

# Country WID Profile

(Bolivia)

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Japan International Cooperation Agency  
Planning Department

# Country WID Profile (Bolivia)

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## Abbreviations

(Bolivia)

APEMIN	Support to Small Mining Exploitation Project
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
CEDAW	Convention of Elimination of Discrimination Against Woman
CEPROMIN	Mining Promotion Center
ENDSA	Encuesta Nacional de Demografia y Salud
ETPA	Productive Transformation Strategy for Agriculture
GDP	Gross National Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estadística
INRA	National Institute for the Agrarian Reform
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
PES	Strategic Health Plan
SNIS	Sistema Nacional de Información de Salud
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WID	Women in Development

## 1. Basic Profiles

### 1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Socio-Economic Profile							Ref.
Economic Indicators	GNP/Capita	Growth rate of real GDP		Inflation Rate	Gini coefficient		
	US\$970	4.7% ('97)		4.4%	0.58(La Paz)		1,4,5
Public Sector('97-'98)	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others		
Expenditure to sectors	4.0%	15.2%	-	5.7%	75.1%		1
Population('98)	Total	% of urban population		Population growth rate ('98)			
Total	7.94million	63.7%		2.33%			1
Women	4million	51.4%					1
Industry/GDP	Agriculture	Industry(Manufacture/Industry)		Service			
	13.2%	24.5%		14.6%			1
Proportion of workers	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Aid/GNP			
Total('98)	43.2%	10.9%	44.1%	14.6%			1,3
Women ('94)	42%	8%	48%				4
Labour Indicators	Total No.	Unemployment R.	Minimum wage	Women/Total ('95)*			
Total	3.63 million	2.1%	360 Bs.	Bs.556.3/Bs.782.9			1
Women	1.69 million	2.0%					1
Decision-making	Women/Total			Women/Total('97)			
Member of parliament	15.6%			Managers	16.9%		1
Ministries(1999)	0.0%			Technicians	42.0%		1
Deputy ministries('99)	8.5%						
Law for Women		Year	Details				
Marriage Law		1912-1947	Equity was established in the marriage.				
Election Law		1953	Before that year, peasants and women could not vote.				
Law against Domestic Violence		1995	To prevent any type of domestic violence (Physically, psychologically, sexually)				
Employment Equality Law		1997	To aim at the improvement of women's working conditions				
Ratification and signature of international law for women				Ratification	Year		
CEDAW				Yes	1989		
Policy of WID			Year	Details			
Gender Equity Plan			1997, 1998	To promote policies of gender.			
Employment Equity Plan for Bolivian Women			1997	To aim at the improvement of women's working conditions			
Governmental organization of WID							
National Machinery							
Vice Minister of Gender, Generation and Family, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning							

#### References

- 1) Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)
- 2) Banco Central de Bolivia
- 3) UNDP
- 4) UNICEF
- 5) UDAPSO-UNDP (UDAPSO=Unidad de Analisis de Política Social)

\*Refer to Definitions (P. )

## 1-2 Health Profile

Health Profile					Ref.
Life expectancy('90)	Male 60.0 Female 63.3		Population growth rate	2.3% ('97-'98)	1
Expansion of health service	Doctor/1000 population	3.2	Nurse and Midwife/1000 population	1.6	2
Government expenditure to health(% of GDP '90)		4.0%			2
Infant mortality rate(per1,000)*			% of the vaccinated	1-year-old children	
	Total	67persons ('98)	BCG('90-'95)	92.9%	1
	Female	67 persons ('98)	DPT('90-'95)	82.6%	1
Under-5 mortality rate (per1,000)*			Polio('90-'95)	82.7%	1
	Total	92 persons('98)	Measles('90-'95)	74.4%	1
Family planning	Contraceptive rate('98)	48.7%	Total fertility rate('98)*	4.4%	1
	Births attendance rate*	40.8%	Age at first marriage	20.9	2
	Maternal anemia rate*	27.1%	% of infants with low birth weight*	12.0%('94)	4
	Maternal mortality rate	390persons per 0.1million			
Nutrition			Oral rehydration therapy use rate*	36.3%	3
	Iodine deficiency	households consuming iodized salt 44%	Malnutrition	61.0%	3
Community health service ('90-'97)					
	Access to safe water	urban 86% rural 32%	Access to adequate sanitation	urban74% rural 37%	4
HIV/AIDS		HIV infected	AIDS cases		
	Statistics('98)	298 cases		144 cases	3

## 1-3 Education Profile

Education Profile					Ref.
Education system	Compulsory education (8 year), Primary education (8 year)				
Public expenditure on education		15.2% ('98)			1
	% of GNP (1995)	6.6%			5
Adult literacy rate ('96)	male 88.2%, female72.3%				
	by race				
Primary education ('98)	Net enrollment ratio		Female ratio of higher education		
	Male	92.9%	education	%	1,3
	Female	91.9%	humanities	%	1,3
	<Educational Issues>		social sciences	%	
Secondary education ('98)	Net enrollment ratio*		natural sciences engineering	%	
	Male	65.9%	medical	%	1,3
	Female	55.6%			1,3
	<Educational Issues>	dropout due to pregnancy and economic difficulties			
Higher education ('97)	Enrollment ratio				
	Total	30.1%			3
	Female	25.2%			3

### References

- 1) Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE)
- 2) Sistema Nacionalde informacion de Salud (SNIS)
- 3) Encuesta Nacional de Demografia y Salud (ENDSA)
- 4) UNICEF
- 5) UNDP

\*Refer to 7. Definitions (p. )

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

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

#### General Situation of Woman

- The poverty in Bolivia is associated with the low levels of education, specially for women: the investment in human capital remained postponed in comparison with other Latin American countries.
- Since female conditions differ greatly depending on the area, women in rural areas are compelled to live in extreme conditions with limited access to health, medical and educational services compared with women in urban areas.
- There are difficulties in implementing gender-oriented policies because most of the strategic guidelines which lead the public policies with gender approach are still in speeches.

At the present time, Bolivia, a republic in central South America, is facing difficulty in exchange with the outside world. In many rural areas due to topography rich in highland plateaus and valleys 800 to 3,800 meters above sea level, access to health services, education, water supply and sanitation facilities is extremely scarce. 40% of its estimated 7.9 million people reside in rural areas (INE, 1998) where poverty has become a serious issue. The rate of poverty in rural areas is highest in the world at 95.1% (Poverty Map, 1993).

The gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in 1998 is estimated to be \$1.078 (INE, 1998), ranking Bolivia at the bottom of Latin America and the Caribbean. In spite of the efforts carried out, the economic reforms implemented during the last 12 years in Bolivia have not been able to increase the annual income growth per capita over 1.5%, which is due, to a great extent, to the fact that most of the economic adjustment efforts were conducted toward the macro-economic stability, and the attention and support of the Government have only recently been concentrated on the structural reforms focused to create the adequate growth conditions based on the private sector development. It will be impossible for Bolivia to reduce the poverty with such a low growth rates. However, the poverty in Bolivia is associated with the low levels of education, especially for women: the investment in human capital remained postponed in comparison with other Latin American countries.

The situation of women in Bolivia is of disadvantage, due to the fact of social, economic and political discrimination, having as a result the inequality of development opportunities for the female sector. In this context the main problem that the women have to face is the low level of education. Since the female illiteracy rate (27.7%) is more than double that of males (11.8%) (INE, 1998), a great gender gap exists at the educational level. The high degree of female illiteracy is related, at the same time, with high fertility rates, under nourishment, which is highest between short age children, and little use of health services. The maternal mortality rate is 390 (per 100,000 live births) which is the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (ENDSA, 1998). The employment opportunities are almost none in the urban areas, for example, they have been concentrated in posts less remunerated, as laborer or self employed dedicated to informal activities and familiar work. In addition, there is a great discrepancy between wages. When comparing the incomes of men and women with no

schooling, women only obtain 27.1% of men's incomes (UNICEF, 1999). It is estimated that this income gap accounts for 25% of the total households and forced female-headed into poverty. In recent years, street girls have been reported in urban areas. It is also reported that 76.3% of Bolivian women are injured through domestic violence (INE, 1998). Accordingly, some type of action is required.

Since female conditions differ greatly depending on the area, women in rural areas are compelled to live in extreme conditions with limited access to health, medical and educational services compared with women in urban areas. The mortality rate of women residing in rural areas (929 per 100,000 live births) is more than 5 times that of women residing in the lowland areas. Thus, an unimaginable gap exists within the same country. In addition, half of women in rural areas (49.9%) are illiterate, a figure considerably lower than the female illiteracy rate in urban areas (15.5%) or the male illiteracy rate in rural areas (23%) (UNICEF, 1997). In the rural areas one third of the households have girls that do not attend school, the average in adults is less than four years of formal education and many of the women do not have more than one year of education.

In 1998, the average salary was almost 40% less compared to non-indigenous workers. The average salary of women is still half of men. Lack of access to the land, irrigation, credit and other basic agricultural inputs are still a critical bottle neck for rural development and the reason of persistence of the generalized rural areas poverty, and even more the rural and urban gap every time wider. The increasing inequality, in part due to discriminatory practices in the occupational market and social and cultural prejudices of long tradition against the female and indigenous population also have an adverse effect to decrease poverty.

Finally there is the lack of implementing the governmental policies issued in order to obtain equal opportunity in the framework of woman and development. The public policies related to create opportunity conditions between men and women to generate an integral development in the framework of equity, have notorious advances since the events in Beijing. An example of this progress is that the equity between men and women is established as a priority in the government plan. However, there are difficulties in implementing those policies because most of the strategic guidelines which lead the public policies with gender approach are still in speeches.

Under these precedents it is evident that many governmental efforts should be carried out, as well as seeking for international support, in order to change the situation of women in Bolivia. However, it is important to emphasize that since the events in Beijing the Government of Bolivian has committed to incorporate in the governmental policies the perspective of woman and development, and although the accomplishment might take long, the woman is glimpse in the governmental agenda as development agent.

### **[Cultural and Social Background]**

Except for the plains, where multi-ethnic groups reside including migrants from other nations, nearly 60% of the population are indigenous. The Ayamara who live in the highland plateaus of the Andes and the Quechua residing in the valleys still remain self-sufficient based on traditional agricultural methods. Women whose native tongue is Spanish account for nearly 40% of the total population, so many diversified cultural groups including Quechua and

Ayamara exist.

Up to now, the basic unit of life in the highland plateaus and valleys has been the community coupled with congenial family awareness. Although family relationships of indigenous people are regarded to be mutually beneficial and favorable, the roles of wives and mothers are emphasized, so that the role of women or contribution discharged in production are traditionally not recognized in any visible way. Men represent the household, and women do not participate in the community or community-related activities.



## 2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

### Government policy in the fields of WID/Gender

- Policies on WID/gender, through Gender Equity Plan (1999-2002) have been formulated, and the plan emphasizes the review of gender-related laws and rules, institutionalization of the inter-promotion of gender policies among governmental authorities, completeness of implementing policies, and evaluation and follow-up of policies being implemented.

### [Policy on WID/Gender]

Since Bolivia has already ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the attainment of fair gender relationship is being taken up as one of the basic objectives in a socioeconomic development plan officially announced in 1993. Policies on WID/gender, through Gender Equity Plan (1999 - 2002) have been formulated, and the plan emphasizes the review of gender-related laws and rules, institutionalization of the inter-promotion of gender policies among governmental authorities, completeness of implementing policies, and evaluation and follow-up of policies being implemented.

Social, cultural and environmental economic policies are promoted for the sustainable development and the struggle against the massive poverty as a result of the new strategic vision of the state reforms and the national approach of sustainable development, where the involved stakeholders participate and decide their own development, as stated in the sustainable development approach and ethnic and women development policies. Likewise, instruments like the Law of Popular Participation, Law of Decentralization, INRA Law (National Institute for the Agrarian Reform), Educational Reform and ETPA (Productive Transformation Strategy for Agriculture), have been generated, which are constituted in the main frameworks to overcome poverty.

During the latest years all these legal instruments have helped to implement, from different governmental divisions, development projects which prioritize to woman in the rural area, however, there are several factors that hinder a better articulation between poor women and the development projects, mainly due to the lack of sensitization in woman and development of the institutional part (technical at all levels such as ministries, prefectures) by one side and in the women part exists weakness in the base organizations able to demand their rights.

## 2-3 National Machinery

Vice Minister of Gender, Generation and Family,  
Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning,

- Vice Minister of Gender, Generation and Family, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning, is implementing the programs related to gender in all sector: Amendment of law, Health / Medical treatment, Education, Promotion of productivity, Political activity / Citizenship.

<b>National machinery</b>	Vice Minister of Gender, Generation and Family, Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning,
<b>Establishment</b>	1993
<b>Number of Workers</b>	40 - 50
<b>Budget</b>	US\$ 4,287,500
<b>Purpose</b>	Implementation of policy and programs related to gender in all sector 1) Amendment of law 2) Health / Medical treatment 3) Education 4) Promotion of productivity 5) Political activity / Citizenship

It is important to refer to the Directorate of Gender Affairs since it is the Government's most important body related to women and development, the one which designs public policies favoring women in development with reference to other sectors.

#### **(a) Research and Systematization**

Participate research has been accomplished for 1998/1999, and the experiences have been systematized to improve methodologies and expand citizens participation in the application of gender approach. However, an internal evaluation shows that the target was not achieved as expected since each area has defined different investigations without a good coordination.

#### **(b) Training**

The objective of this area is to provide training and gender actualization to both men and women groups from different institutions. The results vary by sectors but, for instance, in the legal sector a good number of justice enforcement personnel has been sensitized. The workshop has been carried out with members of the Judicature Council and Constitutional Court to incorporate the gender approach in the Judicial Training Institute. A project of the Law Against Sexual Harassment has been drawn for its approval in Parliament. A training manual for pre-military has also been drawn and 70 military trainers have been trained.

#### **(c) Women Political Participation**

The objective of this announcement is to strengthen women political participation at level of decision making and to promote the total validity of their rights. The most important achievement is that, together with the Women Political Forum, the Article 19 of the political parties act which establishes 30% of women participation in levels of political parties direction as well as the running for representation positions, has been approved.

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

<b>Ministries &amp; Agencies</b>	<b>Major activities</b>
Ministry of Health and Social Security	Reproductive and Sexual Health
Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports	Increasing the number of girls attending school
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development	Training in rural area

### 3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

#### 3-1 Education

Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Women's illiteracy rate is double of men's and the gap of education level between men and women is big.</li><li>– In addition to the gender gap, there is also a remarkable geographical gap in schooling conditions, such that the enrollment level for females in rural areas is extremely low.</li><li>– The reason that schooling opportunities for girls are so limited is because they have various domestic responsibilities such as drawing water, gathering wood for fuel, childcare and farming.</li></ul>

#### [General Situation]

Eight-year primary education (5 years primary and 3 years secondary) is free and compulsory, and high schools (normally 4 years) and universities (3 to 5 years) are also established. In recent years, adult literacy rates have improved from 61% in 1960 to 80% in 1996 (INE, 1998). However, the educational gap is great in some areas, for example, the enrollment rate of secondary education (30% in rural areas compared with 71% in urban areas, a difference of 41 points (ENDSA, 1998). Bolivia is a multilingual nation, and public education conducted in Spanish has become a hindrance to the continuity of schooling for indigenous people in rural areas whose mother tongue is not Spanish.

#### [Government Policy and Budget]

One of the pillar of the 1997-2002 Social and Economic Development Plan is that of equity, which proposes to improve the population living conditions creating the same opportunities to accede to better income levels. The state policy for the improvement of living conditions at short and medium term is based in human development focused on childhood, including infancy, adolescence and youth, for which it sets forth two national agreements: the National Pact for Childhood and its Rights and the Alliance for the Human Powering.

The knowledge to overcome discrimination, inequality and exclusion of farmers, gender, ethics, generations and indigenous, will start in the elementary education both formal and alternative. Likewise, the quality of formal and alternative elementary education will be increased which means to increase the efficiency and performance of the scholar learning process in the childhood.

The importance that the curricular design responds to the demand makes that the curricular transformation start in the basic learning needs of childhood in the frame of their socio-cultural and physical environment surroundings.

Methodologies of bilingual and inter cultural education will be executed, addressed to girls in rural areas, to children in risk situation, indigenous groups and original population. The mechanisms of educational certificates, masters and professionalism will be strengthening. The training and preparation of teachers in project elaboration will be encouraged.

In the frame of the Popular Participation and the Administrative Decentralization laws, the

decentralization of education will be facilitated and the social participation in the educative management of municipalities will be encouraged. The formal and alternative elementary education will be enhanced, oriented to increase the enrollment, facilitate the access, guarantee the permanence and increase the number of graduated students.

The education budget for 1999 is US\$ 398.424.638 (exchange rate \$1 = Bs 5.65 as of December 1998) according to the 1998 Report.

### **[Primary, Secondary and Higher Education]**

In addition to the gender gap, there is also a remarkable geographical gap in schooling conditions, such that the enrollment level for females in rural areas is extremely low. Since the enrollment rate at primary education level for both men and women is more than 95% in urban areas, there is almost no gender gap. However, the higher the level of education, the greater is the gender discrepancy which is approximately 10 points (25.2% for females and 35.7% for males, ENDSA, 1998). On the other hand, the enrollment rates in rural areas have not kept up, and the gender gap is also great. Accordingly, there is a gap of 83.5% for females and 88.9% for males at the primary education level. However, the rates drop to 23.2% for females and 39.7% for males (ENDSA, 1998). Reflecting on these circumstances, the female literacy rate in urban areas is 84.5%; whereas, in rural areas it is 50.1%. Thus, a half the women residing in rural areas are illiterate (UNICEF, 1997). Furthermore, 27% of all women cannot speak Spanish (17% in males) and therefore are disadvantaged when using social services provided by the State or when seeking employment opportunities.

The reason that schooling opportunities for girls are so limited is because they have various domestic responsibilities such as drawing water, gathering wood for fuel, childcare and farming. Many indigenous people are first exposed to Spanish at the primary school level. Although Educative Reform has been processed, curricula and teaching methods sensitive to such cultural backgrounds are not provided enough. As a result, many children, in particular girls, are not motivated to study because the content is unrelated to their living needs, or because they lost confidence in education due to the language barrier. This has created a problem of continuity in schooling. In order to improve the rate of enrollment for various ethnic groups whose mother tongue is not Spanish such as Quechua and Aymara, recognition of the need for curriculum development, including bilingual education sensitive to various cultural groups, has been raised. In particular, this is regarded to greatly contribute to improvement in the rate of enrollment of indigenous girls and women who continue to carry out traditional roles.

The Vice Ministry of Initial, Elementary and Secondary Education, of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, has elaborated the component for Access and Permanency of Rural Girls in the School as part of the Strengthening of Education Quality and Equity Project of the Educative Reform Program II.

It seeks for the following objectives:

- Carry out diagnosis in 50 municipalities, to know the access, permanency, attendance and desertion levels by age and sex, as well as the limitation factors for the children permanency in the elementary school.
- Promotion of a better access and permanency of rural girls from 6 to 14 years old in

elementary school.

The beneficiary population of this project is:

- Girls who are not attending or have abandoned school
- Parents
- Teenagers of the 50 selected municipalities.

The project has 3 phases (a) qualitative and quantitative research of girls educational situation in 50 municipalities; (b) community sensitization and training of educational personnel; and (c) implementation of focused activities. The project will last two years and a half starting in June 1999, and its budget is \$1 million (One million 00/100 American Dollars).

### **[Educative Reform and its Achievements]**

After five years of the enactment of the Educative Reform Law, the following achievements can be noticed:

- Application of the new curriculum in the first four years of elementary education, production and distribution of scholar books in 4 national languages, teachers training and pedagogical advisors.
- Payroll automation and educational and administrative personnel records in force.
- Establishment of rules for the scholar service of 200 days of classes.
- Design and application of teachers assignment model by districts.
- Organization of four Educational Councils for native population: Quechua, Aymara, Guarani and amazon multi-ethnic.
- Rules for the organization and function of education committees.

### **[Sex Education Program]**

The sex education program is in charge of the gender issue in the Educative Reform and its main target is to create a conscience level in women, teenager girls and boys, and adults, to achieve an integral sexual and reproductive health. It has interventions in the following areas: alternative education, formal education and social communicators. The program started in October 1998, and it is funded with \$250.000 by the United Nations - UNFPA. Its activities are at national level and the following could be highlighted:

- a) Curricular development: implementation of the sexual reproductive thematic in the permanent, alternative, and adults education program.
- b) Training: in sexual education to departmental facilitators teams; in this training have participate educational personnel, medicine personnel, auxiliary and others. Up to date 320 people received training, the target is 5.000 trained people for year 2000.

### **[Teaching Training]**

Although the rate of female teachers is 57.55% (INE, 1998), most are concentrated at the primary education level. In addition, nearly all managerial or higher administrative positions are held by men. Since the implementation of the Educative Reform the training program for teaching is being developed and the program of pedagogical advisors is implemented (pedagogical advisor is a selected teacher whose function is to advise in the educative reform processes to the teaching groups). Up to date 7 courses were carried out with 1.100 pedagogical advisors trained. There are 965 teaching groups working in training both at urban and rural level. The goal is to cover 1.900 teaching groups in charge of the Educative

Reform, having 700 pedagogic advisors to be trained.

### **[Culture and Religion in Education]**

In the frame of the Educative Reform culture has an important place; therefore one of the changes is to implement bilingual and inter cultural education, and also the curricular contents to be developed should be based in the socio-cultural environment to which the students belong. In order to support this goal the Educative Reform has produced not only scholar material in the different national languages but it is also training the educative personnel. The official religion in Bolivia is Roman Catholic but there is freedom, existing several religions. Therefore, there are catholic, Methodist, evangelic and other schools. Religion was a subject as part of the curriculum before the Educative Reform, but then it became an optional subject.

### **[Alternative Education]**

The alternative education includes:

- a) Infant alternative education to children between 0-4 years of age with basic aptitudes and attitudes.
- b) Youth alternative education which develops integral education for teenagers and young people in risk, social exclusion and inequality conditions.
- c) Adult education with human, social, technical and labor education.
- d) Literacy and post-literacy focused to satisfy basic needs of the population and their incorporation to writing culture.

The Alternative Education includes six strategic activities within its five year plan elaborated in 1997:

- a) Establishment of a documentation and research system, and systematization of innovative experiences on alternative education.
- b) Gradual curricular restructure of alternative education centers (CEMAs, IBAs, CETHA and others) into Integrated Group Centers.
- c) Creation of Higher Education Institutes for alternative teachers qualification, both present and at distance.
- d) Establishment of a National System for educative communication and information.
- e) Institutional Strengthening of alternative education in coordination with popular participation and management decentralization processes.
- f) Elaboration of municipal multi-educational programs, plans and projects.

Several advances have been achieved, for instance:

In literacy, the program has elaborated a national plan titled "For life and Production 1998-2002". This plan, through the Supreme Decree of June 25th, 1998, has been declared a national priority, which goal is to literate one million people. The organization for its application was carried out during 1998. Starting from 1999 the plan has been implemented in previously selected areas. The selection was made according to poverty levels and literacy rates indicators.

The plan is being implemented in the Departments of Potosi and Chuquisaca, some areas of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz (Chiquitania and Guaraní). It is funded by the International Cooperation (mainly UNICEF, approximately with \$500.000 and OEA through its UNFPA

program with \$90,000); and the Government as counterpart contributed with human resources and others). The methodology used is bilingual and monolingual literacy with priority on mother tongue. A plan in bio-literacy is being applied in Chuquisaca and Potosi (according to a Peruvian experience) consisting in simultaneous literacy in two languages (Quechua and Spanish); the plan is in appropriation process of the experience in Cuzco, Peru. The plan has the particularity of prioritize women participation in 75%, therefore the textbooks are different for women and men, focusing in issues of reproductive health. The goal for September, 1999, was of 160.000 people, but mainly due to economic problems, currently are 80.189 people in literacy process.

Table 1 Enrollment Rate by Sex & Region (%)

Level of Education	Female	91.0	Male	92.9
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
<b>Primary</b>	95.9	83.5	95.7	88.9
<b>Secondary</b>	65.9	23.2	75.9	39.7
<b>Higher</b>	33.1	1.5	45.0	5.2

Source: ENDSA, 1998

Table 2 Rate of Dropout in Primary Education of 1-5 Year

Total	<b>Urban</b>			<b>Rural</b>		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
26	53	59	46	7	10	5

Source: UNICEF, 1997

Table 3 Adult Non-literacy Rate by Sex and Region (%) (1997)

	<b>National</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
<b>Female</b>	21.6	7.9	41.5
<b>Male</b>	8.4	8.4	18.1

Source: INE, 1997

Table 4 Population Ratio over 6-year-old by the Educational Background (%)

		Under 1 year	Primary	Secondary	Higher
<b>National</b>	Female	23.7	41.1	22.2	4.8
	Male	10.7	45.5	27.3	8.6
<b>Rural</b>	Female	40.0	44.7	9.7	0.3
	Male	18.1	61.4	7.1	0.8

Source: Lanza et al. 1997

Table 5 Ration of Schoolteachers of Higher Education by Specialty & Sex (%)

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>Total</b>	100	31.1	68.9
Economy / Finance	27.0	7.8	19.2
Medical / Health	42.3	18.0	24.4
Social Science	9.3	3.5	5.8
Technology	20.8	1.7	19.1
Others	0.6	0.1	0.5

*Source:* UNCEDAW, 1994



### 3-2 Health

#### Health

- A maternal mortality rate of 390 (per 100,000 live birth) is highest in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- 35.8% in urban areas of women and 69.1% in rural areas are unable to receive assistance at the time of delivery because they have no opportunity to receive maternal examinations before childbirth.
- The net specific fertility rate in rural areas is relatively higher at 6.4 compared with urban areas (3.3). One of the reasons is that rural women have limited access to contraceptive methods as well as information.

#### [General Situation]

The net birthrate, net mortality rate and infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) are gradually falling (33, 9 and 69 respectively). However, these rates are still higher than the average in Latin America and the Caribbean (23, 6 and 41 respectively). Moreover, the average life expectancy (61 years of age) is lowest in Latin America (UNICEF, 1999). In recent years, although health services and public sanitation have improved, pending improvements in regional medical systems and sanitation conditions for poverty groups is still a big problem.

The development of water supply systems, environmental and health facilities, dissemination of vaccines and improvement in nutritional conditions are still major problems. Various figures such as infant mortality rate, number of underweight births and maternal mortality rate are especially higher in rural areas creating a tremendous geographical gap. Consequently, health and medical conditions remain severe. 58% of the total population has access to health services. However, on an area by area basis it is close to 74% in urban areas but 37% in rural areas (UNICEF, 1999).

The total of women in fertility age for 1998 reached to 1.932.321 women (15-49 years old), 281,970 deliveries were expected from which only 45% was covered by the Ministry.

#### [Government Policy and Budget]

Currently the public health policies are based on Social Security covering 25% of the population, this means 2 million inhabitants from which only 50% uses this services; it is estimated that 50% does not use the services due to their bad quality (SNIS, 1998). Health expenditure per capita in Bolivia for 1997 was \$US 7.2, in 1998 was increased to \$us11.4. According to the Bolivia General Budget for 1998 the health sector was budgeted in US\$ 106.293.668 (exchange rate \$1 = Bs. 5.65 as of December, 1998).

For 1998 the Government, through the Ministry of Health, elaborated the Strategic Health Plan (PES - Plan Estrategico de Salud), a theoretic instrument which priority is focused in family and community medicine. According to this sector documents the strategic target of the Strategic Health Plan (PES) is to establish the Bolivian System of Health, having as its base the primary care, through family and community medicine, the epidemiological shield, basic insurance, short term social security, promotion of healthy districts and health carrier, with social control and participation. The Strategic Health Plan of the Government of

Bolivia is the fundamental pillar to improve health and quality of life, which is framed in the development paradigm as the struggle against poverty.

In this process, the respective ministry defines mother and child as subject of actions to be prioritized and implements the maternal neonatal package as a fundamental strategy at national level to decrease maternal mortality, supported by the Supreme Decree No. 25265 issued in December 1998 and which establishes the Health Basic Insurance. The Health Basic Insurance organizes, rules and provides public funds to grant high impact health care and low costs to the Bolivian women and new born. The target of the Health Basic Insurance is to provide women all aspects of sexual and reproductive health care, at national level, being the municipalities of each district the entity in charge of the budget disbursement for hospitals and health posts.

### **[Child and Maternal Health]**

A maternal mortality rate of 390 (per 100,000 live birth) is highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (ENDSA, 1998). Maternal mortality occur during pregnancy (62%), during labor (23%) and during puerperium (16%). Major causes are bleeding, infections, toxemia and abortion (ENDSA, 1998). One of the maternal mortality risks is shown due to the women low nutritional level during pregnancy, the consequences of low nutrition are multiple being the most frequent: intrauterine mortality, premature labor, complications during labor, child mortality and low weight of the newborn. According to INE data in the National Health and Demography Survey for 1998, 24% of women in urban areas and 35.1% in rural areas suffer some problem related to anemia.

At national level, 35% of pregnancies do not have access to prenatal controls. Only 59% had some control made by professional personal, 48% of pregnant women received at least one dose of tetanic vaccine during the pregnancy control. Forty three percent of child delivery occurs at home, 40% of which without professional care, this percentage increases in rural areas where home deliveries reach 74% (ENDSA 1998). 21.9% in urban areas of women and 65.6% in rural areas are unable to receive assistance at the time of delivery because they have no opportunity to receive maternal examinations before childbirth. Access to child and maternal health services is particularly limited in rural areas. The major reason for this is the high cost of health services (ENDSA, 1998). And since indigenous women are distrustful of doctors due to cultural differences or are strongly reluctant to remove their clothes in front of male doctors, the availability of services that are sensitive to ethnic culture is being requested.

It is recognized that there is a positive correlation between educational level and health services. According to ENSA and SNIS data in Bolivia, it is calculated that 1.200 to 1.500 women die each year due to labor complications, from these 60% occur in their homes and 40% in public health institutions; which demonstrates that in spite of the efforts for improving the health systems women do not have access to health centers. The recent trend in childbirth is an increase in high-risk teenage pregnancies while childbirth by women over 35 years old has been decreasing. Regarding to abortion, its real extent is unknown; there are no real statistics since is forbidden by law, however it is estimated that 27 to 35% of the total maternal deaths is of this cause.

The infant mortality rate in rural areas is 90 (per 1,000 live birth), which is 80% higher than

50 (per 1,000 live birth) in urban areas (ENDSA, 1998) and a great geographical gap exists in infant and child health conditions. Although the under-5 mortality rate is 92 (per 1,000 live births) (ENDSA, 1998), the leading causes of death are acute respiratory infections (ARI) and diarrhea diseases that account for more than 40% of the total number of deaths (INE, 1998). Malnutrition is also prevalent and 7.6% of children under 5 years of age are moderately malnourished. However, the rate of undernourished children in rural areas is nearly twice that in urban areas. The older mothers without formal education residing on the highland plateaus, the higher is the non-immunization rate of children. Infant and child anemia due to malnutrition, iron deficiency and zinc deficiency can be observed, especially in the highland plateaus and valley areas.

### **[Personnel Structure and Reproductive and Sexual Health]**

The human resources for health public services is as follows: 3 doctors for 10,000 inhabitants, one nurse and three auxiliaries for each 2 doctors. For 1998, 2,492 health establishments are reported, from which 91% (2,264) comprise the primary net (small health centers and posts), 6% (152) comprise the secondary net (district hospitals), and 3% (76) the third net (general hospitals).

From the total of health establishments 70.2% (1,877) belong to public sub-sector. There is a total of 9,201 hospital beds which divided by the number of inhabitants gives around one bed for 864 inhabitants. From the total of hospital beds the health sub-sector has 59.6% (5,490). It is estimated that from these only 45% are occupied, mainly due to the bad services distribution, bad condition of the installations in big cities, economic limitations and inadequate care of some doctors, having these factors direct influence in the low rate of bed occupation. The care facilities do not provide an adequate service because there is no inter relation between them, able to offer an efficient net for services (SNIS, 1998).

### **[Family Planning]**

Although the net specific fertility rate in Bolivia has decreased from 6.7 to 4.3 over past 30 years, the number of children is higher than the average rate in Latin America and the Caribbean (INE, 1998). The net specific fertility rate in rural areas is relatively higher at 6.4 compared with urban areas (3.3) (ENDSA, 1998). With reference to family planning during 1998 a total of 125,063 women become new users of contraceptive methods, from which 64.3% consulted in public hospitals, 26% in NGOs, 8.8% in social security and 0.3% in the private sector. The contraceptive method more used is condom (33.1%), natural method (25.5%), the pill (19%), IUD (17.7%) and injections (3.8%) (ENDSA, 1998).

A geographical gap exists even in knowledge of contraception. Consequently contraception has not been disseminated among many women in rural areas. The major reason for this is that the moral and social environment does not take a positive attitude toward family planning, and information on contraception methods is in short supply due to difficult access to health services.

After the meeting in Beijing, the Ministry of Health adopted the concept of sexual and reproductive health, with emphasis and differentially, the sexuality with respect to reproduction in the frame of women's powering. For this reason the program for sexual and reproductive health is the frame of maternal and prenatal sub programs, integral attention to

non-pregnant women and family planning, prevention and control of gynecological cancer as promotion of men's participation in sexual and reproductive health activities, integral attention to teenagers health and prevention and control of STD/AIDS.

### **[Sexual Transmission Disease and AIDS]**

According to ENDSA until June 1998, 297 people have been registered as HIV positive, 144 were declared with AIDS (from which 104 die), and 52% of the cases have contracted the disease in the country. It is estimated that in Bolivia, in general, there are 25 AIDS cases by 100,000 inhabitants, this average being low in South America. With reference to general knowledge about AIDS, 79% of women and 85% of men have heard about it. In the urban area 96% knows about the disease and in rural area 59%.

### **[Policies Impact on Health System]**

From the analysis of the present situation of women sexual and reproductive health, different problems have been identified for future performances which should have an structural adjustment in order to achieve a representative impact and which are as follows:

In spite of programs to decrease the maternal mortality related to pregnancy, labor and pauperism complications, the maternal mortality remains at high level as well as women deaths due to unwanted pregnancies. Another problem is detected in the increasing morbidity in teenagers and adults, both women and men, associated to sexual transmission and AIDS. Also, a factor which structural adjustments could not solve is the lack of confidence in care services and institutional weakness in gender perspective, ethics and limited ability for an intercultural dialogue. There is limited integration between general services and sexual and reproductive health, and therefore a training program is needed for the whole health personnel to improve the quality on health services.

Table 1 Maternal Mortality Rate by Region

<b>Region</b>	<b>Maternal Mortality Rate</b>
National	390
Urban	274
Rural	524
Upland	602
Valley	293
Lowland	110

Source: UNICEF, 1997

Table 2 Specific Fertility Rate by Region and Education Level

	<b>Specific Fertility Rate</b>
<b>Region</b>	
Total	4.8
Rural	6.3
Urban	3.8
<b>Education Level</b>	
No education	6.6
Primary School	6.0
Secondary School	4.9
Higher Education	2.7

Source: UNICEF, 1995

Table 3 Reason of Delivery without Medical Preliminary Examination (%)

Reason	Rate
Expensive	31.7
Service can not be trust.	20.2
No understanding the necessity	17.5
Not aware of the place of the service	6.0
Low quality of the service	1.0
Others	23.7

Source: UN CEDAW, 1994

Table 4 Population Rate of Doctors

Population per a doctor	1,200
Population per a doctor in urban area	760
Population per a doctor in rural area	20,000
Population per a doctor in rural upland	40,000

Source : UNICEF

### 3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

#### Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- Females account for 34.5% of the agricultural population (UN CEDAW, 1994) so that domestically consumed foods are frequently produced by females.
- Women are not considered as producers which hinders their access to training and credit to conduct production activities in better conditions.

#### [General Situation]

Agriculture, forestry and stock farming absorb nearly 43.2% of the labor population and are leading industries supporting the Bolivian population. Agriculture, forestry and stock farming amounts to approximately 13.2% (INE, 1998) of the GDP. Chief agricultural products include cereals, cotton and soybeans. Leading cash crops are timber, soybeans and sugar. 80% of the domestic agricultural output is produced for self-sufficiency, while 20% are cash crops. Agricultural farming is classified according to elevation above sea level. For example, in the highland plateaus small-scale self-sufficient agriculture involves primarily the production of potatoes or stock farming.

The valleys are blessed with a good climate for medium-scale farms. And on the plains large-scale farms produce crops such as wheat for export. However, 80% of all farms are small-scale so both types of yields and labor productivity are so low that irrigation has not been improved and technical improvements have yet to be provided. Due to influence of productivity, distribution problems and a drop in the prices of primary products, more and more men are choosing to migrate to urban areas in search of work so that the burden to women and children continues to increase.

Approximately 20% of the national land is utilized for agriculture, forestry and stock farming. Therefore the relatively fertile plains and valleys have a potential for farming development in the future. However, many indigenous people facing extreme poverty prefer not to live on the plains and continue to live self-sufficient lives on the highland plateaus. Furthermore, although it does not appear in official statistics, since Bolivia is an exporter of coca, an ingredient in cocaine, illicit cocaine refining and exports has become a major problem. The control of such illicit production and trade has been strengthened. However, since coca is used as an ingredient in tea, there has been strong opposition from producers toward unified prohibition of its production.

#### [Agriculture]

Cultivation and transportation are generally regarded to be male roles; whereas, the selection of seeds and sale of agricultural products or handicrafts at market are deemed to be female roles. Although jobs requiring strength are usually carried out by males, such responsibilities are so relative that they tend to be somewhat flexible. Stock farming is female work so livestock is inherited by women.

Females account for 42% of the agricultural population (INE, 1995) so that domestically consumed foods are frequently produced by females. In particular, many women residing on the highland plateaus support farming life through both production and reproduction for 5 to 6 months annually in place of men who migrate to work in urban areas. In this way, women

have an important role in agriculture. However, in many cases women work as non-paid family workers. Accordingly, community organizations or farmers' associations do not include them in decision-making.

### **[Land Ownership]**

In Bolivia, since 68% of all farmers own less than 1ha. On the other hand, the owners who have more than 500ha is only 1.8%. The former holds only 1.4% of farms, but the latter holds 86% of all farms (INE, 1994), thus a form of land ownership favoring some extremely rich groups continues. In an agricultural reform program officially announced in 1953, it was decided that ownership could only be granted to males over 18 years of age, all married males over 14 years of age and widows with children under 14 years of age (Gianotten, V. et al, 1994).

Consequently, aside from widows, women were prohibited from attaining ownership and had only the right to use land owned by their husbands. Furthermore, common-law wives could not own land even though in many cases they became widows. However, in the Agricultural Land Reform Law revised in October 1996, it was decided that fair standards should be applied to females irrespective of their status as a matter of the civil code by effectively utilizing land distribution, management and possession. Accordingly, the present situation where 80.1% of all land owners are males and only 19.9% of females inherit land as widows (INE, 1998) is expected to be improved.

During 1999 there has been a considerable progress, as the related article of the INRA Law has been modified to benefit women on land ownership and heritage giving the possibility of owning their land. The INRA Law board, as well, has planned in 1999 training courses for rural women in order to acknowledge the laws.

### **[Women Activities in Rural Community Organizations (women groups, mother clubs)]**

Since the approval of the Popular Participation Law and the efforts promoted by the Government, the agreement between the Vice Ministry of Popular Participation and Administrative Strengthening and the Vice Ministry of Gender Affairs, both focused in better equity levels in popular participation processes, several achievements can be identified in the political-ruled, institutional-operative and instrumental-methodology frames of gender approach in popular participation processes. However, these advances have not as yet been concrete in a greater participation of women.

Up to date, there are technicians and professionals from private and public institutions, trained and with experience in methodologies, subjects and instruments of popular participation to ensure effective spaces of participation in local development definitions and which motivate women and men to express their expectations.

It is important to notice that in the current legal-politic frame, the municipality for rural women is the most accessible political space in levels of public management. The ex-Secretariat of Popular Participation data evidences that from 311 municipalities only 10 have a woman as mayor, 216 do not have a single women in their counsels, 74 have only one women amongst five counsels and 20 have 2 women, three municipalities have 3 women in charge. As well, from 311 surveillance committees only three have women with participation

in their boards.

The data obtained in the diagnosis made in 142 municipalities, with 30.164 registered people in executive positions in the Base Territorial Organizations, shows 11.0% of women and 89% of men. The results on Municipality Participative Planning in 9 municipalities indicates that from the total of participants in this process only 28% are women. The data demonstrate that in local power instances for women and development there is no equity conditions nor significant women participation. The same is shown in agrarian unions, workers confederations and union federations, as well in the system of traditional authorities as ayllus, council rooms and other.

The report on Human Development states that due to the women exclusion in authority systems "they have created an institutionalization starting from functional organizations to articulate themselves within different systems of authority in force".

In 105 municipalities out of 7 departments of the country, a total of 1.591 organizations have been identified from which approximately 27% (435) are exclusively women organizations (mother centers, mother clubs and others). However, such organizations does not have any juridical, social or political knowledge related to Popular Participation Law, and threaten their disappearance.

Rural women plays an important role in the products trade, there are no official data with respect to their contribution, however 90% of the trade in the weekly fairs of rural villages is made by women.

### **[Support in Training and Micro Enterprises Programs]**

Another project being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is the Program of Assistance for Rural Economic Development (PADER), which brings support to inter-institutional coordination and concentration processes, both public and private. The support of PADER is to provide technical assistance, instead of financing, to the municipalities interested in getting micro-loans. There is no an specific program for women but they would like to help rural women.

There are other institutions in charge of rural credits, as FADES, with two credit lines: individual in Bolivian currency for agriculture, trade and other activities, and associative credits to producer groups. FADES experience is that most of the credits were requested by women in several municipalities.

There are other institutions located in the main rural villages with credit activities, being the most important: SARTAWI, Banco Sol, FIE, etc.

In this scenario it is not possible to refer to the woman of the agricultural sector as the population fraction with same characteristics, where the economic exploitation, social discrimination, politics and ethnic-cultural relations are condensed by her gender condition, having to live differently.

However, certain common denominators can be established if we focus the attention to those



women which integrate that sector starting from their condition of peasants, those that have real possession on the production means and are incorporated to the agricultural activity, and where the conceptual categories of class, ethnic and gender, define the place that the rural woman occupies in the society and identify as the population fraction most unprotected of the rights that has as person and citizen.

### **[Rural Women Condition in Productive and Reproductive Activities]**

Under this line we pretend to emphasize the particularities that make to the rural woman. Although substantial differences exist to the interior of this subsector, it is possible to manage some common parameters, determined by the fundamental and characteristic feature of the poverty, i.e., that the topic on rural woman leads to observe a social sector in process of increased pauperization, which can be measured in consumption terms (education, health, feeding, services) and the time of work required for the reproduction of her family.

The woman is not only under the highest rate of illiteracy and malnutrition, among others, but prolongs more day by day her working hours diversifying her activities to achieve the family reproduction, in the minimum levels of subsistence. In addition, the growing process of rural economy deterioration spreads to give all the responsibilities to women, having them as the way by which the poverty is consolidated and accentuated, when they have no means which could move them forward and recognize as productive agent.

Several development programs in the rural area, both governmental and non governmental, have taken into account to women from a point of view of their role as reproductive agent, excluding her from activities of health and not giving the importance to the economic issue that traditionally has fulfilled, which is translated in a great capacity to soften the crisis though a series of daily strategies.

### **[Forestry]**

Forestry resources are precious in Bolivia, and since prices remain reasonable their marketability is anticipated. However, the forestry market is underdeveloped, so production is mainly utilized domestically. Generally speaking, in Bolivia the gathering of forestry products is the responsibility of women.

Table 1 General Information of the Agricultural Areas by Natural & Social Condition

	Upland	Valley	Lowland
Elevation	3.800m	1,800m-2,400m	800m-1,800m
Climate	Cold	Template	Warm
Ratio of Area / Total land	23.6% 246,251 km <sup>2</sup>	7.1% 168,320 km <sup>2</sup>	69.3% 684,007 km <sup>2</sup>
Major Tribe / Ethnic Group	Aymara Quecua	Quechua	Guarani Chuquitano
Type of Major Agriculture Management	Self-supporting traditional agriculture	Self-supporting agriculture, Non- traditional agriculture	Modern agriculture
Major Crop	Potato, Quinoa, Bean, Animals (a family of camel)	Maize, Vegetable, Diary cattle, Poultry farming, fruit	Livestock, Soybean, Wheat, Rice

Source: Direction of Agricultural Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Rural Development, 1998

### 3-4 Economic activities

#### Economic activities

- Even if women have the same educational experience as men, a gender gap exists in wages. Wages for women with no schooling are less than 30 % of male's wages.
- Many of women are employed in the informal sector and the income is limited.

#### [General Situation]

A slump in tin exports has invited stagnation in the Bolivian economy and the unemployment rate has deteriorated from 5.8% in 1980 to 20% in 1985 the highest unemployment rate in Latin America and the Caribbean. However, in recent years, world prices for minerals such as gold, silver, lead, tungsten and semiprecious stones, which were depressed, have improved. So a recovery in the industry and lower unemployment is expected. Since the export rate of minerals amounted for 33.0% in 1998 (INE, 1998), recently they are the largest resources for acquiring foreign currency. In recent years, the service industry has grown remarkably to a level of 47.1% of the GNP (INE, 1998), surpassing the technology and agriculture industries.

The total labor population of (45.6%) is higher than the average rate of (41%) in Latin America and the Caribbean (INE, 1998). In the formal sector, however, persons employed amount to only 39%, and 48% of the labor force are engaged in the informal sector. Although the government announced future steps to improve productivity in the public sector, it will mean a sharp reduction in the number of civil servants.

#### [Mining]

After 10 years of continuous growing, Bolivian mining sector has started to show stalemate signs which threaten with a serious recessive process, specially in the western area and due to a slow transit to a market economy and the high dependence on the international capital markets. The main activities developed during the 1998-99 period have been oriented to maintain the stability of the mining legal regulations, to promote foreign direct investment, functioning of the environmental control rules in the mining sector and to support the productive transformation of small mining activities.

Both in public and private sector, women miners represent 0.5% of the total working women. According to CEPROMIN (Mining Promotion Center) information there are around 6.000 women working in ore extraction, this percentage represents 11% of the total miners in the country.

Under ACDI, a Canadian project, financing \$1.6 million, different working areas will be implemented with training courses for industrial security and occupational health, mainly for the women of this sector.

The Support to Small Mining Exploitation (APEMIN) project, has the financial support of the European Union (\$7.9 million) and national counterpart (\$2.4 million). This is addressed to small miners and cooperatives in Oruro and Potosi. Its objective is to bring technical

support to mining cooperatives exploitation, to improve the industrial security and environmental handling. In this group of mining cooperatives the women are the ones who carry out the hardest job as it is to collect and classified the mineral. The project supports working women in the sector.

### **[Participation in Labor]**

The number of women participating in the work force continues to increase and reached 53.2% in 1997, up from 18.3% in 1976 (INE, 1998). The female adult labor population is 44% (INE, 1998), above the average rate of Latin America and the Caribbean (33%). Females are employed in a concentrated manner by tertiary industries such as the service industry, so few are involved in manufacturing. 80% of brokers and salespersons at markets are females, so that women discharge an important role in distribution.

### **[Employment]**

Once the mining industry, the key Bolivian industry, was a male-dominated workplace where severe underground conditions and a dangerous way of life which began with the deterioration of working conditions during the depression. However, the number of women and children participating in labor has increased, with women accounted for 10.83% of the total work force in the mining industry, based on 1996 statistics (Lanza et al, 1997).

Mining products are produced on various scales, from large-scale government exploration projects to small-scale firms and cooperatives. However, in the case of small-scale cooperatives, the rate of return is limited so wages and working conditions are severe. Most workers in the mining industry engage in exploration in the form of cooperatives and are forced to work in unsafe situations and facilities and under severe working conditions. The employment of females is limited to cooperatives or small-scale enterprises and they engage in operations such as mineral gathering and manual washing.

Even though they are employed by cooperatives where materials are purchased through employee contributions, women are often excluded from contributing. Since women have not been allowed to participate in such matters, up to now they are not subject to safety measures. However, measures should be taken in the future for females who work in small-scale enterprises or cooperatives in the mining industry.

Although the degree varies according to job classification, even if women have the same educational experience as men, a gender gap exists in wages. Wages for women with no schooling are 27.1% of male's wages and wages of women with higher education are 76.1% of men's wages (UNICEF, 1997).

### **[Informal Sector]**

Many of women are employed in the informal sector including small-scale independent enterprises. However, it is clear that women's wages in self-employed businesses are only 57.1% of male's (UNDP, 1998). Furthermore, the number of family employees with no wages reached 15.4% of the total female workers. Even in the mining industry, many female workers are employed informally. However, when business is poor, female workers are usually the first to suffer from non-payment of wages or layoffs.

Table 1 Wage Differentials of Sex by Education Level  
(Ratio of Female Wage per 100 as Male Wage)

Education Level	Ratio of Female Wage
No education	27.1
Primary	46.9
Secondary	67.2
Higher education	76.1

Source: UNICEF, 1997

Table 2 Population Ratio of Female & Male over Economic Activity  
by Employment Type

	Total	Employee	Self - employed	Manager	Union member	Professional	Family business without wage
<b>Female</b>	41.3	41.9	55.7	16.9	14.7	28.6	87.4
<b>Male</b>	53.7	58.1	44.3	83.1	85.9	71.4	12.6
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: INE, 1998, UN CEDAW, 1994

Table 3 Wage Differentials of Sex by Occupation

	Wage earner	Self- employed	Manager	Professional	Family business without wage
<b>Female</b>	75.5	57.1	83.2	74.7	69.3
<b>Male</b>	100	100	100	100	100

Source: UNDP, 1998

#### 4. WID/Gender Projects

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (US\$)	Gender-related Issues
<b>General</b>					
Gender Equity Plan	General Directorate of Gender Affairs	Holland, etc.	1998-2002	2,400,000	
<b>Education</b>					
Project of Educative Reform Program II	Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports	World Bank	1998-2003	116,000,000	Gender education (\$1,000,000)
The sexuality Education Program	Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports	United Nations UNFPA	1998-	250,000	Curricular development, Training sexual education for educational and medical personnel.
For life and Production Plan	Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports	UNICEF, OEA, Holland	1998-2002	590,000	Literacy program
<b>Health</b>					
Strategic Health Plan	Ministry of Health	UNICEF	1998-		Family and community medicine
Health Basic Insurance	Ministry of Health	UNICEF	1999-		All aspects of sexual reproductive health
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery</b>					
Technical Assistance Project for Small Producers (PROSAT)	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development	Fund for Rural Development (FDC)	1998-	1,200,000	Finance the cost of rural technical assistance, especially for demand of women producers
Rural Participative Investment Project	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development		1999-		Equity and Contribution to women in development with investment in rural areas
PADER	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development	Swiss	1998-		Support to inter-institutional coordination and concentration process, for rural women
<b>Economic Activities</b>					
ACDI	Ministry of Work and Micro-company	Canada	1998-	1,600,000	Training courses for industrial security and occupational health, mainly for the women of this sector
The support to Small Mining Exploitation (APEMIN)	Ministry of Work and Micro-company	EU	1999-	10,300,000	Support for working women in the mining sector
<b>Others</b>					
Rural Basic Sanitation Project (PROSABAR)	Ministry of Housing and Basic Services	IDB	1998-2000	48,000, 000	Implement water nets in communities having less than 5,000 inhabitants

## 5 WID/Gender Information Sources

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

#### [International Organization]

Organization	Name and Specialty	Report and Writing	Contact Address
UNFPA – Sexual and Reproductive Health sub-program	Gloria Telleria Geiger National Coordinator	Financing to reproductive health projects	392152 (591-2)317723
World Bank Advisor	Mery Quiton Gender Consultant	Information on women in development	782021

#### [Government Organization]

Organization	Name and Specialty	Report and Writing	Contact Address
Vice Ministry of Indigenous Affairs and Original Population	Pedro Avejera General Advisor	Population of the Indigenous Natives from Bolivia	374295
Vice Ministry of Initial, Elementary and High School Education – Project Coordination Unit	Cristina Pareja Unit Head	- Progress on the Educative Reform, Teacher training, - Support to girls in school age project	339019 338964
Ministry of Sustain Development and Planning – Population Policy Unit	Franklin Garcia Health Population Investigator	Woman's statistical data in development	
Ministry of Finance – Vice Ministry of Public Investment and External Financing	Maria Clemencia Vargas Systems Unit Head	Budget for the education and health	315339 332891 Vargasvipfe.gov.bo
Ministry of Economic Development	Marc Arpin Technical Consultant	Mining Project with traverse axis of gender	391431 marcarpcibo.entelenet.bo
General Directorate	Alcides Vasquez	National Literacy	434085 P.O. Box 7668
Vice Ministry of Gender, Generations and Family Affairs	Consultant	Activities Plan Rep	225040
Vice Ministry of Rural Development – Technical Assistance Services Project for Small Producers	Arnival Castillo	PROSAT Project	411103
Vice Ministry of Housing and Basic Services (PROSABAR)	Bethy Soto Adviser	PROSABAR Project Information	392327

#### [NGO]

Organization	Name and Specialty	Report and Writing	Contact Address
Women Development and Information Center (CIDEM)	Jimena Machicado Consultant		
PROCOSI	Fernando Unzueta Administrative Manager	Financing to health projects	416061 374104
Peasant Promotion and Research	Responsible of the Politica Action Unit, General Dircetorate	- Training to indigenous and rural organizations and Municipal Government in rural areas - Water regulations and law working table	322797

## 5 WID/Gender Information Sources

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

#### [Socio/Gender Analysis]

Title	Author	Year	Available at
Statistical Yearbook	National Statistics Institute (INE)	1998	National Statistics Institute
Social and Economic Development Plan	Presidency of the Republic	1998	Presidency of the Republic
Legislative Power Directorate, 1998	General Directorate of Social Communication	1997	General Directorate of Social Communication
Bolivia and its Municipalities Population Information for Planning	Population Policy Unit	1999	Population Policy Unit, Ministry of Development
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