enlargement of access to better health services, with special interest on high-risk groups.

Among the high priority criteria with which approaches the problems the identification of the health sector, high-risk groups is as follows; children under 5 years old, fertile-age or pregnant women and the young and adults under risk due to drugs or sexual practices disease.

Reproductive health main problems are: High mortality rates of mothers in the pre and post childbirth period, high levels of demand for family planning programs, the increase of high-risk sexual behaviors in female teenagers, high rates for mothers in perinatal period, due to sexual transmission diseases, the existing inequity in woman's health situation and the high mortality and morbidity due to foreseeable gynecological pathologies.

To solve the stated problems, the Ministry of Health is developing a group of programs and projects, but its most important actions in the reproductive health field are supported by USAID.

The budget allocated to the Ministry of Health for 1999 rose to 1,484.3 million nuevos soles

(1) Basic Health for All Program

Created in 1994 to improve the quality and the coverage of health services toward the population in high risk of illness, it thus intends to optimize the installed infrastructure of the Health Centres and Posts in order to increase the coverage and quality of these services.

(2) Health and Basic Nutrition Special Project

Its morbidity objective is to improve health situation in Peru (to reduce the mother-child mortality rates) and increase the population's nutritional level through the increment of the coverage and quality of the services of health and through the promotion of better practices in health and nutrition.

A total of 1 million 800 thousand benefited people is estimated; approximately 160 thousand of them are children under 3 years of age and 450 thousand are women in fertile age. A 70% of the assisted population lives in rural areas.

Basic strategies:

- Promotion of the health services and preventive attention
- Building up of Health assistance network
- Training in integral attention and management given to health services personnel, health promoters and midwives.

It is considered that training actions will cover 870 midwives, 743 sanitary technicians, 1748 health promoters and 383 professionals of health. The total financing amount of the project is US \$44.5 million dollars, 34 millions of which are financed by a loan of the World Bank and 10.5 millions by the Public Treasure.

(3) PROJECT 2000

It is a joint initiative of Peruvian government and USAID with the objective to improve the conditions of health and the nutritional state of children under three years old and women in fertile age, increasing the use of mother and child perinatal health services, promoting self care and good practices in health among community members.

The project 2000 covers the departments of Ancash, Ayacucho, Ica, Huancavelica, Apurímac, La Libertad, San Martín, Ucayali, Moquegua, Puno and Tacna. It is funded with a contribution of US \$30 millions of dollars from USAID and a similar amount of Peruvian government.

(4) Activities of the Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education is at present developing the NATIONAL PROGRAM OF SEXUAL EDUCATION that intends "to create consciousness on the human being dignity, to generate positive attitudes and the practice of values for a responsible maternity paternity and developing the understanding of the sense and value of sexuality."

The Program operates by incorporating sexual education topics in the curriculum, and also by

carrying teachers' training, research and development of educational material.

(5) Reproductive Health in the Community (REPROSALUD)

REPROSALUD is a project implemented by two NGOs MANUELA RAMOS and ALTERNATIVA with financial support from the Agency for International Development of the United States (USAID) for a total amount of US \$25 millions.

It intends to increase the use of family planning methods and other selected reproductive health services in the target areas where it operates. REPROSALUD searches "to simultaneously improve the reproductive situation of women in situation of poverty and to cover their strategic gender needs."

Works with four types of interrelated activities:

- the dialogue and diagnosis of the community that through participative research helps women to identify of the, to prioritize and to develop strategies to solve their own problems of reproductive health;
- the sub-agreements that provide resources to "grass-roots organizations", such as committees of glass of milk and mothers' clubs; in order to implement such strategies;
- the promotion, dissemination of information and education to give the communities ability of acting in order to influence on the politics and topics identified by the women;
- the innovative activities related to health, supporting the generation of revenues for grass-roots organizations and credit activities directly related to reproductive health.

The Project operates in the departments of Ancash, Ayacucho, Ica, Huancavelica, Apurímac, La Libertad, San Martín, Ucayali, Moquegua, Puno and Tacna.

[Access to services of reproductive health]

There is still a deficit in the access of women to the care of their reproductive health and remarkable differences remain in the access of women to the reproductive health services whether in urban or rural areas.

A 17,5% of the total of pregnant urban women didn't carry out any control of its last pregnancy and in the case the of rural areas women it was 50.3%.

Those who carried out a control were assisted fundamentally by physicians and obstetricians. It is in the rural areas where nurses and midwives fulfil an important role for the care of the health of the women.

As for the attention of the childbirth, it is alarming the lack of appropriate conditions and of asepsis that presented by homes of poor sectors. A 24% of the total of urban births was assisted in the house of the mothers, and in the case of the rural areas this proportion rises to 83.2%.

Chart 13
PERU 1998: Women in fertile age who were pregnant,
by condition of attention

Concept	Urban	Rural
Pregnancy control	100.0	100.0
She had a control	82.5	49.7
She did not have a control	17.5	50.3
Personal that assisted the control of the last pregnancy	100.0	100.0
Physician	44.4	13.3
Obstetrician / Nurse	37	33.5
Midwife	1	2.9
Nobody	17.2	50.1
No information	0.4	0.2
Place of attention of the last childbirth	100.0	100.0
Service of health	73.4	15.4
Own home	24.0	83.2
Another place	2.5	1.3
Knows not/No information	0.1	0.1
Personnel's type that assisted the last childbirth	100.0	100.0
Physician	48.3	9.1
Obstetrician/Nurse	32.3	12.4
Midwife	11.9	40.4
Relative/other	6.5	35.9
Nobody	0.9	2.0
Knows not/No information	0.1	0.2

Source: INEI. ENDES III, 1996.

[Prevalence of family planning]

The knowledge of birth-control methods by women has already got a wide covering (ENDES III, 1996). A 96.7% of the women in fertile age and 97.8% of total women having a couple declares to know some method to control the fecundity. Modern methods as much as the traditional ones have a wide diffusion.

As for their use, out of the women in pregnancy risk -in fertile age and having a couple- a 64.2% uses some method, being the most frequent the IUD (12%), the female sterilization (9.5%), the injections (8%) and the pill (6.2%).

Chart 14
PERU 1996: Knowledge and Use of Birth-control Methods
Percentage of women in fertile age and at the moment in couple of that
knows and uses methods, by specific method

METHOD	SHE KNOWS		SHE USES AT THE MOMENT	
	Total Women	Women having a couple	Total Women	Women having a couple
Some method	96.7	97.8	40.9	64.2
Modern methods	95.6	96.2	26.4	41.3
- Pill	91.1	92.1	4.0	6.2
- IUD	89.6	91.4	7.6	12.0
- Injections	86.8	90.3	5.0	8.0
- Implantation	45.8	46.9	0.2	0.2
- Vaginal methods	70.1	72.6	0.5	0.7
- Condom	87.7	87.6	3.1	4.4
- Female Sterilization	88.2	89.2	5.9	9.5
- Male Sterilization	73.9	73.8	0.2	0.2
Traditional methods	87.5	90.0	13.6	21.3
- Periodic abstinence	85.2	88.1	11.5	18.0
- Coitus interruptus	55.2	60.9	2.1	3.2
Other methods	15.2	19.5	1.0	1.6
No method	3.3	2.2	59.1	35.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: INEI. National Health Survey. ENDES III 1996.

[NATIONAL FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – PRONAA]

PRONAA intends to carry out actions and to promote the improvement of food availability and nutrition of the poorest population in the country, contributing to their food security in a sustainable way. By the nature of their actions, it has a work largely developed with feminine sectors of the poorest population sector in the country. PRONAA's strategic lines are as follows:

(1) Food Assistance

To grant food assistance to the population in high nutritional risk, especially children younger than 6 years and nursing mothers and pregnant women. It also intends to enlarge the coverage of the school meal program with emphasis on the extreme poverty areas; to provide food assistance to school children at primary and special levels, as well as to the children and adolescents in high moral risk; to enlarge the coverage of attention of the program of school meal with priority to the areas of extreme poverty; to begin complementary activities in education, health, communication and information in order to obtain positive effects of PRONAA's work; to develop and strengthen the Community Kitchens and Mothers' Clubs; to enlarge the coverage of attention of PRONAA to the Community Kitchens in the areas of extreme poverty; to improve the quality of the service of the Community Kitchens supported by PRONAA and to supply appropriately the complementary portions and money subsidy to the Community Kitchens.

(2) Promotion of Productive and Social Development of the People

It looks to promote the development (self-esteem, personality, etc.) of the women of low-income sectors, through the successful experiences of development promotion (self-improvement) of such women; the promotion of income-generating micro-enterprises activities with the women of Community Kitchens and Mothers' Clubs; the identification of successful experiences of micro-enterprises to be diffused and promoted within the women organizations such as Community Kitchens and mothers' clubs; the improvement of food production capacity of the poorest families in rural areas; the promotion of productive modules in the population of extreme poverty with an emphasis on the frontier areas; the purchase of food preferably from the small local producers, developing a diversity of suppliers' options; the opportunity and efficiency in the purchase of food to small-scale producers.

(3) Institutional Agreement for Food Security

It intends to carry out joint programs with other institutions and organized community in order to achieve Food Security objectives, and the carrying out of such programs with other institutions developing small-scale works oriented to Food Security, with emphasis on the rehabilitation of the impacts caused by the Phenomenon El Niño. The strategy to take on consists of the generation and strengthening of inter-institutional spaces and mechanisms for the elaboration of proposals and programs regarding the food and nutritional development, and to articulate efforts and activities of the institutions regarding this issue upon the basis of the National Plan of Food and Nutrition.

The priorities of PRONAA point out explicitly their work with women :

- 1) To supply food assistance to those in high nutritional risk, especially to children smaller than 6 years, nursing mothers and pregnant women.
- 2) To supply food assistance to school children of a primary and special level, and children and adolescents in a moral situation of high risk.
- 3) To promote income-generating activities of micro-enterprises with the women from Community Kitchens and mothers' clubs.
- 4) To supply food aid to the population of the rural and marginal-urban areas in compensation to their productive work, as well as that affected by catastrophes and natural disasters.
- 5) The development and strengthening of the Community Kitchens and mothers' clubs.
- 6) To contribute to the improvement of Food Security, promoting the increase of output, income, employment and consumption of local food.
- 7) To elaborate medium-term programs food development programs in coordination with other Institutions.
- 8) To implement de-concentrated entities and to install equipment therein in order to strengthen their operation capacity.

The budget of the PRONAA for 1999 was 343 million New Soles. Regarding the promotion of income generation, under PRONAA's responsibility, there is the Income Generation Project through self-managed productive activities.

The Project is registered in the action line of food assistance, to be implemented in the activities of Community Kitchens. The financial source is the World Food Programme-PMA

of the United Nations. Donations are received in the form of food; and a part of them is monetized by selling them in the domestic market and another part is to be distributed.

The Project has components of credit, training and technical assistance, oriented to make more solid the productive activities of the groups of women.

The women beneficiaries in Lima are those of Mothers' Clubs and/or the Community Kitchens in marginal urban areas, who request credit for productive activities in cloth-making, knitting and food industries. In other places outside Lima, the applications come from the mothers' clubs in rural areas of the Andes such as the Departments of Ancash, Cajamarca, Cusco and Puno. Such applications are for their dairy and agrarian activities.

The credits to be granted amount from 300 Dollars to a maximum of 2 thousand Dollars for working capital. For fixed assets, 300 Dollars as a minimum and 10 thousand Dollars at a maximum are provided.

3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

[General Situation]

The most marked features of the situation of population, homes and women in the rural environment are, at the present time, the high incidence of the poverty and extreme poverty and, the geographical, ethnic and cultural diversity.

Also, in the case of the peasant woman, it is not possible to establish a definitive division between the domestic environment and the productive environment. The domestic/private sphere incorporates the productive one and it goes beyond the limits of the nuclear family. The woman assumes the whole responsibility of assuring the feeding of her family, that implies distributive tasks and planning of the crops and cattle or domestic animals to raise.

The active participation of the women in the rural area is of momentous importance. In the tasks of the agricultural cycle the peasant woman specializes in those that require an efficient and responsible management of resources and that they demand manual ability and a lot of dexterity more than physical effort. Also, the woman is responsible for the shepherding, the domestic orchards dedicated to small-scale production and the breeding of smaller animals.

Chart 15
PERU 1997: 15 years of age or older active population in agriculture, hunting and fishery, according to natural region and area

Place	Men	Women	Total
Total hunting, fishery and agriculture	1,915,420	1,357,934	3,273,354
Total rural Coast	359,638	213,179	572,817
Rural Coast in hunting, fishery and agriculture	256,303	110,658	366,961
Total urban Coast	2,713,862	1,820,266	4,534,128
Urban Coast in hunting, fishery and agriculture	148,490	32,283	180,773
Total rural Sierra	1,279,604	1,186,901	2,466,505
Rural Sierra in hunting, fishery and agriculture	984,779	942,226	1,927,005
Total urban Sierra	687,816	587,160	1,274,976
Urban Sierra in hunting, fishery and agriculture	68,502	41,940	110,442
Total rural forest	473,054	304,337	777,391
Rural forest in hunting, fishery and agriculture	398,786	211,502	610,288
Total urban forest	321,494	203,789	525,283
Urban forest in hunting, fishery and agriculture	58,560	19,325	77,885

Source: National Survey on Living Standards 1997. Cuanto S.A.

Elaboration: IEP.

In the agricultural productive process the women participate actively in the activities of the seeding, the care and the crop. They are also responsible for the organization and planning of the work and act as specialists in task of selection, storage, transformation and commercialization of the foods that their unit produces. These tasks put in evidence their role to the interior of their unit of rural production.

For the farm tasks, in the coast, the works are practically the same for men and women although women don't participate in the handling of heavy agricultural machinery. In the Sierra this work requires of more physical strength: farm with yoke of oxen and manuals plows.

For the crop tasks, the female manpower is very appreciated. In the coast area the woman's work is very appreciated in the crop tasks of fruit-bearing, vegetables, asparagus and mushrooms. In the cotton crop differences are not made between men and women but a great part of the manpower used is female.

In the forestry, the woman carries out a fundamental work in the nursery works (production of grafts). Usually in a Sierra nursery at least a 40% - 50% of female manpower is used, being their works: the gathering of seeds, the cutting selection/collection, the transfer of the grafts of the nursery to the bags (previous root cutting), the one pocketed of grafts.

The commercialization of foods is given in differed form according to gender. The man takes charge of marketing a single crop at the time in the local or regional market, while the woman is devoted to sell in the communal market or fair in a periodic way, fixing the agreement prices with the supply and demand.

The transformation of foods at level of the peasant unit is an activity that can be typically

feminine (for example, in the elaboration of beverages as the chicha or the masato and in the salting of the meats and the fish). Although the family can take part the woman is in charge of the global process. This processing work is important since it helps to the conservation of the foods.

In the agroindustry: the female manpower is preferred for fine works; for example: the asparagus dedicated to preserves have almost always been harvested by women because these should have longitude and certain characteristics; in the mushroom, female manpower is used almost exclusively for the crop works and packing; in the preserves of vegetables female manpower is used for the dive of the vegetables.

In relation to the artisan fishing, most of the families of the artisan fishing villages live almost exclusively off the fishing and the nuclear family is the primary economic unit in which each member fulfils a special function of reproduction and maintenance of the continuity of the productive process, based on the distribution by sex and age.

The sexual division of labour in the villages and fishing posts of the national coast (more than 200 approximately) is the following one: the male leaves to fish because being a rude activity this requires a lot of physical effort. Most of the women are in charge of other activities linked to the fishing that begin since the fish is disembarked: gathering of the bait, handling, cleaning and salting of the fish.

One can affirm that the woman's work has to do basically with three activities: the transformation of the fish through the drying, salting, smoking (in this way it contributes added value and it improves the economic conditions of sale), the commercialization of the fresh fish for human consumption and the work linked to the alimentary industries in the canning of marine products.

In the marketing phase, great part of the revenues of the families comes from the retail sale of fish, a task carried out by women. With the implementation of units of primary processing (dry-salted) in some fishing villages the women have an even more important role.

In the Sierra and Selva regions the project of family or collective-conducted fish farms has got importance, in the upbringing of trouts and native species; these activities contribute to improve the family diet and they are also market-oriented.

[Agriculture Development Program]

The agriculture sector, under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, has mission “to promote the sustainable development of the agrarian sector in the whole country, through rules and activities that motivate the permanent growth of activities carried out by the various economic actors involved in the agriculture, cattle-raising and forestry in Peru”. In this sense – its management “is guided to order, to modernize and to develop the agriculture in all the country, establishing a climate of trust and security based on clear and stable rules that allow the farmers to work the land with efficiency, profitability and competitiveness”.

We should highlight that recent official documentation of the sector does not refer to the peasant woman and her problems. In general, the references point exclusively to the family or

the community. In spite of it, they are in progress some projects aiming at women specifically as producers.

For the budget 1999, high-priority tasks of the sector were those that responded to the following considerations:

- Struggle against poverty
- Support to small farmers
- Employment generation
- Rehabilitation of the irrigation infrastructure in Coast and Sierra
- Land title-deed process (certificate of proprietor).

Chart 12

Budget of the sector agriculture for the years 1999-2000 (S/= Nuevos soles)

Institution	1999	2000	Variation %
SENASA	75,386,233	56,969,258	-24.4%
CONACS	2,453,000	6,210,000	153.2%
INRENA	14,198,696	34,075,468	140.0%
INIA	30,794,228	28,743,638	-6.7%
Ministry of Agriculture (Central headquarters)	524,923,120	622,849.044	18.7%
	647,755,277	748,847,408	15.6%

Source: Commission of Budget - Committee of the Republic.

The projects of this sector that have some relationship with the rural woman's problems are the following ones:

[Structures: holding types and administration]

There exist in the country individual singular and associative forms of land property. Among the associative property forms there are:

- Communal property, which is susceptible of collective exploitation or of being distributed in small parcels driven directly by the community members
- Cooperative of Users (CAUs) whose partners (plot holders) are owners and users of the services (wells of water, pumps, tractors, etc)
- Agricultural societies of Social Interest (S.A.I.S.) that can be integrated by several communities which coordinate their productive activities.

The current legislation has on the holding of lands is integrated into the national policy of support to private investment.

Since 1991, with the Law of Investments Promotion in the Agrarian Sector, the norms of the Agrarian Reform of the decade of the 60 that stated the communal property of the lands were abolished.

At the moment, the conduction of the agrarian property can be exercised by any natural or artificial person in equality of conditions. The award of properties for cultivation is carried out to any person by means of a sale and purchase contract.

In August of 1994, the Law No.26505 was promulgated that settles down, for the first time, the possibility of individual property of lands of the rural community, allowing its breakup in case of agreement of most of its members. Previously these lands had a special régime (they were intangible). The problem that the communities are facing is that the law has only been regulated partially for the case of the communities of the coast, reducing for this area the requirements to obtain the property.

In no case a differentiation of the rights of property is made between men and women. In theory, the women and the men have an equality of rights to acquire, to sell, to inherit or to maintain lands. The problem takes place in the practice. In many communities women are not recognized the women like subject of property. For example, when there is a marriage, the men present an inheritance, while the women a gift. In the event of widowhood, the woman returns to the paternal home, and also her lands.

The woman neither inherits nor is owner of lands, although according to the Agricultural Census more than a 20% of women appear as heads of rural homes. Although this tends to change, due to modernization and migration, the process is still slow.

Chart 13
PERU 1994: Number of individual producers and surface of the Agricultural units they manage, according to sex

Detail	Individual producers		Surface of units	
	N°	%	N° Has	%
Total (worked lands)	1,728,881	100.0	15,215,972.5	100.0
Men	1,377,887	79.7	12,903,223.0	84.8
Women	350,994	20.3	2,312,749.5	15.2

Source: INEI: Advance of results of the III Agricultural Census 1994.

The Special Project of Title-Deed Process of Lands and Rural Property Census (PETT) has the objective to promote and to support the rural owners in the registration of their titles of property in a 4-year term. This project also recognizes the right of women to property when they are direct managers. In this way of thinking, in the forms required for the procedure the name of the man and/or women is registered. The problem persists that in the regional bureaus the PETT officials continue the presence or the man’s signature.

Chart 14
PERU: SOCIAL EXPENDITURE 1998 (millions of Nuevos Soles)

Concept	amount	% Per item	% Social expense
Total Social Expenditure	11,385,811.3	100.00	100.00
I. Education/health	7,424,410.9	65.21	65.21
a) Expenditure in education	5,365,698.6	72.27	47.13
Regional *Governments and CTARs	1,813,503.5	33.80	15.93
Central *Government and public institutions	1,682,789.5	31.36	14.78
National *Universities	794,169.0	14.80	6.98
*Others	1,075,236.6	20.04	9.44
b) Expenditure in health	2,058,712.3	27.73	18.08
Regional *Governments and CTARs	471,236.0	22.89	4.14
Central *Government and public institutions	1,178,527.5	57.25	10.35
*Others	408,948.8	19.86	3.59
II Extreme Poverty	2,636,704.9	23.16	23.16
*FONCODES	496,633.3	18.84	4.36
*Education	209,532.3	7.95	1.84
*Health	97,398.6	3.69	0.86
*Agriculture	240,201.6	9.11	2.11
*PRONAA	179,728.9	6.82	1.58
*Program of support to the repopulation. - PAR	18,711.5	0.71	0.16
*Economy and Finance	296,769.9	11.26	2.61
*Energy and Mining	41,639.7	1.58	0.37
*Transport and Communications	195,307.5	7.41	1.72
*Ministry of the Presidency	201,041.3	7.62	1.77
*COOPOP	4,120.9	0.16	0.04
*INFES	119,724.7	4.54	1.05
*COFOPRI	25,202.2	0.96	0.22
Basic Social *Expenditure	462,121.3	17.53	4.06
*PROMUDEH	48,571.2	1.84	0.43
III. - Other social expenditure	1,324,695.5	11.63	11.63
*Judiciary(judicial districts)	198,201.6	14.96	1.74
*M. Presidency(support to municipal management, etc)	7,520.4	0.57	0.07
*Regions (Agriculture, social care, etc.)	140,460.7	10.60	1.23
*INABIF	37,235.6	2.81	0.33
*INADE (special projects in Selva region)	260,863.2	19.69	2.29
*M. Agriculture (Technological Transfer, etc)	213,782.5	16.14	1.88
*Others (Infrastructure., disaster relief, etc)	466,631.5	35.23	4.10

Source: Public Accounting of the Nation.

[Forestry Sector]

(1) Participative Forestry Development in the Andeans – FAO/INRENA

It promotes the peasant participation in forestry activities. The woman's participation is important in this because its daily works make her responsible of the firewood, water and grazing land animals. The community participation is given by forestry committees that

receive training and technical assistance.

(2) PROJECT ALTURA, with support of the NGO CARE

Its objective is to link the activities of food assistance with the generation of productive resources in the communities. It promotes the creation of forest nurseries and soil conservation works. The woman is incorporated through the clubs mothers' club and forestry committees.

[Fishery Sector]

The Ministry of Fishery, is the Organism of the Executive in charge of formulating and evaluating the Fishery policy at the national level, as well as managing, promoting and controlling the fishing and aquaculture activity, it combines the application of the principle of the Sustainability of the fishery resources with optimum rational use. The goals and sector guidelines don't mention directly the work directed to women, however, some entities belonging to the sector are developing programs that involve the feminine population.

(1) Fishing Promotion Fund – FONDEPES

It intends "to promote, carry out and support technical, economical and financially the high-priority development of artisan fishery and of aquaculture, as well as of the fishing activities in general."

Although this institution does not have specific programs linked to women, since it is connected integrated to the activities of local NGOs and supports the artisan fishery it does coordinate with grass-roots organizations. What is most outstanding among its specific objectives is the fact that it intends "to operate aquaculture experimental demonstrative centers in order to adapt reproduction technologies and the upbringing of native species, to conserve species in extinction and to develop introduced species" and "to give economic-technical support and to supply means and to foster the development of aquaculture activity among various fishermen social organizations, universities and other organizations linked to aquaculture and fishery." These activities are developed mostly by peasant women and the feminine organizations of mothers' clubs, like a way of supplementing their family income.

3-4 Economic activities

Economic activities

[Government Programs for Economic Activities Promotion]

The following government programs have been conducted by the relevant agencies in order to promote economic activities in various sectors.

(1) Project of Development of the Technology Transfer to the Rural Communities of the Mountain (FEAS)

Its purpose is to stimulate the market of private technical assistance services for the growth of productivity and production levels, as well as income and living conditions, of more than 40,000 families benefited since 1993. The Government's contribution foreseen for the six years of the Project, rises to US\$0.5 millions, fostering the investment of US \$4.9 millions from the beneficiaries.

(2) National Institute of Natural Resources - INRENA

It is a decentralized public organization of the Ministry of Agriculture, founded in 1992 with the mission to promote the rational use and the conservation of natural resources, with the active participation of the private sector.

INRENA has as its main objective that of contributing to promote and regulate the sustainable use of the renewable natural resources, establishing an appropriate framework for the promotion of investment, aiming at a dynamic balance between economic growth, the conservation of natural resources, environment and the human person's integral development.

In connection with actions related to Protected Natural Areas in which the international cooperation is a counterpart, projects on the promotion of community and social development are carried out, in which the women are an important subject of attention. In this way it is expected to have guaranteed the sustainable development of the Protected Areas and of the involved social groups.

INRENA has a budget of 34,075 million soles allocated for the year 2000, an amount which has been increased by a 140% as compared to 1999.

(3) Compensation and Social Development Fund - FONCODES

It is an organization belonging to the Ministry of the Presidency that develops a group of actions aimed at improving the living conditions of the population in situation of poverty.

Its task is:

- To contribute to the reduction of poverty by means of the funding of social investment, projects presented by organizations set up by the population itself, peasant and native communities, religious organizations located in low-income areas, non-governmental organizations, provincial and district municipalities, State organizations and organizations in general, by any institution or social group representing to a community and searching a social benefit for the latter.
- To develop all those activities providing a solidary support for the population requires to overcome its situation of poverty, as long as such activities are compatible with FONCODES' Law and its regulations.

FONCODES governs its actions under the following principles:

- To assist selectively the population in situation of poverty, with emphasis on the groups in extreme poverty.
- To promote the participation of population benefited in the identification, management and carrying out of their projects.
- To support the population's initiatives by means of coordinating and supplementing the work of private and public institutions at a national level.
- To achieve the commitment of the community and of the State for the operation and maintenance of the executed works.

The high-priority actions of FONCODES are:

- To conclude the projects being carried out coming from the previous year.

- To assist sanitation projects (water, sewage) of economic infrastructure in the villages focusing on the High Andes and Selva areas, in a situation of extreme poverty.
- To assist with Breakfasts to the extremely poor population attending School and Pre - School from the villages assisted in 1998.
- To improve and institutionally modernize FONCODES, with the goal of maximizing the efficiency and productivity financing services of Social Investment Projects

The budget allocated in 1999 rose to 732 million of soles (S/.) and for the year 2000 it will rise to 827 million of soles (S/.).

(4) National Network for Rural Woman – RNMR

This is a project of the Peruvian Woman’s Center “Flora Tristán” that has been for seven years working with promoters from NGO’s and other organizations working with Rural Woman country wise.

The activities are:

- To contribute to the formation of rural promoter in order to improve the performance and impact of their work, to strengthen the communication among them and to make change alternatives feasible for rural woman.
- To advise organizations and associations in the application of gender policies.
- To coordinate the Andean Network Rural Woman project which works upon the issue of food technologies. It is carried out in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. It publishes the magazine Chacarera, the Andean Supplement Rural Woman, and Food Technologies.
- The RNMR promotes the setting up of networks by regions(Departments) for teaching training, diffusion and exchange of experiences among NGO’s promoters and people interested in the promotion and training of rural women.

[Employment Promotion Policies]

I. MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL PROMOTION - MTPS

The Ministry of Labour and Social Promotion (MTPS) promotes several policies for employment promotion with the objective of a normative and institutional framework enabling the development of harmonious labor relationships and contributing to the improvement of employment levels and the quality of employment, through Programs of Prevention, Information, Mediation, Promotion and Labor Training.” The Budget of the sector for 1999 rose to 126.47 million nuevos soles.

Among their institutional objectives they outline:

- To improve the system of Labour Relationships through an appropriate Labour Legislation that allows the understanding between workers and employers and labor peace in the Country.
- To improve quality of employment and employment level, through the private initiative in the creation of new working opportunities, labour integration training and professional formation.
- To foster the promotion of Private Investment through COPRI.
- To improve and to modernize management in order to achieve efficiency in the services

supplied by the Ministry.

The following programs of the Ministry of Labour and Social Promotion are oriented to women or include them as indirect beneficiaries.

(1) Female Training and Employment Program (PROFECE)

This is a Program oriented to low-income women, having low school-attendance level and with dependants, which searches to qualify them in a occupation and in the management for the setting up and administration of micro-enterprises, either of an individual type or from grass-roots or organizations. Additionally, the Program seeks to promote the supply of services to the community such as support to the productive activity of the women, especially through the care of children, and to improve the levels of self-esteem through motivation workshops.

Regarding self employment, the Program looks to train the women micro-entrepreneur in the technique and management skills of her enterprise so as to turn her business into a profitable and efficient one. It will also information on financial and market possibilities.

The generation of revenue on the basis of enterprises integrated by women from people's organization has also been considered. In this, the experience and the human and physical capital accumulated by them is used.

PROFECE coordinates actions with PROJOVEN (Program of Juvenile Labor Training) for the women between 15 and 24 years old.

Among their actions it is necessary to highlight: the campaign of sensitization regarding the woman's participation in the labour market, the coordination with public and private institutions for the supply of entrepreneurial services to the women, the decentralization of the Labor Information System of the Ministry of Work and Social Promotion, with gender approach, the establishment of agreements with both public and private organizations, aiming at the benefit of the target population.

(2) Program of Juvenile Labor Training (PROJOVEN)

The objective of this program is to facilitate the access of low-income young people to the labour market giving them a minimum of training and labor experience according to the requirements of the productive sector. It is dedicated to young people between 16 and 25 years old belonging to poor households in the urban areas that are in an unemployment situation. The program could benefit 160,000 youths in 5 years of execution. The Program has resources from the IDB and the Public Treasure for its carrying out.

(3) National System of Placement (SINAC)

This is a dependence of the National Employment Direction and its functions concentrate on labor intermediation, the vocational orientation and the supply of information on job possibilities. Its objective is to set down an effective intermediation service on the employment, with the purpose of placing workers searching for a job in positions according to their abilities, knowledge and qualification and at the same time to assisting the employers in their demand for qualified workers according to the position. This service is provided so

much for workers and technicians as for employees and professional labourers.

[Vocational training]

In the Occupational Education Centers (CEO) and the Superior Technical Institutes (ITS) of a post secondary-education level, the participation of the women is quite outstanding: they represent a 78.5% of the CEO’s pupils and a 50.7% ITS’ pupils.

Chart 15
PERU 1993: Educational Centers and Students of Vocational Education

Type of centers	Education centers		
	State	Not state	Total
Occupational education	710	628	1,338
Superior Technical	228	212	440
Type of centers	Students		
	Women	Total	% women
Occupational education	158,734	202,163	78.5
Superior Technical	82,060	161,898	50.7

Source: Ministry of Education. Census of School 1993

The Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Trade and Integration - MITINCI is developing a series of programmes for the support the micro enterprise, which includes a training and a financial component. This is the case of the Micro-enterprise Program FONDEMI which provides training and technical attendance to microenterprise entrepreneurs and workers, and to new entrepreneurial projects led by young people.

Other private organisms have also got programs of labour training for the setting up of micro enterprises. It is the case of projects developed by the Exporters’ Association -ADEX in agreement with the USAID and the National Confederation of Entrepreneurial Institutions of Peru-CONFIEP. These programs, as those of the MITINCI, combine the training modality with that of assistance and credit.

Finally, NGOs have countless training programs. Outstanding among them are NGOs like the Movement Manuela Ramos, Flora Tristán, TACIF and ADEC-ATC which regularly carry out training courses directed to women and grass-roots organizations.

[Credit for micro enterprises]

Facing the acute economic crisis prevailing living in the country, and the need to generate incomes for people living in poverty, the setting up of micro-enterprises become an important source of resources and job, above all for women in urban-marginal areas. Those enterprises are mainly family managed, basically of survival and of simple accumulation, with an average of three workers. They work fundamentally in the clothing industry, followed by carpentry and footwear. Additionally they belong to families considered to be poor. Several institutions supply credit to the micro-entrepreneurial sector.

Among the main ones they are:

(1) Ministry of Industry Tourism Integration and International Trade Negotiations (MITINCI)

Microenterprise - FONDEMI program

It has the objective to assist the financial needs of the micro enterprises having no access to the formal banking system, to qualify entrepreneurs and workers of the microenterprises and to contribute to improve the education of the young people from the urban-marginal areas and to support their entrepreneurial initiatives.

Its activities cover 7 cities of the country (Huancayo, Lima, Arequipa, Chiclayo, Trujillo, Tacna and Juliaca). It works through a network of institutions: 16 NGOs, 50 training institutions, 3 commercial banks, 4 municipal entities and 100 OECs and ITSs. It has two action lines, one of credit the other of training.

More than a 70% of FONDEMI's credit goes to productive activities, of these, a 50% goes to clothing industry, mainly managed by entrepreneur women. (Database of FONDEMI) A credit line for special projects exists in FONDEMI to assist small-amounts applications from people or groups that don't constitute a micro enterprise. They are mostly women who have an access this credit line.

(2) Ministry of the Presidency with the PROJECT MIBANCO

In the line of reinforcement of micro entrepreneurs and recognizing the valuable experiences of the SUN BANK of Bolivia and of the Grameenbank of Bangladesh, it was considered from the start that MIBANCO could favor to an important sector of women.

Oriented from its creation to the small and micro enterprise, Mibanco succeeded since the first months of work, to reduce the great unmet demand of credits for two of the most productive sectors in the country. They had nearly 34 thousand clients (from May 1997 until February 1998). They lent 137 million soles, with an amount average of 500 dollars and had assets by almost 34 million dollars.

Women compound a 65 percent of its clients. They are family heads who look to handle their life on the basis of a business. The people in charge of this project think that "women are extremely responsible, and in a macho society as ours Mibanco gives them the power of being liberated. They make their business and have the opportunity to take their decisions. In most of cases they are single mothers. The woman's role in the people's sectors is decisive."

National Program of Hydrographic Basins Management and Soil Conservation PRONAMACHCS

It is a decentralized technical organization, which began its activities in 1993. Its goals are to design, promote and carry out technical-administrative, management strategies and actions for the integral handling of hydrographic basins. Its actions comprise soil conservation, reforestation, rural infrastructure, rural promotion and training activities.

Nowadays, PRONAMACHCS is a first-order priority project in the Ministry of Agriculture, since its activities are united to the strategy for poverty alleviation and the support to small-scale agrarian producers and peasant communities, mostly located in the higher-altitude Andean areas of the country.

The Project works through its 122 decentralized offices, located in 18 departments of the country, and due to its wide covering, the number of beneficiaries of 177,600 families in 1997 increased to 223,000 families in 1998, seated in 722 higher-altitude Andean micro-basins.

Due to the nature of its actions, PRONAMACHCS has incorporated the gender issue. Thus, among its strategic lines they point out “the fostering of the participation and the strengthening of the peasant organizations and of women in the rural areas, by means of the setting up of environment conservation committees, and of rotational funds for agricultural inputs.” In the Budget for the year 2000, 270 million soles have been allocated to PRONAMACHCS.

Since July 1996, the Rural Woman’s Unit - UMR is operating, integrated to the Promotion Office. The UMR’s objective is “to promote the consolidation of an option of rural development giving the women a central role in the economic, social and cultural actions in the small river basins, space or area in which PRONAMACHCS is acting. In agreement with this, the UMR guides its actions to value the woman’s participation in the productive process as a whole, as well as in the agroindustry, in order to obtain bigger added value of the products in the area.” Besides, it carries out training actions on conservation techniques and transformation of raw material, as well as provides food support referred to nutrition and balanced diets.

4. WID/Gender Information Sources

4.1 List of International Organizations and NGOs related to WID

Name of person; organization	Records; Specialty	Essays and reports	Contact
Governmental Organization, Social Organization			
PROMUDEH, Srta. Luisa María Cuculiza Torres	State Minister		Tel. 4289800
Ministry of Promotion of the Woman and Human Development Ing. Luzmila Kamisato.	Advisor		Tel. 4289800
Congress of the Republic of Peru Sra. Aurora Torrejón R. (Química farmacéutica).	Congresswoman of the Republic of Peru; President of the Commission on Woman's Issue.		Tel. 4337344, 4338860 (1009)
Ministry de Transports, Communication, Housing and Construction	State Minister		Tel. 433122, 4330427, 4330432. Fax. 4339378
Ministry of Economy, Javier Abugattás	Vice Minister of Economy		Tel. 4281880. Fax. 4265313
Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Integration and International Commercial Negociation (MITINCI) Marisela Benavides (Sociologist) Sub-Director	ASO-COSUDE	Project: Sustainable Agriculture Gender Program.	SWISSCONTACT Juan Dellepiani 585. San Isidro Tel. 2641707, 2642547 Fax. 2643212
National Food Assistance Program (PRONAA) Ing. Ruth Gerónimo Z. Managing Director of Programs & projects of PRONAA	EMPLEO / ALIMENTACIÓN Programs of community-based job for women in exchange for foods		Tel. 4225657
National Program of Management of Hydrografic Basins and Soil Conservation (PRONAMACHS) Ing. Rosario Binda Officer in charge of Promotion area	RURAL WOMEN Training Programs for Rural women. Research on the use of appropriate technology		Tel. 3491406
Ministry of Agriculture Eduardo Sarmiento Director, Office of Investment in Agriculture	RURAL CREDIT		Tel. 4232144, 4332271
Defensoría del Pueblo(Defense Office of the People) Ombudsman Rocio Villanueva (Lawyer)	Defense Office for Women		Tel. 4267800 (anexos 285 - 280)
Defensoría del Pueblo(Defense Office of the People) Ombudsman Sra. Mayte Remi (Lawyer)	Advisor to the Defensor of the People		Tel. 4267800 (anexos 285 - 280)
NGOs			
ADEC/ATC LIMA Labour Association for Development Griselda Tello (President)	WOMEN's RIGHTS The rights of women, the family, and political violence		Guillermo Marconi 349. Lima 27 Tel. 4417327 Fax: 4408029 Email. Postmaster@adecat.org.pe
ALTERNATIVA LIMA Centre for Social Research and People's Education Josefina Huamán	WOMEN Women's rights, health, small and micro enterprises, human rights.		Emeterio Pérez 348, Urb. Ingeniería. San Martín de Porras. Lima Tel. 4815801 Fax. 4816826
AMAUTA CUSCO Amauta Centre for Studies and Promotion of Woman Magda Mateos Cárdenas (Executive Director)	WOMEN They work in the promotion of women in foods and nutrition, small and micro enterprises and health.		Av. Infancia N° 541. Wanchaq. Cusco. Tel. (084) 240572 Fax. (084) 239736

<p>APROPO LIMA Support to programs related to population Carola La Rosa de Luque General Manager</p>	<p>POPULATION Campaigns for the support to family planning, through the promotion and diffusion.</p>		<p>Los Lirios N° 192. Lima Tel. 4227599 Fax. 4422111</p>
<p>CALANDRIA LIMA Asociación de Comunicadores Sociales Marisol Castañeda Menacho Executive Director</p>	<p>COMUNICACIONES Communication, culture, women-related issues Members of the National Driving Group -Post Beijing</p>		<p>Cahuide 752. Lima 11 Tel. 4716473 Fax. 4712553</p>
<p>CEDA AYACUCHO Studies Centre for Development Ayacucho Virgilio Chauca Garabito (President)</p>	<p>PROMOCIÓN Promotion of agriculture, education related to agriculture, health, nutrition.</p>		<p>Mariscal Cáceres N° 398. Ayacucho. Huamanga. Ayacucho. Tel. (064) 912599 Fax. (064) 912599</p>
<p>CEDISA/ CEPSCO TARAPOTO Marta del Castillo Betty Leveau</p>	<p>Member of the National Driving Group -Post Beijing</p>		<p>Tel. (094) 522314 Tel. (094) 523110</p>
<p>CENCCA LORETO Amazonian Peasant Training Centre R.P. Luis Rodríguez de Lucas (Coordinator)</p>	<p>AGRICULTURE Implementation of agricultural technology, aquaculture, health, small and micro enterprises.</p>		<p>Fundo San Ignacio. Nauta. Nauta. Loreto. Tel. (094) 236054 Fax. (094) 242185</p>
<p>CENTRO DE LA MUJER PERUANA FLORA TRISTÁN LIMA Ivonne Macassi (Director)</p>	<p>WOMEN Training, promotion and documentation on health and foods. Women's rights. Promotion and participation of the women. Member of the Grupo Impulsor Nacional -Post Beijing</p>		<p>Parque Hernán Velarde 42. Santa Beatriz. Cercado. Lima. Tel. 4331457, 4332765 Fax. 4339060 Email. postmaster@flora.org.pe</p>
<p>CEPESER PIURA Asociación civil Central Peruana de Servicios Elsa Fung (Executive Director)</p>	<p>AGRICULTURE Production and agricultural development, comercialization of agricultural products, foods and food security</p>		<p>Arequipa 642. Piso 6. Oficina 8. Piura. Tel. (074)327990 Fax. (074) 321111</p>
<p>CEPRODEP LIMA/AYACUCHO Centro de Promoción y Desarrollo Promocional Isabel Coral Cordero (President)</p>	<p>PROMOCIÓN/DESPLAZADOS The displaced people, Repopulation. Promotion of the urban marginal population in Lima, foods, small and micro enterprises, health. Finance of micro enterprise, Community Kitchens, Glass of Milk Committees.</p>		<p>Torre Tagle 2886. Pueblo Libre. Lima. Tel. 4617919 Fax. 4617919</p>
<p>CEPRODER TACNA Centro de Promoción para el Desarrollo Regional Rosa Espinoza Acosta</p>	<p>PROMOTION / EMPLOYMENT Promotion, training and guidance in relation to job generation and technical formation.</p>		<p>María Centore N° 1245. Parachico. Tacna. Tel. (054) 723585</p>
<p>CESIP Ana Vásquez Nacional Coordinator</p>	<p>National Coordinator of the Grupo Impulsor Nacional - Post Beijing</p>		<p>Coronel Zegarra 722 Lima 11 Tel. 4713410 Fax. 4702489</p>

CIPCA PIURA Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado María Isabel Remy (Executive Director)	AGRICULTURE Investigation, training, promotion and diffusion on agricultural production, commercialization, small and micro enterprises, health.		San Ignacio de Loyola 300. Urb. Miraflores. Castilla. Piura Tel. (074) 328634 Fax. (074) 323115
CLADEM LIMA Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer Susana Chiarotti (Regional Coordinator)	WOMEN'S RIGHTS		Jr. Caracas 2624. Jesús María. Lima Tel. 4639237. Email. Postmaster@cladem.org.pe
COLECTIVO RADIAL FEMINISTA Gabriela Aizanoa	Member of the Grupo Impulsor Nacional -Post Beijing		Tel. 4612222
COTMA AYACUCHO Gloria Huamani	Member of the Grupo Impulsor Nacional -Post Beijing		Tel. (064) 817460 Email: cotmahua@correo.dnet.com.pe
DEMUS LIMA Estudio para la defensa de los derechos de la mujer Roxana Vásquez Sotelo (coordinadora)	WOMEN'S RIGHTS The rights of women and of their families.		Jr. Caracas 2624 Tel. 4631236
Escuela para el Desarrollo LIMA Jaime Vela	TRAINING Training for the promotion of people's education, political communication.		M. Soto Valle 247. Magdalena del Mar. Lima 17 Tel. 2641069
FORO EDUCATIVO LIMA Ricardo Morales (President)	EDUCATION		Comandante Gustavo Jiménez 167. Magdalena del Mar. Tel. 2641270, 2641218, 2641131
FOVIDA LIMA Fomento de la Vida Roelfien Haak de Sulmont (President)	PROMOTION/WOMEN Promoción en producción y tecnología agrícola, educación agrícola, comercialización de alimentos, comedores populares, vaso de leche.		Av. Javier Prado Oeste 109. Magdalena del Mar. Lima Tel. 4614856, 4625659. Fax. 4610106. Email. Postmast@fovida.org.pe
GRUPO MUJER CHICLAYO Graciela Alegría	Members of the Grupo Impulsor Nacional -Post Beijing		Tel. (074) 210761 Email: Gruponujer@terra.com.pe
GRUPO MUJER Y AJUSTE ESTRUCTURAL Rosa Guillén	Members of the Grupo Impulsor Nacional -Post Beijing		Tel. 4720625 2658540
IDEL HUANCAYO Ana Cosme	Members of the Grupo Impulsor Nacional -Post Beijing		Tel. (064) 243947 Email: idel@lullitec.com.pe
IDESI LIMA Instituto de Desarrollo del Sector Informal de Lima. Susana Pinilla Cisneros (Presidenta)	MICROENTERPRISE Technical Assistance, training and guidance for microenterprise, finance for microenterprise, commercialization of the products.		Carlos Arrieta 1066. santa Beatriz. Cercado. Lima Tel. 4703871, 4703876. Fax. 4704170
ILDER HUANCAYO Rina Zanabria	Members of the Grupo Impulsor Nacional -Post Beijing		Tel. (054) 217005 Email: Ilder@usa.net

INCAFAM Ana Tallado	Members of the Grupo Impulsor Nacional -Post Beijing		Tel. 4311947
IPP LIMA Instituto de Pedagogía Popular Julio Dagnino Pacheco Presidente	EDUCATION		Coraceros 260. Pueblo Libre Tel. 4230347 Fax. 4314960 Email: ipp_ae@chavin.rp.net.pe
ITDG - Perú Intermedial Technology for Development Groups	ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY Training and difussion of agricultural tecnology and y food processing to rural and urban marginal families. Alternative technology promotion.	Mujeres: tecnólogas invisibles. Género y tecnología en América Latina. En preparación	Av. Jorge Chávez 275. Miraflores. Lima. Tel. 4467324 Fax. 4466621
LA CASA DE LA MUJER CHIMBOTE Dra. Mávila Estevez A. (President)	WOMEN Training and difussion of documentation on health, education and culture. Promotion of the Women.		Balta 275. Miramar Bajo. Chimbote. Santa. Ancash. Tel. (044) 324852 Fax. (044) 336002
MMR LIMA Movimiento Manuela Ramos Victoria Villanueva Proyecto PROMUJER Ana María Yañez	WOMEN Training and difussion, research on small and microenterprise, industry, health and education. Women participación and promotion. Women's rights. Members of the Grupo Impulsor Nacional -Post Beijing		Bolivia 921. Breña. Lima Tel. 4238840 Fax. 4234031 Email. postmaster@manuela.org.pe
TAREA LIMA Lisa Pinto (Director)	EDUCATION		Parque Ososres 161. Pueblo Libre. Tel. 4240997 Fax. 4240997
Network			
COINCIDE CUSCO Coordinación Intercentros de Investigación, Desarrollo y Educación Alexander Chávez Saravia (Presidente)			Av. Pardo 613. Cusco. Cusco Tel. (084) 235959 Fax. (084) 235327
RNMR Red Nacional de la Mujer Rural Blanca Fernández	RURAL WOMEN Institucion network. Research, promotion and training of the rural women.		Parque Hernán Velarde N° 42. Santa Beatriz. Lima 1. Telf. 4331457, 4330488 Fax. 4339500 Email Blanca.flora.orgpe
RNPM Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer Norma Añaños Delma del Valle	Members of the Grupo Impulsor Nacional -Post Beijing		Mateo Pumacahua 468. Miraflores Tel. 2617741 Fax. 4410495
RNPM Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer CUSCO Duklida Aragón	Members of the Grupo Impulsor Nacional -Post Beijing		Tel. (084)251076 Email: g_valer@hotmail.com

Consultants			
Barrig, Maruja	GÉNERO		Coronel Odriozola 245. San Isidro Tel.4223868 Fax. 4218746
Blondet Cecilia Historiadora	Director of the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos		Horacio Urteaga 694. Jesús María. Tel. 3326194 Fax. 3326173
Bravo-García, Cecilia Sociologist Director of the Training Workshop and Research on Family (TACIF).	Member of the Directive Committee of the Project Community Kitchens TACIF - INCAFAM. Coordinator of technical design of the Project Health and Basic Nutrition UTES - San Juan de Lurigancho.		Cápac Yupanqui 1082. Lima 11 Tel. 4725011
Fernández, Blanca Red Nacional de la Mujer Rural	1995-1997. Programa de apoyo a Red de Proyectos Agroalimentarios - women: Training, exchange of experiences and technical assistance, working with women from different countries in the Andes region. Actually, she is participating in 2 projects: "Fortalecimiento del Movimiento de Mujeres Rurales: un enfoque de género y desarrollo Perú"; and "Intercambio de Promotoras, red Nacional de Comunicaciones, Intercambio y apoyo a proyectos de Promoción orientados a la Mujer Rural.	1994. Políticas de Desarrollo Rural para las Mujeres desde una perspectiva de género. (Rural Development Policies for the Women from a gender perspective) 1993. Los proyectos de desarrollo rural con mujeres y la medición del impacto desde una perspectiva de género. (Rural development projects with women and impact measurement from a gender perspective)	Parque Hernán Velarde N° 42. Santa Beatriz. Lima 1. Tel. 4331457, 4330488 Fax. 4339500 Email. Blanca@flora.org.pe
Galdos, Susana Technical Coordinator of the Project Reproductive Health, of the Movimiento Manuela Ramos.	Past-president of the Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer (for 2 years) She has been General Coordinator of the Movimiento Manuela Ramos. Member of the Consultative Council of INDECOPI.		Av. Bolivia 921, Breña. Lima 5 Tel. 4237250, 4245251 Fax. 4234031

Henríquez, Narda Sociologist. Coordinator of the Study Programa Gender of the Universidad Católica.	1990. Consultant of UNFPA (Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas). 1995: Speaker in the Panel on Citizenship, Forum Beijing. 1994-1995: Member of the Consultative Committee of the Red Nacional de la Mujer to the Regional Councils on Population, INKA, RENOM and Arequipa.	1995. Ciudadanas del Nuevo Mundo. 1995. La sociedad diversa, hipótesis y criterios sobre la reproducción social en el Perú. 1994. L'expérience des femmes aux quartiers populaires a Lima. Problemes d Amerique Latine, París. En prensa: Texto sobre estudios de género.	Tel. 4329043, 4622540 (184). Fax. 4636600
Huamán, María Josefina Socióloga. Jefa del área de investigación de Alternativa.	1979-1995. Director of Alternativa (NGO). Actually she is Coordinator of the Red Mujer y Hábitat of HIC América Latina; member of the group of Initiative of Action of Citizen; Member of the Consultative Committee of la Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer.		Jr. Emeterio Pérez 348, Urb. Ingeniería. Lima 31 Tel. 4815801, 4811585 Fax. 4816826
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Ruiz Bravo Patricia Sociologist / Academic Coordinator of the Diploma of Gender Studies. Universidad Católica	GENDER		Av. Universitaria s/n. Pueblo Libre. Tel. 4602870 Fax. 4336600
Research Institute			
APOYO LIMA APOYO - Instituto de Opinión y Mercado Gabriel Ortiz de Zevallos	PUBLIC OPINION Análisis de opinión pública, análisis social, económico.		República de Panamá 6380. Lima 18. Tel. 2418141, 2469076 Fax. 4452982
CENDOC-MUJER LIMA Centro de Documentación sobre la Mujer. Carmen Olle (Directora)	WOMEN Training, documentation, diffusion and guidance on women problems. Women's rights and promotion of the women. Member of the Grupo Impulsor Nacional - Post Beijing		Av. La Mar 170. Miraflores. Lima. Tel. 4479376 Fax. 4466332 Email. postmaster@lechuza.org.pe
CUÁNTO S.A. LIMA Richard Webb	ECONOMY Economic and social statistics and analysis		Ovalo de San Isidro 203 - B. San Isidro Tel. 4552354, 4423421

IEP LIMA Instituto de Estudios Peruanos Cecilia Blondet Carmen Montero	SOCIAL SCIENCE Research on: women leaders, rural women, local democracy, empresarial elites		Horacio Urteaga 694, Jesús María. Lima 11 Tel. 3326194 Fax. 3326173 Email: postmaster@iep. org.pe
INEI LIMA Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática Félix Murillo	ESTADÍSTICA Social statistics, on women, employment, health, economy.		Av. Gral. Garzón 658. Lima 11 Tel. 4320237 Fax. 4333159
Base de datos del FONDEMI - MITINCI Hernán Almanti	MICROENTERPRISE Information about microenterprise		
Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú Programa de estudios de género Dra. Narda Henríquez CISEPA Centro de Investigaciones sociológicas, económicas, políticas y antropológicas. Sra. Sandra Ballenas	WOMEN/ SOCIAL SCIENCE	1996. Ruiz Bravo, Patricia (ed.). Detrás de la puerta: hombres y mujeres en el Perú de hoy.	Av. Universitaria s/n Lima Tel. 4602870
Universidad Cayetano Heredia: Instituto de Salud y Desarrollo - FASPA Marcos Cueto C. Director	POPULATION	1996. Salud reproductiva y sociedad. 1996. Alcántara, Elsa; Ortiz, Jorge; Carbajal, Luz. Fecundidad y mortalidad infantil: tres ensayos pedagógicos	Honorio Delgado 430. Urb. Ingeniería Lima 31 Tel. 4820252, 4820302
Universidad del Pacífico: Centro de Investigación de la Universidad del Pacífico-CIUP Felipe Portocarrero M.	SOCIAL SCIENCE		Av. Sánchez Cerro 2141 Lima 11 Tel. 4712277, 4729635 Fax. 4706121
Other organizations			
USAID LIMA Agencia Internacional para el Desarrollo Miriam Choy (Coordinator on Gender Issues)	COOPERATION / DEVELOPMENT Agencia de financing agency of development programs in: democracy, justice, reproductive health, childhood, ambiental development.		Larrabure y Unánue 110. Lima 1. Tel. 4333200 Fax. 4337034
CARE PERÚ LIMA Eva Guerrero	ASISTENCE Asistence and training on programs of nutrition, health.		Av. Santa Cruz 659. Lima 11 Tel. 4314781, 4317430, 4317465
CARITAS DE LIMA Hmna. María Córdova Huertas (Secretaria General)	ASISTENCE Asistence and training on health, medicines, sanitation education, community kitchens.		Jr. Chancay s/n 2ª. Cuadra. Cercado. Lima. Telf. 4318206, 4324121 Fax. 4323048
COSUDE LIMA Sybile Sutter	COOPERATION Agriculture, small and microenterprise promotion		Las Flores 459. Lima 27 Tel. 4415570 Fax. 4429076
Embassy of Holanda LIMA Gina Gálvez Pilar Alboreda María del Carmen Portillo	COOPERATION Cooperation projects in agriculture, gender, employment generation		Av. Principal 190, P. 4, Urb. Santa Catalina. Lima 13 Tel. 4761069, 4761193, 4761266 Fax. 4756536

FONDO CONTRAVALOR PERÚ - CANADÁ LIMA Patricia Córdova	COOPERATION / FISHERIES		Tel. 2641964
GTZ LIMA Cooperación alemana Lic. Peter Luhmann (Director)	COOPERATION / DEVELOPMENT Projects of national and regional development. Guidance to governmental institutions and local governments on Development Projects.		Prolongación Arenales 801. Miraflores Tel. 4226477, 4226439
IICA PERÚ LIMA Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura Martín Ramírez Blanco (Representante)	COOPERATION / AGRICULTURE Cooperation Agency. Rural development, agroindustry, agricultural technology		Paseo de la República 3211. P. 8. Lima 27 Tel. 4228336 Fax. 4424554
UNICEF LIMA Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia Emma Rotondo	COOPERATION / WOMEN, CHILDFOODS Projects of promotion and development of the women and children (rural and urban area).		Parque Melitón Porras 350. Lima 18 Tel. 2411615 Fax. 4477608

4.2 List of Reports and References related to WID/Gender

Título	Author	Year	Available at
Reports on studies and análisis of gender			
Feminismo: una cuestión de poder	Carlessi, Carolina	1995	Movimiento Manuela Ramos
Una visión de las mujeres frente al crédito y la capacitación.	Díaz, Gloria; Marticorena, Frida; Villanueva Chávez, Alicia	1995	Movimiento Manuela Ramos
El lado oculto de la luna: género, actores y cambio	Hernández, Zoila	1995	IEP CENDOC Mujer
Entre dos sueños: proyectos económicos de promoción para mujeres	Kogan, Liuba	1995	Escuela para el Desarrollo
Acción para la igualdad, el desarrollo y la paz. Beijing 1995, resultados preliminares	Movimiento Manuela Ramos	1995	Movimiento Manuela Ramos
Relaciones de género: nuevas pistas para su interpretación	Fernández Baca, Jorge; Jelín, Elizabeth; Trelles Montero, Luis; Yáñez, Ana María	1996	ADEC - ATC
Mujer y desarrollo: compromisos y perspectivas de acción	Ministerio de Justicia	1996	Ministerio de Justicia (Ministry of Justice) IEP
Quiénes ganan y quiénes pierden con una reforma estructural : cambios en la dispersión de ingresos según educación, experiencia y género en el Perú urbano	Saavedra Chanduví, Jaime	1997	Universidad Católica
A gender-based analysis of public policy in Peru: the case of microenterprise development programs	Bazo, Fabiola	1997	IEP
La investigación de género en el Perú	Garavito, Cecilia; Vattuone, María Elena; Solorio P, Fortunata	1997	IEP
Algunas reflexiones sobre la agenda del feminismo hoy	Olea Mauleón, Cecilia	1997	IEP
La investigación de género en el Perú	Garavito, Cecilia	1997	Universidad Católica
Masculinidades y equidad de género en América Latina	Valdés, Teresa; Olavarría, José, eds	1998	IEP
Retos de la mujer organizada frente al empleo.	Caro Velazco, Elena.	1998	IEP
La emergencia de las mujeres en el poder. Hay cambios en Perú? (Doc. de Trabajo, 92. Sociología y Política; 13)	Blondet, Cecilia	1998	IEP
Violencia intrafamiliar, los caminos de las mujeres que rompieron el silencio: un estudio cualitativo de la ruta crítica que siguen las mujeres afectadas por la violencia intrafamiliar	Flora Tristan	1998	IEP
Intercambio nacional de experiencias de proyectos con enfoque de género	Fondo Perú-Canadá	1999	IEP
Perú: Informe nacional sobre la implementación del Programa de acción de El Cairo	Perú. Presidencia de la República	1999	IEP
Género: Equidad y disparidades	PROMUDEH – FNUAP – INEI	1999	IEP
Books on Women in Peru			
Diagnóstico sobre la situación de las mujeres	Blondet, Cecilia; Montero, Carmen	1994	IEP
Informe Nacional de la mujer: Perú 1995	Comisión Permanente de los Derechos de la Mujer	1995	Ministerio de Justicia (Ministry of Justice) IEP
Mujer Peruana: la apuesta del futuro	PROMPERÚ	1995	PROMPERÚ
La mujer: un rostro del pobre en el Perú	Sueiro, Adelaida	1995	CEP
PROMUDEH: Folleto de Divulgación	PROMUDEH	1996	PROMUDEH IEP

Violencia contra la mujer: reflexiones desde el derecho	Facio, Alda; Flores Nano, Lourdes; Bermúdez, Violeta; Villanueva, Rocío	1996	Manuela Ramos
Agresiones sexuales contra mujeres: responsabilidades compartidas	DEMUS	1997	IEP
Nuestro compromiso es por la paz: 8 de marzo día internacional de la mujer	Movimiento Manuela Ramos	1997	IEP
Las cosas ya no son como antes: la mujer asháninka y los cambios socio-culturales producidos por la violencia política en la Selva Central	Fabián, Beatriz; Espinosa, Oscar	1997	IEP
La violencia contra la mujer: estudio de casos sobre la aplicación de la ley de violencia familiar desde una perspectiva de género	Movimiento Manuela Ramos	1998	IEP
Los caminos de las mujeres que rompieron el silencio: un estudio cualitativo sobre la ruta crítica que siguen las mujeres afectadas por la violencia intrafamiliar	Flora Tristan	1998	IEP
Agriculture			
Mujer campesina y drogas: situación de la mujer campesina y su actitud frente a la producción y consumo de drogas, en el Huallaga, Pachitea y Ucayali	Pulgar Tapia, Matilde	1995	UNDP ITDG
Experiencias del EDAC en promoción con mujeres	Marbus, Hilda; Nurena, Ana; Portal, Aurora	1995	EDAC IEP
Las mujeres productoras de alimentos en Perú: diagnóstico y políticas	Casafranca, Jazmine	1996	IICA IEP
Tecnología y participación femenina en el desarrollo Rural	Oviedo Rodríguez, Miri; Gonzales Castro, Edgar	1996	ITDG
Cambios en las relaciones familiares campesinas a partir de la violencia política y el nuevo rol de la mujer	Reynaga Farfán, Gumercinda	1996	IEP
La Chanchita sirve para educarnos: género y crédito en Lambayeque	Banco Comunal La Chanchita	1997	IEP
Vivir y hablar como un ser humano: el relato de una mujer aymara	Briggs, Luz Therina	1997	IEP
Matrimonio y etnicidad en comunidades andina	Cadena, Marisol de la	1997	IEP
Mujeres en el campo: representaciones sociales	Pinzás, Alicia	1997	IEP
La pareja andina	Rostworowski, María	1997	IEP
Ser mujer: Warmi Kay, la mujer en la cultura andina	Valderrama Fernández, Ricardo; Escalante Gutiérrez, Carmen	1997	IEP
Género y economía rural en el Perú: que es lo que sabemos?. – Huancayo	Velazco, Jackeline	1997	IEP
Health			
Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar	INEI	1996	INEI
Perú: Demanda de planificación familiar	INEI	1995	INEI
Salud reproductiva y sociedad	Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia	1996	Universidad Cayetano Heredia. Instituto de Estudios de Población
Programa de salud reproductiva y planificación familiar 1996 - 2000	Ministerio de Salud	1996	Ministry of Health IEP
Más allá de la intimidad: cinco estudios en sexualidad, salud sexual y reproducción	Cordero, Marisol; Jiménez, Oscar; Menéndez, María del Carmen (eds.)	1996	Universidad Católica
Fecundidad y mortalidad infantil: tres ensayos pedagógicos	Alcántara, Elsa; Ortiz, Jorge; Carbajal, Luz	1996	Universidad Cayetano Heredia. Instituto de Estudios de Población
Reflexiones sobre una experiencia, piloto de prevención en ETS/VIH/Sida con mujeres del distrito de San Luis	Mejía, Ada Ysela	1996	Universidad Católica

Mujeres del mundo: leyes y políticas que afectan a sus vidas reproductivas, América Latina y el Caribe	CRLP	1997	IEP
Comorbilidad en alcoholismo	Saavedra, Alfredo	1997	IEP
Silencio y complicidad violencia contra las mujeres en los servicios públicos de salud en el Perú	Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la defensa de los derechos de la mujer, Centro Legal para los derechos reproductivos	1998	Universidad Católica
Continuidad en la planificación familiar: un seguimiento de usuarios de establecimientos públicos de la provincia de Santa	Noble, Jeanne; Ramos, Irma; Carbajal, Luz; Iturrizaga, Fernando; León, Federico; Durand, Rubén; Calderón, Alicia	1998	IEP
Women's empowerment through community-based reproductive health programs: a case study in Peru	Coe, Anna-Britt	1999	IEP
Salud y productividad en el Perú. Un análisis empírico por género y región. (Bid. Serie de Documentos de Trabajo; 363)	rtez, Rafael A.	1999	IEP
Education			
El trabajo infantil en el Perú: diagnóstico y propuesta de una política nacional	Verdera, Francisco	1995	IEP OIT
Estado de la niñez, la adolescencia y la mujer en el Perú	UNICEF	1998	UNICEF INEI
Censo Escolar 1993	Ministerio de Educación		Ministry of Education
De ti depende que los niños y las niñas sonrían: no permitas el abuso sexual	Movimiento Manuela Ramos	1997	IEP
Oferta educativa 1998	Escuela para el Desarrollo	1998	IEP
Previniendo el abuso sexual: guía para docentes de educación primaria	Movimiento Manuela Ramos	1998	IEP
Previniendo el abuso sexual: guía para docentes de educación secundaria	Movimiento Manuela Ramos	1998	IEP
Labor Issue (Employment)			
Mujer y empresa. Es necesario darnos un empujoncito	Villanueva Chávez, Alicia	1995	Movimiento Manuela Ramos
Globalización y empleo: cambios en el empleo en Perú y América Latina y en la vida laboral de hombres y mujeres	Tello, Griselda (ed.)	1995	ADEC - ATC
Preguntas y respuestas	Ministerio de Trabajo y Promoción Social	1996	Ministry of Labor and Social Promotion; IEP
Caminos entrelazados: la realidad del empleo urbano en el Perú	Yamada Fukusaki, Gustavo	1996	CIUP
Perú: características del empleo urbano	INEI	1996	INEI
Asociaciones de mujeres de sectores medios-altos y altos de Lima	Kogan, Liuba	1998	IEP
Development			
Hoy Menú Popular: los comedores en Lima	Blondet, Cecilia; Montero, Carmen	1995	IEP UNICEF
Casi como jugando: una historia a través de la capacitación	Villanueva, Victoria	1995	Movimiento Manuela Ramos
Imagen de la mujer en los medios: tema comunicación	Pinilla, Helena	1996	IEP
Perfil de las mujeres populares: capacitación y liderazgo	Robles, Ana María; Ordóñez, Danilo	1996	FOVIDA
La política sí es cosa de mujeres	Alfaro, Rosa María	1998	IEP
Percepción ciudadana sobre la participación política de la mujer: el poder político en la mira de las mujeres	Blondet, Cecilia	1998	IEP

Mujer, liderazgo y desarrollo: reflexiones de una experiencia	Cáceres Valdra, Eduardo; Beltrán Velarde, Blanca; Caro Velazco, Elena	1998	IEP
Participación política de la mujer en la Cuenca del Chillón	Grupo Temático Medio Ambiente Chillón	1998	IEP
Alianzas familiares: élite, género y negocios en La Paz	Lopez Beltrán, Clara	1998	IEP
Poder político con perfume de mujer: las cuotas en el Perú	Movimiento Manuela Ramos	1998	IEP
Curso para candidatas. Elecciones municipales 1998: material didáctico	Movimiento Manuela Ramos	1998	IEP
Micro empresarios: entre demandas de reconocimiento y dilemas de responsabilidad	Muñoz, Hortensia; Rodríguez, Yolanda	1999	IEP
Mujeres peruanas: las protagonistas de Junín, Pasco y Huánuco de la sobrevivencia al desarrollo	García Naranjo Morales, Aída	1999	IEP
Violencia, familia y niñez en los sectores urbano populares	Pimentel Sevilla Carmen (ed.)	1995	IEP
Perú: Compendio estadístico	INEI	1998	INEI
Perú: medición de niveles de vida y pobreza. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares 1998	INEI	1999	INEI
Perú en números 1999	Instituto Cuánto	1999	Instituto Cuánto
Directorio de organizaciones no gubernamentales de desarrollo ONGD - Perú	Ministerio de la Presidencia. Secretaría Ejecutiva de Cooperación Técnica Internacional	1996	Ministry of Presidency IEP USAID
Fronteras y retos: varones de clase media del Perú	Fuller, Norma	1997	IEP
Informe sobre el desarrollo humano del Perú: índices e indicadores	INEI	1997	IEP
The fight against poverty in Peru	Roelofse-Campbell, Zélia	1997	IEP
Vitarte: crédito y ambulantes	Vildoso Chirinos, Carmen; Venegas, David	1997	IEP
Relaciones e intereses de género en sociedades amazónicas en transformación	Rossi Brandolini, Paola	1998	Universidad Católica
Pobreza y violencia doméstica contra la mujer en Lima metropolitana	González de Olarte, Efraín; Gavilano Llosa, Pilar	1998	IEP Universidad Católica
Derechos humanos de las mujeres: aportes y perspectivas	Movimiento Manuela Ramos	1998	IEP
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Relaciones de género en la Amazonía peruana	Heise, María Landeo, Liliam Bant, Astrid	1999	Universidad Católica
Pobreza y economía social: Análisis de una encuesta :ENNIV 1997.	Webb, Richard Ventocilla, Moises Editores	1999	Instituto Cuánto.
Compendio Estadístico Socio-Demográfico 1998/ 1999.	INEI	1999	INEI

INEI : National Institute of Statistics and Information

IEP : Institute of Peruvian Studies

CIUP : Research Center of the University of Pacifico

5. Definition

<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 coefficient

Aggregate numerical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1. 0 means perfect equality, and 1 perfect inequality. Larger than 0.4 are supposed to be high 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

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.