

FINAL REPORT

NICARAGUA: Country Gender Profile

2004

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Consultant

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Country WID/Gender Profile

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**JICA
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Abbreviations/Acronyms

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--|
| - | ACSUR-Las Segovias | Association for Cooperation with the South-Las Segovias |
| - | AECI | Spanish Agency for International Cooperation |
| - | CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| - | CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| - | CELADE | Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre |
| - | CIPRES | Centre for Rural and Social Promotion, Investigation and Development |
| - | CMyDR | Interinstitutional Commission for Women and Rural Development |
| - | DANIDA | Danish Agency for Development Assistance |
| - | ENMV | National Survey for Measuring Life Levels |
| - | FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| - | FEMUPROCAM | Federation of Female Rural Producers |
| - | FIDEG | International Foundation for Global Economic Challenge |
| - | FINNIDA | Finnish Development Cooperation Agency |
| - | GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| - | GTZ | German Technical Cooperation |
| - | IDB | Inter-American Development Bank |
| - | IDR | Rural Development Institute |
| - | IICA | Interamerican Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture |
| - | INATEC | National Technological Institute |
| - | INEC | National Institute of Statistics and Census |
| - | INIM | Nicaraguan Institute for Women |
| - | INPYME | Nicaraguan Institute in Support of Small- and Medium-Size Enterprises |
| - | INTA | Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural and Cattle Breeding Technology |
| - | MAGFOR | Ministry of Agriculture, Cattle Breeding and Forestry |
| - | MARENA | Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources |
| - | NORAD | Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation |
| - | OAS | Organization of American States |
| - | OTR | Rural Registry Office |

- PAEBANIC Program of Alphabetization and Basic Education of Young People and Adults of the Republic of Nicaragua
- PAHO Pan-American Health Organization
- SDC Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development
- SIDA Swedish International Development Authority
- SIEG Gender Indicator and Statistics System
- SILAIS Local System of Integrated Health Care Services
- SNV Netherlands Development Organization
- UNDP United Nations Development Programme
- UNIFEM United Nations Development Fund for Women
- UNPF United Nations Population Fund
- WB World Bank
- WHO World Health Organization

Introduction

The following is a local consulting report on “Women in Development and Gender in Nicaragua.” In the first chapter, the macroeconomic, demographic and employment indicators are detailed along with public spending by sectors (health, education, social welfare and defense). Chapter two examines the subject of gender in relation to population, poverty, education, health, income and economic sector data.

Chapter three is dedicated to the subject of women’s political participation as well as public policies and national mechanisms related to WID/ Gender. Chapters IV and V present information related to National and International Organizations that deal with the subject of Gender in Nicaragua, and the existing projects and information sources in the country.

This study is based on the findings of an individual consultant of Nicaragua, SONIA ALEJANDRA MORIN MUNOZ.

I. Basic profile of the country (Briefing)

Table 1: Socio-economic Indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| GDP per capita (US\$) (June 2003) | 749.4 |
| GDP per capita (growing %) (June 2003) | (2.3) |
| GDP real (growing %) (June 2003) | 1.0 |
| Economic growth (period 2000-2001) | 3.0 |
| Gini index (2002) | 60,3 |
| Annual inflation (%) (June 2003) | 3.9 |
| Annual devaluation (growing %) (June 2003) | 6.0 |
| Investment rate in public sectors (%) (June 2003) | 10.3 |
| Foreign cooperation per capita (in dollars) (2001) | 85.2 |
| Foreign debt per capita (in dollars) (2001) | 1,224.6 |

Source: Economic indicators of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, August 2003 and UNDP, 2003a.

Table 2: GDP by Economic Sector (2001)

| Percentage Rates | % |
|--------------------------|------|
| Agriculture | 42.2 |
| Forestry | 0.2 |
| Fishing | 0.6 |
| Manufacture industry | 7.9 |
| Building | 6.0 |
| Mining | 0.6 |
| Trade | 16.4 |
| Governmental | 3.7 |
| Transport, communication | 3.1 |
| Financial | 1.3 |
| Public service | 0.4 |
| Private service | 17.5 |

Source: Central Bank of Nicaragua, August, 2003.

Table 3: Demographic Indicators

| | |
|---|------|
| Total population (millions) (2001) | 5.2 |
| % Female population (2001) | 50.8 |
| % Urban population (% of the total) (2001) | 56.5 |
| Annual population growth rate (%) (2001) | 2.8 |
| Total fertility rate (births per woman) (2000-2005) | 3.7 |
| Life expectancy at birth (years) (2002) | 69.7 |
| Life expectancy for women (2002) | 71.5 |
| Life expectancy for men (2002) | 66.8 |
| Population under age 15 (% of the total) (2001) | 42.2 |
| Population age 65 and above (% of total) (2001) | 3.1 |

Source: UNDP, 2003 and ODM, 2003a.

Table 4: Demographic Scenarios 2015 (in thousands)

| Chosen groups of population | 2000 | Estimated population 2015 | Absolute increase | Increase rate 2000-2015 (%) |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total Population | 5,074 | 7,271 | 2,197 | 43 |
| Children (0-14) | 2,169 | 2,570 | 401 | 18 |
| Young people (15-29) | 1,483 | 2,110 | 627 | 42 |
| Women in reproductive age (15-49) | 1,242 | 1,923 | 681 | 55 |
| Women in working age (15-64) | 2,747 | 4,425 | 1,678 | 61 |
| Elderly Adults (65 and more) | 155 | 264 | 109 | 70 |

Source: UNFPA, based on figures of CELADE, 2002.

Table 5: Public Expenditure by Sector

| | |
|---|------------|
| Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) (2002) | 5.0% |
| Public expenditure on public health (% of GDP) (2002) | 2.3% |
| Social expenditure per capita for Social Well-being (US \$ in 1997) 1998-1999 | 57 dollars |
| Social expenditure (% of GDP) (1998-1999) | 12.7% |
| Social expenditure (% of public expenditure) (1998-1999) | 37.0% |
| Defense (% of GDP) (2002) | 1.1% |

Source: UNDP, 2003a.

Table 6: Employment Indicators(2001)

| Concept | Total | Man | Woman |
|--|-----------|------|-------|
| Total unemployment rate (2001) | 11.3 | 10.3 | 13.5 |
| Total visible under-employment rate (2001) | 17.2 | 14.7 | 21.7 |
| Total invisible under-employment rate (2001) | 17.9 | 20.8 | 12.8 |
| Economically active population (2002) | 3,770,200 | 49.3 | 50.7 |
| Economic participation rate (% of total population) (2001) | 57.3 | 75.5 | 40.0 |
| Total population employed (%) (2001) | 100.0 | 66.3 | 37.7 |

Source: INEC-SIEG. 2003b

Table 7 : Women's Political Participation

| | |
|--|------|
| Year in which women got the right to vote and to be elected | 1955 |
| Year in which for the first time a woman was elected or chosen to work in the parliament | 1972 |

Source: UNDP, 2003a.

Table: 8 Government Organizations for Women

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Nicaraguan Institute for Women (NIW) | Its goal is to promote and to make it easy the elaboration, monitoring and evaluation of the gender policies and to bring a gender perspective in domestic and local public policies |
|--------------------------------------|--|

Source: Ocón Lola, 2002.

Table 9: Minimum Salary according economic activity (2001)

| Area | VI.Minimum Salary | VII.Minimum Salary / Cost basic items |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Building | US \$127.00 | 0.95 |
| Trade, restaurants and hotels | US \$97.1 | 0.73 |
| Manufacturer Industry | US \$77.8 | 0.58 |
| Community, social and personal services | US \$72.6 | 0.54 |
| Cattle Agriculture | US \$49.6 | 0.37 |
| Central Government | US \$45.9 | 0.34 |

Source: UNDP, 2002.

Table 10 Average Revenues Employees per Home

| Área | Revenue in C\$ |
|-------------|----------------|
| National | 1,642.5 |
| Urban | 2,204.4 |
| Rural | 842.2 |
| Man | 1,765.1 |
| Woman | 1,414.6 |
| Urban Men | 2,603.0 |
| Urban Women | 1,657.9 |
| Rural Men | 830.3 |
| Rural Women | 804.3 |

Source: UNDP, 2002.

Table 11: Adoption and Signing of International Laws for Women

| Conventions and Treaties | Year Adopted |
|---|--------------|
| Convention on the Elimination of All Forms Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) | 1979 |
| Inter-American Convention to Foresee, to Sanction and to Eliminate Violence against Women | 1994 |
| Vienna Declaration and Action Program (World Conference of Human Rights) | 1993 |
| Action Program of the Cairo (World Conference on Population and Development) | |
| Declaration and Action Platform of Beijing (IV World Women Conference, Beijing) | 1995 |

Source: INIM, 2002. Natinal Police, 2002

Table 12: Education Profile (2001)

| Concept | Global | Man | Woman |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| Adult illiteracy rate | 22.3% | 22.1% | 22.5% |
| Enrolment rate (% 7-25 years) | 60.2 | 58.5 | 62.0 |
| Total population enrolled (% 7-25 years) | | 46.7 | 53.3 |
| Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and above) | 66.8% | 67.1 | 66.5 |
| No. of years at school (% ages 10 and above) | 5.1 | | |
| Total rate of attendance (% 7-25 years) | 59.7 | 58.0 | 61.5 |
| Gross secondary enrolment (%) | | 49.4 | 56.3 |
| Net primary enrolment (%) | 81.1 | 80.8 | 81.5 |
| Net secondary enrolment(%) | | 33.2 | 38.5 |

Source: INEC-SIEG, 2003b, INEC,2003a, UNDP, 2002.

Table 13: Decision Making (2003)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Women`s Participation in Legislature | 11% |
| Ministers, presidents and directors in different ministries and autonomous organisms | 8 |
| Women in Parliament | 20.7% |
| Women Participation of the Women in administrative and executive jobs | 43.0% |
| Participation of the woman in professional and technical jobs | 41.0% |

Source: UNDP, 2003a. INIM,2002

Table 14: HDI and GDI (2002)

| |
|--|
| Nicaragua is one of the poorest countries in Latin America, occupying the 121st position in Human Development Index (HDI), forming part of a group of countries classified, according to this same index, as a country with a medium level of human development. |
| In regards to the Gender-related Development Index (GDI), Nicaragua ranked 98th, with a value of 0.636. |

Source: UNDP, 2003a.

Table 15: Health profile

| Concept | % |
|---|---|
| Health services | |
| No. of doctors per 100,000 inhabitants (2002) | 61 doctors |
| No. of available beds per 100,000 inhabitants (2001) | 9.9 |
| Public expenditure on health (2000) | 2.3% of PIB |
| Per capita public expenditure on health (2000) | \$108.00 |
| Children`s Health | |
| Infant mortality rate(per 1,000 live births) (2001) | 36 |
| Under-five mortality rate (2001) | 43 |
| % of the vaccinated (age 1 and under) (2001) | 98% |
| DPT (2001) | |
| POLIO (2001) | 92.6% |
| MEASLES (2001) | 99% |
| | 18% |
| Family Planning | |
| Rate of contraceptive use (% ages 15-49) (2001) | 60% |
| Child birth at health clinics (2001) | 47.5% |
| % of births assisted by specialist personnel (2001) | 79.0% |
| Maternal mortality rate (2002) | 112 |
| Total fertility rate (births per woman) (2000-2005) | 3.7 |
| Nutritional Status | |
| Children under weight at birth (% of the newborn) (2001) | 13% |
| Children under weight for age (% under age 5) (2001) | 12% |
| HIV/AIDS | |
| HIV prevalence (% ages 15-49) (2001) | 0.2% |
| HIV prevalence among women (% ages 15-49) (2001) | 1, 500 |
| Community Health Services | |
| Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (2000) | 77% |
| Population with access to accurate drainage services (2000) | 85% |
| Population with constant access to needed medicine (1999) | 0-49% (very reduced access according OMS) |

Source: UNDP, 2002 and 2003a

Table 16: Law for Women

| | |
|--|--|
| Article 48 from The Political Constitution of Nicaragua | It establishes the absolute equality between Woman and man |
| Article 73 from the Political Constitution of Nicaragua | It establishes the equality of rights and responsibilities at home and the integral formation of sons and daughters |
| Law 230 | Rules to foresee and sanction the family violence, which derogates the adultery crime; that is, the unfaithfulness in marriage, where only women are considered as transgressors. |
| Agrarian Reform Law, Decree Nr. 782 | It establishes the women right to have access to land with a personal title or a shared and common one with her husband |
| Law of Agro silviculture and Agro industrial Cooperatives, Law 84 | It promotes the equality of rights and obligations for women and men |
| Amnesty Laws, Law 300 and 308 | They try to give the women a new opportunity to integrate themselves to their homes and to Nicaraguan society |
| Attorney's Office Law for the Defense Human Rights. Under the Law 212 the Attorney's Office for the defense of the Human Rights, the Special Attorney's office for the Childhood and Adolescence and the special Attorney's office for Women are created | |
| Law for Regulation, Ordering y Titling of Spontaneous Human Settlements, Law 309 | It recognizes the women right to be owners of their homes and lands |
| Food Law, Law 143 | It establishes the duties of mothers, fathers and/or husbands and wives to all persons dependable on the family and the right to nourish the sons and daughters, unable persons and those of the third age |
| Law of the Dissolution of the Marriage by the Will of one of the parts, Law 38, known as unilateral divorce | |
| Law of Promotion, Protection and Maintenance of Mother Lactation | |
| Law of Educational Participation, Law 413 | |
| General Health Law, Law 423 | It regulates the principles, rights and obligations in Health |

Source: Nicaraguan National Police, 2002. GTZ. 2003.

Table 17: Law Projects Approved by Civil Organizations

| Name of the Law | Backed by | Nowadays Status |
|---|--|---|
| Laws of Reforms to Penal Code (Law 150) concerning sexual crimes | Net of Women against violence Women Wide Movement | Approved on Jun 11, 92 |
| Ratification of the Convention to prevent, sanction and eradicate the Violence Against Woman "Convention of Belen du Para" (Decree 52-95) | Women Wide Movement in the frame of the Conference of Beijing | Approved on Oct 30, 95 |
| Law of reforms to The Penal Code concerning family mistreatment (Law 230) | Net of Women against violence and Women Wide Movement | Approved on Oct 9, 96 |
| Law of Equality of Opportunities | AMLAE | Holding |
| Law of prevention, rehabilitation and comparison of opportunities for disabled persons (Nr. 202) | Organizations which formed Feconori later | Approved on Aug 22, 95 As a Rule in 1997 |
| Law of promotion, protection and defense of human rights in front of AIDS (Nr. 238) Hule (Descree 2378) | Promoted by Nimehuatzin and other organizations of the Nicaraguan Net of communication and human rights in front of AIDS | Approved on Sept 26, 96 |

Source: UNDP, 2002.

II. GENERAL SITUATION OF WID/GENDER

- Nicaraguan population reaches five million
- The population growth rate is 2.8%
- Of every 100 women at the age of 19, 46 have already been at least once pregnant
- Women won the right to vote in 1955
- The first female President was appointed in 1990
- The first female Vice President was appointed in 1995
- Currently, in the Executive Branch, there are one female Secretary, three female Vice Secretaries and four female executive directors of autonomous entities
- Of the total number of poor people in the country, 49.7% are women
- 52% of the university student population are women
- The maternal mortality rate is of 112 for every 100,000 births
- In the year 2001, 44% of all crimes reported, were committed against women
- One out of three women have suffered sexual, physical and emotional abuse
- In 2003, 78.1% of the economically active women were underemployed

General Situation of WID/Gender in Nicaragua Population

Nicaragua's population reaches five million, with a population density of 43.3 inhabitants per km² (PNUD, 2002). Also, the fertility rate is 3.7 and the population growth rate is 2.8%. According to the 2002 Human Development Report on Nicaragua (PNUD, 2002), the population growth rate has been relatively elevated and it even continues being higher than the Latin American average, 1.6%, estimated in this same report.

It is also mentioned that, when they turn 19 years old, 46 out of every 100 women have already been pregnant at one time (PNUD, 2002.).

On the other hand, the population under 15 reaches to 42.2%, increasing the percentage of dependent family members in the homes, which, added to the slow national economic growth, impacts greatly the high levels of poverty of most Nicaraguans.

According to demographic estimations, the tendencies for Nicaragua in the next fifteen years point towards "a more urbanized society, with a higher proportion of old adults (60 years of age or older) and an increasing proportion of economically active population (15-64 years of age). The total population will have an increase of 43% in relation to 2000, adding 2.2 million more" (FNUAP, 2002).

Currently the biggest population increase has been observed in the urban areas, where the population went from 55.9 to 58.3% between 1998-2001

(INEC, 2002), probably caused by the process of urbanization and densification that the rural areas adjacent to the urban areas have suffered. Another reason could be associated with the displacement from rural to urban areas, accentuated by the Hurricane Mitch phenomenon and the deterioration of life conditions outside the city (INEC, 2002).

Social Background and the Social Participation of WID/Gender

Women' s Movement

The women's movement has demanded a space inside the government, where the main problems related to women are discussed, achieving participation in national commissions of different natures, both social and economic, so as to guarantee, through their participation, the inclusion of equal opportunity perspectives in public policies (INIM, 2002).

In this way, women have influenced the displacement of the boundary that separates the public from the private, placing as discussion topics and objects of new rights, behaviors considered before as private: respect and recognition of intimacy, violence and sexual reproductive rights, as well as economic topics related to property, the right to work and the right to credit (Acevedo et al, 1996).

Juridicial Framework

Women achieved the right to vote in 1955. The Constitution of 1987 (Article 47) establishes absolute equality of rights and responsibilities between men and women. The right of organization is expressed clearly in Article 49 of that Constitution. The right of men and women to choose and be chosen and to compete for public positions is defined in Article 51 (Acevedo et al, 1996).

Executive Power

In the 80's, for the first time in Nicaragua the leadership of the National Police Department was in the hands of a woman. The 1990 elections gave way to the first female President, and in 1995, the first woman takes the position of Vice President (Acevedo et al, 1996).

Women's Participation in the Country's Public Life

The executive power has currently one female secretary, three female vice secretaries and four female executive directors of autonomous entities (Interview #1).

In the judicial branch, women represent 28.6% of the appeal court magistrates and 63.6% of the local and district court judges (GTZ, 2003). In the Public Ministry, one woman occupies the position of district attorney.

In the legislative branch, there are 21 female representatives and one of them is a member of the board in the Central American Parliament (Interview #1).

In the foreign service, there are seven female ambassadors and sixteen councilors as well as one honorary consul (Interview #1).

In the electoral branch, two women have the position of substitute magistrates. The women elected as mayors in the 2002 municipal elections make up 8.6% and as member of the municipal assembly, 25%. During the presidential election of 2001, one woman ran for the position of vice president. Also, they have succeeded in institutionalizing the Women, Children, Youth and Family Permanent Commission, in the National Assembly (GTZ, 2003).

General Situation of Men and Women, by Area

Poverty

In Nicaragua, according to the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) the percentage of people suffering from general and extreme poverty have been reduced between 1993 and 2001. In these years, poverty decreased by 4.5 percentage points and those in extreme poverty by 4.3 percentage points. The most significant changes in the reduction in the incidence of poverty and extreme poverty have been observed in the rural areas, with 8.3 and 8.9 points respectively. In contrast, the reduction in the urban areas was only 1.8 and 1.1 points (INEC, 2001).

Also, data from INEC(2003a) shows that, in absolute terms, increase in the number of poor people in the 1993-2001 period was around 280,900 (49% or 137,641 people corresponding to urban areas and 51% or 143,259 people to rural areas).

The number of people suffering from poverty in Nicaragua is still too high and significant, according to the data from EMSV 2001: almost half of the Nicaraguan population (45.8%, which is approximately 2.38 million people) is suffering from poverty (INEC, 2002).

Of all those who suffer from poverty, 15.1% are in a state of extreme poverty (people whose annual per capita value of consumption is less than 2,690.71 cordobas, which is the same as the value of extreme poverty line). That is, these are homes that are consuming less than the 2,187-calorie minimum with which one obtains a basic level of nourishment (INEC, 2002). According to the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the availability of calories in Nicaragua is the lowest in the Central American region, including Panama and Belize (PNUD, 2003a).

Distribution by sex

Of the country's total number of the poor, 49.7% are women. In concrete numbers, a total of over a million women are in conditions of poverty (INIM, 2002).

Within the female population, 14.5% are extremely poor, 30.1% are poor, and 55.5% are not poor. The majority of women, both in general and extreme poverty, are found in the rural areas (there are 835,280 women in extreme poverty). In the urban areas, out of the total number of people in extreme poverty, 50% are women (INIM, 2002).

Of all the homes in the state of poverty, 23.8% are headed by women and 24.9% of homes in the state of extreme poverty are also led by women. That is, one out of four homes has a female head (INIM.2002).

Depth and Severity of Poverty

According to numbers proposed by INEC, the cost of eliminating poverty in a month, has increased, between 1993 and 2001, around 184.5 million cordobas (going from 195.4 million cordobas in 1993 to 379.9 million cordobas in 2001). This is due to the increase in the number of poor people during that period. The cost of eliminating poverty in the rural areas is even higher, reaching approximately two-thirds of the total increase: 122 million cordobas for rural areas and 62.3 million cordobas for urban areas (INEC, 2003a).

So far as consumption of the Nicaraguan homes is concerned, 70% of their income is utilized for food. This percentage increases in homes suffering

from extreme poverty, where food consumption, in the strict sense of the word, takes up 75% of the income (INEC, 2003a).

When analyzing in terms of inequality, 20% of the poorest homes absorb approximately 5% of consumption, whereas 20% of the richest homes absorb almost 50% of consumption. On average, every home in the richest one-fifth of the country consumes ten times more than that in the poorest one-fifth (INEC, 2003a).

In regards to the scope of poverty, on average, 42% of Nicaraguans survived with less than a dollar-worth of consumption a day (INEC, 2003a).

The average income of employed people per home, nationwide, is lower than the average annual cost of the basic food basket (The basic food basket is made up of 53 products, the value of which, determined by the Nicaraguan Central Bank, was 1,979.15 cordobas in the year 2001). The picture is even gloomy if we compare rural areas with urban areas. Income in the latter is 2.6 times higher. In relation to the income gap between men and women, nationwide, men earn up to 36% more than women in the urban areas.

Even if it is examined by economic activity, the income reflects a generalized deterioration in the acquisitive level of the Nicaraguan population.

Education

The average level of schooling in Nicaragua is low (5.1 years), situation that occurs in the rest of Latin American countries where the level of schooling, on average, is 5.4 years. However, it is dramatically low if it is compared to Europe and Asia, where, according to the 2002 Report on Human Development in Nicaragua, the average years of schooling was 8 to 11 (PNUD, 2002).

The ordinary per capita expenditure on education allocated by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports (MECS) is 54.7 dollars for elementary education and 32.2 dollars for middle school and high school education. These amounts are below the Latin American as well as the world standards (PNUD, 2002).

Another problem that education faces in Nicaragua is the limited coverage of the educational system. According to what some statistics indicate, 19% of the boys and girls in the elementary school age are not in school, and in

terms of middle school and high school, only 37 teenagers and youths out of every 100 are able to enroll in school (PNUD, 2002).

As for the initial enrollment rate in secondary schools for the year 2001, 53% corresponded to female students. However, in primary education, girls represent 49% of the global initial enrollment (PNUD, 2002).

In terms of retention rates, there is a higher female prevalence, corresponding to 92.6% in the urban areas and 94.2% in the rural areas (INIM, 2002).

In the year 2000, the global passing rate was 72.8%. In the case of male students, there was an increase of 1.4% percent. Female students reached a better passing level, 74.3%, surpassing men by approximately five percent (INIM, 2002).

In regards to higher education, 52% of the total number of university students and 57% of the graduated professionals in the year 2000 were women (PNUD, 2002).

On the other hand, in terms of higher technical education, the gross schooling rate in 2001, nationwide, was 2.7%. If we see by sex, the percentage is 3.0% for women and 2.4 % for men (SIEG-INATEC, 2003b).

In terms of technological training provided by the National Technological Institute (INATEC), 48.3% (43,025) of the total number of people trained are women.

On the other hand, according to the United Nations, out of every 100 illiterate people, 59 are women (National Police Department, 2002).

Expenditure by Sector

An examination of public expenditures by sector show a reduction in the amount allocated to areas indispensable for people's well-being. The Nicaraguan per capita social expenditure, low compared to the rest of the countries in the Central American region, barely reaches 57 dollars (equal only to Honduras), while Costa Rica spends 622 dollars (PNUD, 2003b).

In general, the percentage of the national budget, in 2003, destined to health (2.3% of the GDP) and education (5.0%) in Nicaragua is also one of the lowest in the region. This has a lot to do with low educational levels,

high illiteracy rates, hard access to safe health services and high maternity mortality rate, among others.

Health

Life expectancy (69.7 years) (PNUD, 2003a) in Nicaragua has increased in the past few years, although its position has not changed so far as the Latin American average is concerned. The infant mortality rate has decreased (36 for every thousand born in the year 2001) (PNUD, 2003a). For women, life expectancy is 71.5 years (INEC-MINSA, 2000). Although the fertility rate has decreased, it continues to be high (3.7 children), especially in rural areas and within the female population with low schooling levels. According to the report by UNPF, the average fertility rate for urban women, ascends to 2.6 children, while that of rural women is 4.4 children (FNUAP, 2002).

The maternal mortality rate (112 for every 100,000 births) is high compared to the rest of Latin American countries, especially in rural areas due to poor physical infrastructure in health services and their limited coverage (PNUD, 2002).

According to data from the maternal mortality monitoring system of the Ministry of Health (MINSA), 45% of the deaths in the last five years happened to women who did not receive pre-natal care. Half of the maternal deaths registered occurred in their own houses while they were giving birth, assisted by people with little qualification (INIM, 2002).

According to INIM(2002), women who died due to maternity related causes were suffering from poverty, which is reflected in the following parameters:

- Low educational level. Half of the women who died, according to studies made by MINSA and UNICEF (1999), were illiterate with a minimum schooling level.
- The majority (87.6%) did not have paid work.
- The average age of the women who died was 24.

According to the general report of INEC 2002, the susceptibility to diseases is superior in females than in males. In 2001, the figure reported was 40% for women as opposed to 35.8% for men (INEC 2002).

The diseases reported to be the most serious were respiratory diseases and diarrhea. The last affects mostly children under 5 years old.

Another significant risk factor frequently seen is teenage pregnancies. Of all the pregnancies, 18% is concentrated in the population group of 14-15 years of age. Half of the girls have already been pregnant by the age of 19, and one out of every four births in the country corresponds to a teenage girl (INIM, 2002).

Violence

In Nicaragua, during the year 2001, 90,145 crimes, with a total of 87,996 victims, were reported to the National Police Department. Of all the victims from all the crimes, 44.69% were women. The number increases depending on the crime types, reaching almost 100% in case of rape. Rape affects especially girls under 18, who represent 6 out of 10 victims. Women and children are also the main victims in crimes where injuries are inflicted. Women who were victims of injuries ascends to 12,250, representing 68% of the victims of the crimes committed against human beings (INIM, 2002).

Generally, girls (under 13 years old) are subject to aggressions with more frequency than boys. They were victims of 2% of the crimes against human beings in the year 2001 while boys represented 0.92% and women 56% of the total number (INIM, 2002).

On the other hand, in the year 2001, in Nicaragua, homes were highly affected by crimes given that 43% of the crimes were committed in homes, 43% in public routes and the remaining 14%, in work places, recreation centers and schools (INIM, 2002).

In homes, 43% of crimes against private property are committed as well as 40% of crimes against human beings. Specific crimes that stand out the most are rapes (1,227) and injuries (23,513): 55% of the former are committed in one's residence and 36% of the latter are committed in the victim's home (INIM, 2002. pg, 28).

On the other hand, in the women and children stations, a total of 6,824 charges of sexual violence and domestic violence were reported in the year 2001, which meant a 2.01% increase in comparison to the year 2000. Sexual crimes increased 21% (INIM, 2002.)

The charges of domestic violence shifted as follows: in 2001 there was a substantial increase of 80.40% in offenses even though there was a decrease in conjugal and family disputes and in injuries. In terms of sexual violence, there was an increase of 33% in incest, 12% in the crime of sex

through deception, 23% in sexual harassment and a decrease of 9% in rapes, 17% in tentative rapes and 42% in unfulfilled rapes (INIM, 2002).

The demographics and health survey of 1998 (ENDESA) showed that one out of three women interviewed had suffered physical, sexual or emotional abuse. Not even pregnancy halts the aggression that the Nicaraguan woman suffers. Almost one third of aggression victims were pregnant

If the effects of domestic violence are devastating to a family's physical and emotional health, the economic effects can be less ignored. A study (BID-FIDEG, 1997) determined that the victims of domestic violence require health assistance more often, in terms of both check ups and hospitalization. Maltreated women earn almost 50% less than those who aren't and the total costs related to domestic violence, \$30 million dollars in 1996, correspond to almost 2% of the GDP¹³ (INIM, 2002).

Agriculture, Cattle Breeding, Forestry, Fishing and WID/ Gender

In the Central and Atlantic regions of Nicaragua, 50% of the homes depend on agriculture, cattle breeding or forestry, which shows how rural these regions are. On the other hand, if the homes were classified by the type of activity carried out, the combined practice of cattle and agricultural production is the one that stands out the most nationally, with 77.2% (INEC, 2002).

According to the 2001 National Survey for Measuring Life Levels, only 5.3% of the homes, nationwide, engage exclusively in forestry (INEC, 2002).

In terms of ownership of agriculturally exploited lands, men, for the year 2001, account for a bigger percentage. A significant 81.7% of these lands are owned by men, while barely 18.3% are managed by women. Historically, women's economic participation in the rural areas has always been minimal. The information presented above reflects that situation clearly (INEC-SIEG, 2003b).

“According to studies made by FIDEG (1997), out of every 100 homes with access to land, women are owners in only 13 of them. Males are mostly the owners of homes, especially in rural areas. Of every 100 owners of rural homes, 82 are men.” (Nicaraguan National Police Department, 2002).

¹³ Eva Sacasa, Presentation in the Latin American Conference on Domestic Violence, San José, Costa Rica

So far as the titling carried out up to the year 2002 by the Rural Development Institute (IDR) is concerned, the percentage of property ownership titles granted to women was 29.7%, which was significantly lower than the 70.3% granted to men, (INEC-SIEG, 2003b).

In terms of producer training, it is obvious that rural men have received more benefits since 65.7% of the people trained are males and 34.3% are females (INEC-SIEG, 2003b).

When it comes to technical assistance, the percentages are even more unequal since men have received 83.6% of the imparted assistance, and women received merely 16.4% (INEC-SIEG, 2003b).

The rural population that has received credit has mainly been men, with a percentage of 86.4% for men and 13.6% for women (INEC- SIEG, 2003b).

Employment

Activity Rates

We refer to the participation of the population old enough to work, dividing it in two groups: economically active population (EAP) and economically inactive population (EIP).

In the first category are the employed and the unemployed, and in the second, those who are in an inactive condition (housewives, people who are retired, etc.).

The gross rate of the population had a significant increase of approximately 11 percentage points between 1993 and 2001 (from 46.5% to 57.5%) and the increase occurred in equal proportion, in both the rural and urban areas.

The activity rates by sex reveal a bigger participation of men in economic activities. In the rural areas, the rates of male participation are higher than in the urban areas; in urban areas however, the opposite occurs, since it is women who have higher rate of participation.

Table 18: Activity rates for people 10 years of age and older, by sex and area of residence

| Area of residence | 2001 | | |
|-------------------|-------|------|-------|
| | Total | Men | Women |
| National | 57.5 | 75.6 | 40.2 |
| Urban | 57.6 | 71.5 | 45.3 |
| Rural | 57.4 | 81.2 | 31.7 |

Source: INEC (2002), *General Report. National Survey for Measuring Life Levels, 2001*.

Economically Active Population, Employed and Unemployed, and the Difference by Sex

The changes registered are observed between 1998 and 2001, where the levels of female employment in the urban areas increase from 86.2% to 86.3% and decrease significantly in the rural area, from 87.4% to 83.8% (INEC; 2002).

In the distribution of the economically active population, men show certain predominance (65%) over women (35%) and a slight concentration in the urban areas.

When broken down by occupational categories, we can see that the majority of those who are employed are wage earners (for 2001 they represented 50.1% of the total). The self-employed, who in the last few years have shown a tendency to decrease (from 35.1% in 1993 to 28% in 2001), occupy the second place. The percentage of entrepreneurs increased somewhat between 1993 and 2001 (from 0.5 to 5%, respectively) (INEC, 2002).

In terms of distribution by sex, we can see certain characteristics that are similar to the national average. In every category, the percentage of men always surpasses that of women. For example the percentage of male wage earners doubles that of women (33.7% and 16.7% respectively).

Occupational Groups

Table 19: Occupational Groups and their distribution by sex (%)

| Categories | 2001 | | |
|---|-------|------|-------|
| | Total | Men | Women |
| National | | 65.0 | 35.0 |
| Executives | 3.1 | 2.1 | 0.9 |
| Professionals, scientific and intellectual | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Technicians and technical level professionals | 5.5 | 2.1 | 3.4 |

| | | | |
|---|--------|--------|-------|
| Office personnel | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Merchants and sales persons | 15.2 | 5.6 | 9.6 |
| Agricultural workers, cattle breeders and fishermen | 13.3 | 12.4 | 0.9 |
| Personal service workers and the like | 4.5 | 1.0 | 3.4 |
| Officers, factory workers and artisans | 10.5 | 8.0 | 2.5 |
| Machinery operators | 5.6 | 4.3 | 1.2 |
| Unskilled workers | 37.2 | 26.7 | 10.5 |
| Agricultural and cattle breeding laborers | (20.6) | (17.9) | (2.7) |
| Other unskilled workers | (16.5) | (8.8) | (7.8) |

Source: INEC(2002). General Report. *National Survey for Measuring Life Levels*, 2001.

In the table above it is clear that the proportion of men is predominant in most groups, especially farmers, skilled workers, agricultural workers, cattle breeders and fishermen. The exceptions are visible in the areas of technicians and medium level professionals, office personnel, merchants and sales persons, and personal service workers and the like, where the percentage of women is slightly higher (INEC. 2002).

On the other hand, when analyzing unemployment by gender, we see that female unemployment rate (13%) surpasses that of male (10.3%) by almost three-percentage points. If we examine the tendency by the area of residence, it is clear that urban male unemployment (13.3%) slightly exceeds urban female unemployment (11.7%). However, in rural areas, female unemployment (16.2%) surpasses that of male (6.7%). Data also suggests that women have more employment options in the urban areas, which can be explained in part by the type of activity they tend to carry out (commerce and/or service) (INEC, 2002).

The information from FIDEG shows that underemployment reached 72.3% of EAP in the year 2003: 68% for men, 78.1% for women and 74.5% for female heads of households (Sonia Agurto and Alejandra Guido, 2003).

Women constitute the majority of the public service personnel, working as service providers in areas like education and health.

The wage gap between men and women that exists in the public service sector is an example of gender inequality that has survived to date. Women are located in the lowest wage ranges. A little over one third of them earn salaries equivalent to two thousand cordobas a month and another 20% earns between two and three thousand (UCRESEP-GTZ, 2002).

In managing positions, the wage gap is bigger, that is, men's salaries tend to be three times higher than those of women. While men's salaries reach 40,000 cordobas, women's do not exceed 20,000 cordobas (UCRESEP-GTZ, 2002)

Child Labor

It is visible that child labor affects boys a lot more than it does girls, although there is a tendency of increase, with time, in girl's activity rates.

Table 20: Activity rates for children 6 to 9 years of age, by sex and area of residence, 2001

| Residence area | Total | Boys | Girls |
|----------------|-------|---------|---------|
| National | 4.2 | 5.2 | 3.2 |
| Urban | 2.4 | No data | No data |
| Rural | 6.4 | No data | No data |

Source: INEC, 2002.

EIP

Most of the economically inactive population are women. In 2002 they made up 71.9% of the total EIP, reaching as high as 77.1% in the rural areas. (INEC, 2002).

The majority of inactive men are students or are underage (21.4%), while the majority of inactive women are classified as housewives (33.3%) (INEC, 2002).

There is a tendency of an increase that can be observed in female underemployment: from 33.9% (1998) to 42.3% in 2001. Female underemployment was 50% greater than that of male in the year 2001. Women are the ones that face this problem more often, becoming an unprotected group of the EAP (INEC, 2002).

III. GENERAL SITUATION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY ON WID/ GENDER

- Nicaraguan Institute for Women created in 1987
- In 1993 the Republic's Presidency made the decision of creating stations for women and children, under the joint responsibility of INIM and the National Police Department
- INIM's strategic plan aims at promoting the incorporation of the gender focus in public policies
- In education, there is a plan to eliminate stereotypes from the curriculums
- There is currently a Bill of Equal Rights and Opportunities and a Bill of Responsible Parenthood
- Currently, a policy to secure equal rights and opportunities for rural women is being developed
- In response to the millennium goals, gender focus is being incorporated in every aspect of the national plan for development, with special emphasis on such areas as education, health, social mobilization and poverty

Governmental Policy on WID/Gender

The Nicaraguan Government created the Nicaraguan Institute for Women, INIM, in 1987 “and its Organic Law was modified in 1993 defining it as a decentralized entity of indefinite duration with judicial personality, own patrimony and full capacity to acquire rights and obligations. It is the governmental organ that leads and coordinates the creation of public policies for the development of women” (Ocón Lola, 2002).

The historical antecedents of INIM go back to 1983, date in which the Women's Governmental Office was created through the decree number 1091 of July 28th. This office was later transformed in the Nicaraguan Institute for Women (INIM, 2002).

The Nicaraguan Institute for Women, INIM, manifests, in its strategic plan (2002-2006), its aim to promote and facilitate the creation, monitoring and evaluation of gender policies and the incorporation of gender perspective in national, sectorial and local public policies, just as stipulated in the Creating Decree No.293 of 1987 and in its Organic Law (Articles 36-93) signed in 1993 (Ocón, 2002). Their vision is to contribute to the promotion of sustainable human development based on gender equality (INIM, 2002).

The Nicaraguan Institute for Women, as a regulating body, works in coordination with a number of governmental organizations so as to embark actions in favor of women. During the first few years of the 90's, it started working with other public institutions to create the Gender Units.

Areas of Institutional Work

1. Economy
2. Governance
3. Social Protection

Initiatives for the Agricultural and Cattle Breeding Sector

INIM and the Ministry of Agriculture, Cattle Breeding and Forestry, MAGFOR, coordinate the Interinstitutional Commission for Women and Rural Development, CM y DR, virtually created in 1993 and officially recognized in 1997 through the Executive Decree No. 57-97. The objective of the commission is to cooperate in the promotion of equitable and self-sustaining rural development with gender perspective. The commission is integrated by those responsible of the gender units of the public institutions from the agricultural, cattle breeding, forestry and environmental sectors, CIPRES and the FEMUPROCAM (Ocón Lola, 2002).

The Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural and Cattle Breeding Technology, INTA, whose task is to generate technology and transfer it to the agricultural, cattle breeding and forestry sectors, has made an impulse in favor of several projects with the support of international cooperation agencies (FINNIDA, NORAD, SNV and the World Bank) to guarantee the incorporation of the gender focus in the institutional day-to-day tasks (Ocón Lola, 2002:).

In 2001, the Ministry of Agriculture, Cattle Breeding and Forestry, MAGFOR, created the Gender Committee conformed of two representatives, one from the General Department of Territorial Branches and one from the Department of Interinstitutional Coordination and External Cooperation. The creation of a gender policy that will work at the institutional level was initiated in 2002.

The Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, MARENA, in the 2001, created a Gender Unit, which merged with the Division of Environmental Education to form the Office of Environmental and Gender Education. MARENA currently has a gender policy, strategy and an official plan of action put into practice at an institutional level (Ocón Lola, 2002)

Health and Education Sector

In the education sector, the elaboration of the first plan with a program based focus, which contemplates the elimination of stereotypes in curriculums, is underway. It is a joint activity of IMIM and the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, MEDC (Interview #2).

Also, school counseling system is being established with a gender focus. MEDC is working on a vocational education system to prepare women in compliance with the new demands of globalization (interview # 2).

In the Health Sector, INIM is a member of the institutional commission in charge of the elaboration of a national reproductive health plan, which deals with 7 components and is geared towards men and women with or without a handicap. The three transversal axes are: gender, rights and sexuality, with a priority to pregnant women. The following activities have also been stated as a priority:

- Organization, training and follow up of the local support groups of breast feeding
- Establishment of mother's homes
- Distribution of contraceptive methods
- Implementation of emergency obstetric care

Concrete Actions Made in the Last Five Years

- Law 346 of the New Penal Procedure Code of the Republic of Nicaragua
- Participation in Education Law
- General Health Law
- Bill of Civil Service and Administrative Career
- Bill of Equal Rights and Opportunities
- Bill of Responsible Parenthood
- Implementation of the National Plan for the Prevention of Sexual and Domestic Violence 2001-2006
- Strengthening of the Women and Children Department
- Social protection network
- Consolidation of an integral and multi-institutional care model at the health centers (SILAIS)
- Program for the prevention of violence within schools
- Care program youths at risk
- Designing and construction of the infrastructure of protection centers
- Care program for offenders

- National program for the safety of the citizens
- High School Educational Reform Plan (MEDC)
- Support to the basic and middle level educational reform with an orientation towards job training
- Promotion of human rights in the teacher forming schools
- Alphabetization and basic education for adults (PAEBANIC)
- Mother-child related services offered to the residents by the health units

Other coordination: INIM has established agreements with INATEC, IICA, INEC and the Youth Secretary. Besides it is a member of the sectorial committees on education, health, governance and production (Interview # 2).

Nicaragua is a member of the United Nations Commission on the Judicial and Social Conditions of Women and the Inter-American Commission of Women of the Organization of American States (CIM-OAS) (Interview # 2).

Five-year development plans

Currently there isn't a national plan of development in action. In November of 2003, the President announced the first draft, on which corrections were made after intensive discussions. In February of 2004, the second draft was completed and it is being discussed with the rest of the sectors. This plan has a great weakness: the absence of the gender perspective in its content. For that same reason, INIM and the civil society are working to incorporate the gender focus and perspective in the first development plan of the Nicaraguan Government (Interview #3).

The point of the national plan of development is to prioritize specific topics included in the millennium goals, such as poverty and economy, governance and social protection. The job is not yet done. It is still in the process and is expected to be finished at the end of the year 2004 (Interview # 3).

At the same time, the institution in charge of the Nicaraguan women's affairs (INIM) has created a strategic plan for the next five years, in which institutional, legal and normative frameworks as well as strategic priorities are defined. The strategic priorities are: institutional strengthening, impact on public policies and mobilization of social and political support (Interview # 1).

National Mechanisms

Public Policy and Gender

In the 90's, more opportunities opened up for the defense of human rights in general. Consequently, the defense of women's rights gained more weight. During this period, both at the national and international levels, women's movements and the civil society in general participated actively in World Conferences sponsored by the United Nations, and Nicaragua signed a series of international conventions.

This context favored women, resulting in the initiation of combined efforts between the government (institutions) and the society (organizations and women groups), in search of a specialized attention to women "for the creation of public policies. In this way, started a process of conformation and consolidation of national mechanisms for the advancement of women" (INIM, 2002).

Within the mechanisms developed, there's the creation of national commissions (the Commission for Women and Rural Development and the sectorial committees on education, health, governance and production), in which the women's movement has had an important participation in the discussion and search for economic and social alternatives to guarantee the inclusion of the perspective of equal opportunities in public policies (Interview # 3).

It is in this way that the incorporation of this perspective in public policies and state institutions became engraved on the Constitution of Nicaragua, so far as the protection against all kinds of human exploitation, discrimination and exclusion and the respect for human dignity are concerned. Nicaragua ratified such international mandates and conventions as: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1981), the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Sanction, and Eradicate Violence against Women (Belém Do Pará, 1995) and the Convention on Children's rights (1990) (INIM, 2002).

Mechanisms

Besides the creation of a national mechanism for the promotion of women through the Nicaraguan Institute for Women's, there have been created a series of policies such as:

- Reinforced Strategy for Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

- National Policy for the Integral Development of the Youth, through the recognition of young people as social subjects with rights and obligations
- National Policy on Food and Nutritional Safety
- Citizen's Participation Policy
- National Population Policy 2001-2005
- Public policy against commercial sexual exploitation of boys, girls and teenagers
- National policy of Integral Attention for Children and Teenagers
- National Plan for the Prevention of Sexual Violence and Domestic Violence within the Family 2001-2006
- Policy on equal Opportunities for Rural Women
- National Educational Plan 2001-2015 (GTZ, 2003)

On the other side, INIM has the goal of strengthening national mechanisms and of other government organisms responsible for the process of women's advancement and the promotion of women's human rights.

Currently, INIM has strengthened the direction of public policies and planning in order to give follow up to women's problems and created 3 departments. They are:

Training Department

Department for the Prevention of Domestic and Sexual Violence

Rural Women's Department

Such projects as to impulse initiatives that benefit women have been formulated and implemented:

- Promotion of women through employment
- Promotion of local events focusing on gender equality, with civic participation
- Women as actors of organizational, labor and social development of their communities
- Alternative socio-economic development for indigenous women of the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua

INIM directs two interinstitutional commissions:

- National Commission for the Struggle against Domestic and Sexual Violence
- Interinstitutional Commission of Women and Rural Development

Besides the national mechanism, there are, in some ministries, offices or programs specialized in women: Ministry of Agriculture, Cattle Breeding and Forestry, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, National Technological Institute, Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural and Cattle Breeding Technology and the National Police Department.

IV. Projects of Other Donors in WID/GENDER

| Project / Program | Agency which implements | Donor | Duration | Budget | Content / Objectives |
|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| Health | / | | | | |
| Women Health and Mother Health | Pan American Organization of Health | World Organization of Health | There are no facts | There are no facts | To contribute to strengthen the Ministry of Health and other health institutions in the process of doing policies and interventions, which tell priority themes of Health for women, specially emphasizing the reproductive health to decrease pregnancy risks. |
| Woman, Health and Development Program: Program of Cooperation in Gender and Health: Reducing Gender inequalities in Health | Pan American Organization of Health | World Health Organization | 2002-2003 | There are no facts | To integrate the gender approach in programs, policies and information systems of POH to reduce the gender inequalities in health, access and distribution of resources. |
| Project of Promotion of Gender Policies | German Technical Cooperation | Germany | There are no facts | There are no facts | To give support to the public institutions so that they can respond to the different needs that exist between men and women. |
| Promotion of Integral Woman Health (PROSIM) | German Technical Cooperation | Germany | Nov 1996-Nov 2005 | There are no facts | To improve women's reproductive health. |
| Integral Development of women with not enough resources in Octal | Association for the South-Las Segovias Cooperation ACSUR | Spain | There are no Facts | There are no facts | To achieve a bigger economic and social development of 150 micro-manager women from Ocotal |
| Support to INPYME: Manager Women | Dutch Cooperation | Holland | There are no Facts | US\$ 1.3 millions | Sector support for micro and little enterprise |
| Incorporation of the gender perspective in the official | Woman Institute | United Kingdom Government (DFIF), PNUD | March 2003-March 2004 | DFIF US\$40,000 / PNUD US\$50,000/ UNIFEM US \$ 13,500 | To support the process of producing and analyzing the official statistics with gender perspective in the country. |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| statistics of Nicaragua | | and UNIFEM. | | | |
| Project / Program | Agency which implements | Donor | Duration | Budget | Content / Objectives |
| South-East Sub Program: From a Gender perspective | Dutch Service of Cooperation for Development (SNV) | Holland | There are no Facts | There are no facts | From a gender perspective, to contribute to the social economic development of 6 municipals in the Southeast, encouraging the constant better use of the natural resources, making better the control and access to the social and productive services of the population which are in worst conditions in the area, to increase its revenues and well-being |
| SUPPORT TO THE PRODUCTIVE AND TRADE ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN FROM ASTURIAS, JINOTEGA | Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and General Direction of Environment Health and Epidemiologist from Health Ministry (MINSA) | Spain | 2002-2006 | There are no Facts | To promote a better life quality of the women from Asturias, Jinotega, and of their families. |
| Net of Services for Attention to Intra-familiar and Sexual Violence against Women, Children and Teenagers, II Phase of Commissariats | Royal Embassy of Norway and National Police | Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Holland. | 2001-2004 | NOK 11,238.000+ US \$4,878,621 | To increase the access to the special services of attention to the victims and survivals of sexual and intra-familiar violence, through implementing a multi-sectarian, primary and secondary in 13 commissariats from all over the country and reducing thus the violence |
| Updating the Access to Social-economical indicators of gender and analysis of earning/expense and following prices | Royal Embassy of Norway and FIDEG | Norway | 2001-2003 | NOK3, 116,476 | There are no facts |
| Reconciliation, Peace and Democracy with the participation | Royal Embassy of Norway and Violeta Barrios de Chamorro Foundation | Norway | 2001-2003 | US \$366,639.00 | To contribute to increase her participation in power and making decision jobs |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|-------|----|--|
| of the Women | | | | | |
| Program of equality between women and men | Forum Syd proposed by Swedish Agency for Development (ASDI) from 2000 | Sweden | 2000- | ND | To strengthen the work that the civil society organizations do together with another strategic actors to promote a gender equality. |
| Women's news service | | AID | ND | ND | It is one of agencies that has a perspective of gender |
| Asociación de Hombres Contra la Violencia de Nicaragua | Asociación de Hombres Contra la Violencia de Nicaragua | (CAFOD, SCIAF, TROCAIRE, IRISH AID | ND | ND | ND |
| Incorporación de los aspectos de género en los proyectos forestales | FAO | AID | ND | ND | Incorporación de la perspectiva de género en proyectos forestales |
| Gender in Develolpment | PNUD, INIM, INEC | AID/BM | ND | ND | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • En-Gendering Policy • En-Gendering legal frameworks • En-Gendering Institutions • En-Gendering indicators and methodologies |

V. INFORMATION ON RESOURCESS FOR WID/GENDER

List of national and international organizations linked with WID/Gender

| | <i>Name</i> | <i>Projects</i> | <i>Publications</i> | <i>Addresses</i> |
|---------------|--|--|--|---|
| Domestic NGOs | Association of Indigenous Women from the Atlantic Coast (AMICA) | Not available | There is not any | Elizabeth Enríquez James Next to MITRAB, Puerto Cabezas, RAAN Tlphs. 0282-2191 |
| | Association Miriam-Project for the Intellectual Promotion of the Woman (MIRIAM) | Project of Scholarships, Project of Legal Advising, Project of Accelerated Elementary School, Lodging Board for Student Women, Programs of Training. | There is not any | Birgit Martinez, Next to the Altamira Movie Theatre park, House Nr. 335, Managua. |
| | Association for the Integral Community Promotion and Development (ASPRODIC) | Literacy of Adults, Women, Conservation of Lands, Alternate Credits, Reforest, Organic Agriculture | There is not any | Alba Luz Robles Rocha In front to the first entry of the National Institute Road to INATEC, Boaco asoprodic@sdnnc.org.ni Tlphs 084-21671, 084-21675 Fax 084-21675 |
| | Association for the Diversification and the Community Agricultural Development (ADDAC) | Diversification of the Agro-silviculture Production and Protection of the Environment, Gender, Credit and Commercialization. | Texts: Organic Coffee, Little and Big Cattle and Family Gardens. | Eng. Alfredo Miranda Díaz Spare parts Brenes, two blocks East, Matagalpa addac@nicarao.org.ni Telph-fax 061-25245 |
| National NGOs | Association Pro-Well-being of the Nicaraguan Family (PROFAMILIA) | Family Planning, Help for the Woman Development, Center of Training Teachers, Center of Documents, Clinic and Laboratory | 15 years Bulletin PROFAMILIA | Bch. William Báez Sacasa Km 5 ½ Road to Masaya, in front to Teresian School, Managua Profamil@tmx.org.ni Tels 277-4232, 277-4184 Fax. 2701532 |
| | Feminist Library LA MALINCHE (MALINCHE) | Discussion and Promotion of Techniques on Woman, Elaboration of specialized Bibliography on Woman | 6 months Bibliographic Bulletin I | Bach. Carmen Hernández Montoya Cabrera Movie 2 ½ B. to South, Managua malinche@ibw.com.ni |

| | Name | Projects | Publications | Addresses |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Center for Attention and Support to Rural Development (CENADE) | Economic Strengthening of the Rural Women, Organization of Pineapple Producers and Stabilization of Alimentary Security. | - Techniques and Practices for the handling of Basin of the Rivers - The Natural Reservoir– “El Chocoyero” (Editorials) | Bach. Javier Matus Lazo. From Altamira Movie 3 bs. East, house 423, Managua cnd@ibw.com.ni Tel. 278-3711, 270-0079 Fax 278 3711 |
| | Center of Advising and Services “Woman and Family” (CMF) | Promotion of the mother Lactation, Attention and Prevention of Intra familiar Violence, Services of Integral Health, Legal Advising. | Text for Monitors and Promoters of Support Groups in Mother Lactation | Bach. Xanthis Suárez García Colony Centro America From the Monument Salvador Mendieta 1b to south, ¼ b. west, Managua xsuarea@ibw.com.ni telefax 277-2823 |
| National NGOs | Center of Education and Popular Communication (CANTERA) | Methodology and Gender | Memories of Workshops and Methodological Courses Systematization of Experience, Educational Texts | Anabel Torres El Sol Square 2bs. To the South, 2bs. East House 8, Managua cantera@nicarao.apc.org.ni Tel. 277-5329 Fax 278-0103 |
| | Center of Studies of Eco-Development for the Tropic (CECOTROPIC) | Credit for Woman, Agro forestry, Environment Education Secondary School Students from Carazo | ECO 21 Newspaper | Eng. Bayardo Serrano Fernández From Esso 1b. To East, 1b to north, Jinotepe cecotropic@sdn.nic.org.ni Telefax 041-22676 |
| | Center of Information and Advising Services in Health (CISAS) | Gender Equality, Health Prevention and Promotion | Memories of Events and Workshops, posters and folding, Researches | María Hamlin Zúñiga From Channel 2 1b to south, 75 vrs West, Managua cisas@sas.org.ni Tel. 266-1662/ 266-3990 Fax 266-2237 |
| | Center of Masaya Women (MUJERES MASAYA) | Center of Documents, Attention in Health and Education | Sexual and reproductive Health in adolescents | Juana Mercedes Espinosa El Calvario Street, Baptist Church 3 ½ b to east, Masaya Telefax 0522-2809 |

| | <i>Name</i> | <i>Projects</i> | <i>Publications</i> | <i>Addresses</i> |
|---------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| National NGOs | Women Center ISNIN | Training with a gender approach, psychological attention to mistreated women, integral health, legal advising on food demands and home violence | Folding and Posters on Women Rights | Bach. Liliانا Salinas From racachaca 1b. East, 10 vrs west, Altagracia Neighborhood, Managua isnin@ibw.com.ni Telefax 266-0169 |
| | Center of Promotion of Integral Rehabilitation (CEPRI) | Program of Disabled Women Integral Attention, Program of Formation of Rehabilitation Promoters, Special document Fund, National Fund for Auxiliary equipment and Replacement Materials. | There is not any | Bach. Héctor Segovia Sampera From España square, 3bs. West, 2bs. North ½ b west, Managua cepri@ibw.com.ni Tel. 266-3608, 268-2118 Fax 266-3608 |
| | Center of Coast Unity (CUC) | Training on Projects and Law of Autonomy for women, Training on Natural Resources " | Own Lukanka" Magazine | Cesario Bello Next to Attorney-General's Office, Santa Inés Neighborhood, Puerto Cabezas Tel. 282-2495 |
| | Ecumenic Center Antonio Valdivieso (CAV) | Ecumenical Program for Scholarships, Women and Health, Affective and Spiritual Reconstruction of Women, Program for Young people Extra age | There is not any | Vidaluz Meneses Ricardo Morales Avilés House 6bs. To South Nr. 1206 Managua cav@nicarao.org.ni Tels 222-4577/ 222-7955 Fax 222-3032. |
| National NGOs | Researching Center for Woman Attention (ACCIÓN YA) | Researching, Program for Adolescents and children Attention, Program for Aggressors Treatment | There is not any | Bch. Martha Mungia Municipal Market 2 ½ bs. East, Estelí Tel. 071-33119 |

| | Name | Projects | Publications | Addresses |
|---------------|---|--|---|---|
| | Popular Legal Centre (CJP) | Training in Gender, Net of Popular Defenders, Land Legalization | There is not any | Rosibel López Zeledón From Darío Park 20 vrs. South, Matagalpa sjpmata@ibw.com.ni Tel. 061-26005 Fax 061-22953 |
| | Nicaraguan Human Rights Center (CENIDH) | Promotion of the Woman, Defense and Denounce, Childhood and Adolescents | Annual Report on the Situation of Human Rights | Vilma Núñez de Escorcía Texaco Gas Station of Montoya, 1 ½ b. south, Managua cenidh@nicarao.apc.org.ni Tel. 266-8405 |
| National NGOs | Center for the Democratic Participation and Development (CENZONTLE) | Credit Programs for Women, Enterprise Fund, Citizen Participation | Work Notebooks, Memories of Workshops, Researches | Malena de Montis Residential Belmonte, From Red Cross 50 vrs. North house 5, Managua cenzontle@nicarao.apc.org.ni Telefax 265-1425 |
| | Christian Promotional Center for Peace or Life (PEACE and LIVE) | Woman Training, Promotion of Preventive Health and Natural Health, impulse of Social projects of Community Development | There is not any | Sonia Vásquez Espinoza San Ramón, Matagalpa. ccpv@ibw.com.ni Tel. 061-25256 |
| | Women Group of Matagalpa (MATAGALPA WOMEN) | Training to Midwives and Health Promoters of the woman, Rational Use of Medicines, Education and Prevention of AIDS | Text on Woman Attention in the Community "Giving and Transforming Life", Folding on menstruation, Literacy papers for women "with our own words", Death mother papers | Argentina Olivas Cano Market Bank 2 ½ c. est. , Matagalpa cmmataga@ibw.com.ni Tel. 061-24462 Fax 061-22458 |
| | Inter.-University Commission for Gender Studies in Nicaragua (CIEG-UCA Nicaragua) | University Teaching in Gender Pre-post grade, service of Gender Teaching, Gender Training; Social Gender themes. | Sexual Abuse against Boys, girls, Bringing the Gender Approach in Nicaraguan Universities, Power Gender Structures Nicaraguan Universities | Gilma Yadira Tinoco F From Montoya 4b. South, East side of Lugo Rent a Car, Managua ciegnica@yahoo.com.ni Tel. 266-0261 Fax 2443362 |

| | <i>Name</i> | <i>Projects</i> | <i>Publications</i> | <i>Addresses</i> |
|---------------|--|---|---|--|
| National NGOs | Heroes and Martyrs Mothers Committee "Nora Astorga" (COMAHEMA) | Roof Plan for the Benefice to Families without houses, Medical Clinic for Primary Attention and Child Births, Houses, Preventive Health Campaigns, Credit | There is not any | Esperanza Cruz de Cabrera From Telcor 2 ½ bs. north, Matagalpa Tel. 061- 22371, 061-22009 |
| | Esquipulas New Horizons (E.N.H) | Education Plan for the Child Integral Formation, Attention to the Pregnant Woman, General Medicine for Adults | There is not any | Padre Uriel Molina Oliú El Tambo Farm, Los Vanegas neighborhood, Esquipulas, Managua fmolina@ideay.neet.ni Telefax 279-9721 |
| | Cultural Indigenous Foundation MISKUT (FCM) | Workshops on Micro-enterprises for indigenous women, Seminars on Cultural Indigenous Rights, Culture House in Bilwi | There is not any | Carlos Efraim Omeir Wilson Intercontinental Hotel 2bs. South (INÉS) Tel. 2668500 Fax 2668502 |
| | Between Volcanoes Foundation (FEV) | Woman Program, Young people Program, Organic Agriculture Program and Trade | Ometepe Diagnosis and Action Plan for the Sustainable Development, Health Text, Island Ecologist Text | Martha Juárez Ponce In Front of ENITEL, Moyogolpa, Ometepe Island fev@ibw.com.ni Tels/Fax 045-94118, 088-25562 |
| | Between Women Foundation (FEM) | Feminist Formation, Sexual and Reproductive Health, Literacy, Credit | There is not any | Bach. Diana Martínez Valenzuela Shop Mil 75 vrs. West, Esteli fem@ibw.com.ni Tel. 071-34067 Fax 071-32240 |

| | <i>Name</i> | <i>Projects</i> | <i>Publications</i> | <i>Addresses</i> |
|---------------|---|--|--|---|
| National NGOs | International Foundation for Economic and Global Challenge (FIDEG) | Follow the Poverty Situation From a Gender Perspective, Follow the Basic Food Basket Cost, Follow the Employment Market Situation | Monthly Magazine, The Economic Watcher, The Book The Nicaraguan Economy from a Gender Perspective, What Nicaraguan Woman does Before the Economic Crisis | Alejandro Martínez Cuenca El Retiro Hospital Gate 2bs. North, Managua Tel. 266-8708/09 266-8869 Fax 266-8711 |
| | José Nieborowsky Foundation (FJN) | Woman Program, Enterprise Training Program, Program of Strengthening of the Development of the Micro-enterprises Units | There is not any | Bach. Jenny Reyes Alcántara Next to the Old BND, Boaco ongsjn@ibw.com.ni Tel. 084-22671 Fax 084-22399 |
| | Nicaraguan Woman Foundation (FUNIC-WOMAN) | Community Organization and Training, Training and Assistance for Market Women Work, Training for Deputies on International Conventions telling about Woman and Childhood | There is not any | Azucena Ferrey Echaverry Bello Horizonte Nr. T-1-22 From Pío X Church 2bs. North, 1b. West, Managua azufunic@datatex.com.ni Telefax 22491776 |
| | Nicaraguan Foundation for Health and Community Integral Development I (FUNISDECI) | Sustainable Installation and Functioning of Mother Homes in 12 municipals /MINSATelpaneca, Familiar Gardens Waslala, Forestall Development | There is not any | Dr. Luis Alberto Chávez Corrales Bello Horizonte j-III-10, Roundabout 4bs. South, 3bs. East, Managua Telefax 248-0678 |
| National NGOs | Nicaraguan Foundation Unity, Peace and Development (UNIPAZ) | Gender Seminars, Courses for local leaders, Project of Legal Houses | There is not any | Bach. Juan Carlos Cáceres Alvarado Sandino City Zone Nr. 8, Telcor 5bs. South ½ b. East, house 11, Managua |

| | Name | Projects | Publications | Addresses |
|---------------|--|--|---|---|
| | Nicaraocali Foundation (NICARAOCALI) | Rural Development, Gender, Micro-enterprises, Environment | There is not any | Bach. Franklin Bordas Lowery Roundabout Bello Horizonte ½ bs. South, 10 vrs. West, Managua finicali@tmx.com.ni Tel. 249-3586 Fax 2495746 |
| | Orlando Robleto Gallo Foundation (FORG) | Bird Keeping and Hoggish Farms handled by women in Terrabona, Development of the River Basin San Francisco Libre, Community Development in El Carmen Village | There is not any | Bach. Erick Ramírez Benavente Máximo Jérez Colony, North side, Luis Alfonso Velásquez Flores School, house C-221, Managua forg@ibw.com.ni Telefax 278-0570 |
| National NGOs | Foundation the Development of the Women and Childhood "Blanca Aráuz" | Support to Women in Familiar Production Units, Credit for Women, Economic Activity and Gender, Sexual y Reproductive Health | Poster of Human Rights, Bulletin on FUNDEMUNI Job in Emergency, Brochure Program | Berta Flores Morales PROFAMILIA ½ b. South, 2 ½ bs. West, Ocotal fundemuni@tmx.com.ni Tel. 073-23062 Fax 073-22891 |
| | Puntos de Encuentro Foundation to Transform the daily Life (PUNTOS DE ENCUENTRO) | La Boletina, Women University, Document Centre | Swimming against The Flow: Looking for Traces to prevent male violence in couple relationships, Power, independence and development, a challenge for Women in Activities where there is an Earning Production, We are Different, We are Equal | Bach. Vilma Castillo Aramburu Rounabout Plaza España 4bs. North, Managua puntos@puntos.org.ni Tel. 266-1227 26-83093 268-3094 Fax 266-6305 |
| | Social Triangle Foundation (FUNTRAS) | Attention for Children who work in the Countryside and for the peasant woman, Attention to Managua Gangs, mainly in District VI | Participation in ZAAP magazine from Denmark | Bach. José Rafael González Castro Bello Horizonte Movie 1 b. South, Managua |

| | Name | Projects | Publications | Addresses |
|---------------|--|---|---|---|
| National NGOs | War Victims Foundation (FVG) | Rotative Fund for Women, Street Children, Waslala Mothers, Educational | Bulletins "SOLIDARIOS" | María del Socorro Gutiérrez Sacasa Ricardo Morales Avilés House 5 ½ bs. South, Managua Tel. 228-1318, 2281319 Fax 228-1290 |
| | Xochil Acal Foundation (XOCHIL ACAL) | House Self-building by Female peasants, Support to the mini-producers in different Trade and agriculture activities, Project for Children who work in Subtiava "Los Caminantes" | There is not any | Marina Maradiaga Pérez Texaco Guido 2bs. And 75 vrs west, León. Tel. 0311-2520 |
| | Venancia, Group, Popular Education from the women (GRUPO VENANCIA) | Project for Women, Girls and Young people, Project of mental Health, Project of Democratic Participation and Institutional Strengthening | Beti Bandidita Stories, Methodological Texts Working Together | Collective Guadalupe Church 1 ½ b south, Matagalpa venancia@ibw.com.ni Tel. 061-23562 Fax 061-24971 |
| National NGOs | Institute for Woman Research and Change (MUJER Y CAMBIO) | Not available | Not available | Eng. Flor de María Zúñiga García Zúmen 1b south 1b. West ½ b. South. Managua myc@sdnnic.org.ni Telefax 260-3687 |
| | Institute for Social Promotion "Woman and Community" (I.M.C) | Strengthening of the Production Peasant Women Capacities, Rehabilitation of a Development strategy for Women, Community Health | There is not any | Bach. María Auxiliadora Chiong Gutiérrez Modern Hotel, 10 vrs North, Estelí imc@datatex.com.ni Tel. 071-32964 Fax 971-32964 |
| | Blind Women Nicaraguan Institute (INMUN) | Health Attention Coordinated with NGO Services which work for the Women Health, Training to Blind Women on diverse themes | There is not any | Verónica Chavarria López From the Matches Industry 1b. West, 1b. South and 15 vrs. East, Managua Tel 266-7425 |

| | <i>Name</i> | <i>Projects</i> | <i>Publications</i> | <i>Addresses</i> |
|---------------|---|--|---|--|
| National NGOs | Movement Of Nicaraguan Women "Luisa Amanda Espinosa" (AMLAE) | Credit Fund (FORDEM) Volunteer Maternity, Mother Homes, Health Clinics, Legal Offices | There is not any | Bch. Dora Zeledón Zeledón Hércules Gymnasium gate 2 ½ c south, San Juan residential, Managua Tel. 277-3598 Fax 278-5664 |
| | Movement of Worker and Unemployed Women "María Elena Cuadra" (M.E CUADRA) | Program of Scholarships in Non Traditional Jobs, Credit for Micro Enterprises and Houses, Forming of Leaders, Defense of Human and Jobs Rights of Female workers in Zone Franca | Zone Franca Woman Face, Learning Together, Contraceptives and Sexuality Guide, Sexual Transmission Diseases, Human Women Rights | Bch. Sandra Ramos López National Assembly Traffic Lights 1b. West, Managua met@tmx.com.ni Telefax 222-2601 |
| | Women. Peace and Development (MUPADE) | Program of Credit for Women, Formulating the Houses Projects with Christian Cooperation and Reconciliation "Ernesto Cabrera Cruz", Drawing Training to Children and War Victims from Waslala | There is not any | Esperanza Cruz de Cabrera Telcor 3b. north, ½ b. East, Matagalpa Tel. 061-22009, 061-22371 |
| | Nicaraguan Women "Counciesness" (MNC) | Project of Civic Training in 8 departments with their Municipals and respective Villages, Support to Community Development Projects I | There is not any | Bch. María Justina Rivas Bravo From Vicky 50 vrs. East House 206 Managua mnc@ibw.com.ni Telefax 278-0308 |

| | Name | Projects | Publications | Ads |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| National NGOs | Women for Development (MUPADE) | Advising for Counterparts in a National Level –Hivos, Holland; Institution Strengthening, Rural development and gender “ To Equality” | There is not any | Milagros Leytón Vaughan mupade@nicarao.org.ni Telefax 268-3053 |
| | Nicaragua Blind Persons Organization “Marisela Toledo” MARISELA (TOLEDO) | Training Courses for Blind Women as massagers, Causes of Blindness in rural Zones | There is not any | Julio Muñoz From Lacmiel 1b. south, 1b. West, ½ b. North, Managua |
| | Secretariat, Peace, Justice and Non-violence in Nicaragua SERPAJ-NIC | Program Integral Women Formation, Project Alternate Loans Bank promoting the Woman development | There is not any | Bch. Joaquina García Solís ENITEL Villa Fontana 1b. East, 2b. North, 1b. East, Managua serpaj@ibw.com.ni Tel. 270-5547 Fax 2705548 |
| National NGOs | Integral Services for Woman SI MUJER | Prevention and Attention of STD/VIH/AIDS and Volunteer Maternity, Prevention of Non-Planned Pregnancy in Adolescents, Psychology in Attention to Violence Survivals | Human Attention of Abortion and Unsure Abortion “ To Live without Violence” “Living Love without Sexual Transmission Diseases” | Dr. Ana María Pizarro Jiménez IBM Montoya, 1b. East Nd. El Carmen, Managua simujer@tmx.com.ni Tels 222-3237, 222-2268, 222-2695 Fax 268-0038 |
| | National Union of Farmers and Cattle workers (UNAG) | Peasant to Peasant Program, Program of Forestall Attention, Woman Section | The Nowadays UNAG | Daniel Núñez Rodríguez From Dorado Movies was 1b. East, ½ b. north, Managua rriiunag@ibw.com.ni Tel. 228-1403, 2225956, 228-1424 Fax 228-1404 |
| International Organizations | Pan- American Health Organization | Woman health Project and Mother health | Regional Initiative to reduce mother Death OPS-OMS/USAID Reduction of mother mortality “Inter.- Agency Strategic Consensus to ALC” New plan to prevent 23,000 Mother deaths in Latin America and The Caribbean | Silvia Narváez National Health Complex Concepción Palacios Managua Nicaragua Tel: (505) 289-4200 Fax: (505) 289-4999 |

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|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>Mother Mortality information paper</p> <p>Latin American Project the Essential Obstetrician Taking care (COE)</p> <p>Reducing the Mother Mortality in Nicaragua, 2003.</p> <p>Legal framework for secure maternity</p> <p>2002 Our World Women</p> <p>Strategic Plan Mother Mortality, Regional Strategy for the reduction of mother mortality</p> <p>Regional Initiative to reduce mother mortality</p> <p>Mothers and Babies in good health: The vital connection</p> | |
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| | <i>Name</i> | <i>Projects</i> | <i>Publications</i> | <i>Address</i> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | Pan- American Health Organization | Program Woman, Health and development: Program of Cooperation in Gender and health: Reducing Gender inequalities in Health | Not available | National Health Complex Concepción Palacios Managua Nicaragua Tel: (505) 289-4200 Fax: (505) 289-4999 |
| International Organizations | German Technical Cooperation | Project to Promote Gender Policies | <p>Methodological documents:</p> <p>Management Human Resources and Gender Equality in Public Administration</p> <p>To a Quality Public Management: The Gender Approach in the Evaluation of Services, Volume I: Conceptual</p> | <p>Promotion of a Gender Policy c/o GTZ Agency, PO BOX 489, Managua Managua, Nicaraguan Optical 4 b. West Tel: 00505 266 4462, 266 1938, Cell ph. 088 30367 Fax: 00505 266 1925 E-mail: genero@ibw.com.ni</p> |

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| | | | <p>Framework</p> <p>To a Quality Public Management: The Gender Approach in the Evaluation of Services, Volume II: Basic Guideline for its Application</p> <p>National Plan to prevent Intra-familiar and Sexual Violence</p> <p>Studies: Gender Equality Public Policies: A New Challenge to make The Public Sector new and modern</p> | <p>Website: www.gtzgenero.org.ni/</p> |
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| | <i>Name</i> | <i>Projects</i> | <i>Publications</i> | <i>Addresses</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Internacional Organizations | German Technical Cooperation | Strengthening of Woman Integral Health (PROSIM) | Pregnancy, Child Birth and Time after Child Birth | C/o GTZ Agency, Po Box 489, Managua Managua, Los Robles Apart hotel, Apt. 1; Legends Hotel 1 b. south, 1 b. west Tel/Fax 00505 278 4876, 278 4992 E-mail: prosim@cable.net.com.ni |
| | Association for Cooperation South-Las Segovias ACSUR | Integral Development of Women with not enough resources in Octal | The Indivisible Half Gender in Development Cooperation | Tell- Fax: (505) 270 36 17 E-mail: acsurnic@cable.net.com.ni |
| | International Spanish Agency of Cooperation and General Direction of Environmental Health and Epidemiologist from Health Ministry (MINSA) | Support to Productive and Trade activities of the women from Asturias, Jinotega | It does not have | Technical Cooperation Office in Nicaragua Bolonia Square 2 1/2 blocks west Managua, Nicaragua Tels: (505) 266 9285 - (505) 266 9286 Fax. (505) 2669283 |
| | Royal United Kingdom Government (DFIF), PNUD, UNIFEM and The Woman Institute | Incorporation of the Gender perspective in the official statistics of Nicaragua | Memory "Post- Grade Course of Gender indicators " | María Rosa Renzi Economy Advisor Roundabout El Gueguense España Square 400 mts. south Managua, Nicaragua Tels.266-3191; 266-3193; 266-3195, 266-1701; 266-3155 Fax: 266 6909 PO Box 3260 Managua, Nicaragua |

| | <i>Name</i> | <i>Projects</i> | <i>Publications</i> | <i>Addresses</i> |
|--|---|--|----------------------------|--|
| | Royal Embassy of Norway | Net of Services for Attention for Intra-family and Sexual Violence against Women, Childhood and Adolescents, II Phase of Commissariats | Not available | Royal Embassy of Norway, BAC Building, Km. 4 1/2 Road to Masaya, Managua, Nicaragua. Tels: 266 41 99 Fax: 266 33 03 E-mail: emb.managua@norad.no |
| | Royal Embassy of Norway | Updating the access to Social economic Gender indicators and analysis of earning/ spends and following prices | Not available | Royal Embassy of Norway, BAC Building, Km. 4 1/2 road to Masaya, Managua, Nicaragua. Tels: 266 41 99 Fax: 266 33 03 E-mail: emb.managua@norad.no |
| | Royal Embassy of Norway | Peace and Democracy with the participation of the Women | Not available | Royal Embassy of Norway, BAC Building, Km. 4 1/2 road to Masaya, Managua, Nicaragua. Tels: 266 41 99 Fax: 266 33 03 E-mail: emb.managua@norad.no |
| | Swedish Agency International Cooperation for Development (Asdi) | Program of equality between women and men | Not available | Karin Fällman Planes de Altamira. Pharaohs Casino 1 1/2 b. west, house Nr. 74. Managua. Telephone: PBX 270-2650 Fax: 277-0214 E-mail: forumsyd@casasol.org |

List of Studies and References Related to WID/Gender

| Title: Gender-Education-Training | Editorial | Year |
|--|------------------------------------|------|
| Seminar on Gender Training | UCA | 1993 |
| Methodological Notes on Gender Focused Investigation and Popular Education. | NITAPLAN | 1992 |
| Report, Second Workshop: Women and Power Relations | CANTERA | 2001 |
| As boys and girls view their world: an Exploratory Study | | 1997 |
| Promotion of Women's Participation in Their Professional Technical Formation | ILO | 1992 |
| We Live Together in Separate Worlds: Population, Gender and Poverty | UNFPA | 2000 |
| The Influence of Sexual Education on the Sexuality of Men and Women | s.a. | 1995 |
| Men and Women in the Fields: Modular Unit: Gender Focus | Technical School of Matagalpa | 1994 |
| Forging our Sexuality | Dos Generaciones (Two Generations) | s.a. |
| Violence against Women: a Violation of Their Rights | | s.a. |
| Prostitution beyond Myths and Beliefs | Institute of Women and Change | 1999 |
| Health and Sexual and Reproductive Rights | UCA | 2000 |
| School for Parents: a Project to Promote Changes within the Family | Save the Children | 2000 |
| Conceptualization of Education with a Gender Perspective | INIM | 2003 |
| Some ideas to integrate a gender and generation analysis to Development Actions | Puntos de Encuentro | s.a. |
| Pastoral Letter. Women's Voices | CIEETS | 2001 |
| Alternatives: We Want and We Can Have a Better Life Taking Care of Our Relationships | UNFPA | 2003 |

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| Title: Gender- Health and Medicine | | |
| Latin American Women in Numbers: Nicaragua | INIM-FLACSO | 1997 |
| Balance of Nicaragua's Movement, of the Commitments of Beijing | Women's Movement of Nicaragua | 2000 |
| Course on Demographic and Socio-cultural Analysis: Sexual and Reproductive Rights | CASC | 2000 |
| Gender and Health: The Situation of Men and Women in Health, Education and Work | WHO-PAHO | 1994 |
| Gender and Health: Human Relations for the Health Personnel, with a Gender Focus | UNICEF | 1994 |
| Gender and Health: The gender-sex system. Topic 3. | UNICEF | 1994 |
| Masters, Reproductive and Sexual Health: National Forum Report | UNAN | 1998 |
| Gender Related Conditions of Female Users of the Public Health System | UCA | 1998 |
| Interdisciplinary Study of Gender, University, Society and Breast Feeding | UCA | 1999 |
| Breast Feeding in Mothers Who Experienced Institutionalized Births: a Gender Focus HEODRA | UNAN | 1998 |
| Practice on Breast Feeding and Weaning in Parents with Equal or Younger Children | UNAN | 1999 |
| Gender and Health: Reproductive Work, Productive Work | MINSA-UNICEF | 1994 |
| Educational Guide on Sexuality for the Prevention of STD's and HIV/ AIDS | Xochiquetzal Foundation | 1996 |
| Reproductive Health: Notes for a Basic Course | José Dolores Estrada Military Studies | 1996 |
| Human Development Report: Gender and Quality of Health Services | UNDP | 1999 |
| Citizen's Aspirations and Needs in Health and Education | Hagamos Democracia (Let's Do Democracy) | 2001 |
| Title: Gender- Agriculture- Forestry and Fishing | | |
| Study on Gender Division of Work and Its Application on the Production System | CATIE | 1992 |
| Institutional Gender Diagnosis | MAGFOR | 2002 |

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|---|--------------|------|
| Diagnosis on Public Policies with a Gender Perspective in the Agricultural and Cattle Breeding Sector | AECI | 2002 |
| Feminization of the Wage Earning Work Force and Its Implications | MIDINRA-UNAG | |
| Women, Empowerment: Guide for Follow-up and Evaluation for the Promotion of the Yard | CIERA | 1985 |
| Everyday Life of a Rural Woman | SNV-PROPATIO | 2000 |
| The Agrarian Reform in Nicaragua 1979-1989, Women and the Transformation of Rural Life | CIERA | 1989 |
| Women and Nicaraguan Rural Homes: Economic and Social Indicators | UNA | 1992 |
| National Conference for the Better Use of Our Resources | FIDEG | 1996 |
| Gender and the Reproduction of the Work Force in Self-managed Enterprises | ENLACE | 1991 |
| Women's Participation in MIP projects | CIPRES | 1995 |
| Project: Women's Training and Participation in Rural Development | | 1997 |
| Workshop: Formulation of Gender Focused Rural Development Projects | INRA | 1994 |
| Women and the Environment: Our Reality, What We Want to Build Together and Experience | IICA | |
| Diagnosis on the Situation of Women in Moyogalpa | MAN | 1993 |
| Policy and Gender Strategy at INTA | FEV-COOPIBO | 1993 |
| How to Apply the Gender Focus on Rural Development Programs | INTA | 2001 |
| Basic Document for Suggestions on the Identification of Programs and Projects with a Gender Perspective | SIMAS | 1998 |
| Equal Opportunities for Rural Women | UCA | 1992 |
| Debate Document: Gender Relations, Migration and Human Development | EMCOR | 2000 |
| Project: Strengthening of Women's Management in the Rural Production Units | CIEG | 2001 |

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| Seminar: Consciousness Raising on Gender Focus | INRA/FAO | 1997 |
| Basic Study: San Juan de Oriente y el Castillo, Nicaragua. Home Garden Project | UNAG-PNDR | 1996 |
| Female leadership in Organizations | | |
| Revolution and Rural Women: The Impact of the Agrarian Reform | INIM | 1996 |
| Gender and the Reproduction of the Work Force in Self-managed Rural Enterprises | ATC | s.a. |
| Study on the Productive and Reproductive Options of Women in Family Relations | CIPRES | 1995 |
| VI. Title: Gender-Sociology | | |
| Gender and Discrimination and Human Rights | | |
| Where the Seagulls Fly: Gender and Ethnicity: Autonomous Regions of Nicaragua | Maria Elena Cuadra Women's Movement | |
| Responding to Civic Needs of Women and Men | UCA | 2000 |
| Indigenous Women of Today and Yesterday: Input for a Discussion from a Gender Perspective | National Police Department | 1999 |
| The Differential Impact of Gender in Adjustments Policies on Conditions of Life | IMPRIMATUR | 1993 |
| The System of Export Processing Zones in Nicaragua: Its Meaning in Terms of Aspirations | Puntos de Encuentro | 1992 |
| The Young Farmer of the Last Agricultural Frontier: a Diagnosis of the Opportunities for the Youth | UCA | 1998 |
| Strategies for Union Actions in the Maquillas with Gender Fairness | OAS | 1998 |
| Comparative Chart: Bill of Equal Rights and Opportunities | ILO. Gender Promotion Program | 2001 |
| Nicaraguan Women in the 80's | PRODEHUM | 2003 |
| Urban Women: World Vision, Religion and Ethical-Political Dimensions | PAHO/WHO | 1991 |
| Risk Management with a Focus on Gender in Central America "Work Experience in NGOs | NICARAO | 1993 |

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|--|--------------------------------------|------|
| Theories to Explain: Gender Inequality in Society | UNDP- World Lutheran Action | 2002 |
| Community Participatory Diagnosis with a Focus on Gender in the Fourth Stage of Settlement | | 1994 |
| Measurement and Gender | UCA | 2000 |
| Teenage Women and Migration between Nicaragua and Costa Rica | MAS-UNDP-UNICEF | 1996 |
| Study of homes of Immigrant Nicaraguan Women to Costa Rica | CR. Teenage Women Program | 1998 |
| Manual: For the Rights of Female Workers in Nicaragua | ILO. Gender Promotion Program | 2002 |
| Gender and Discrimination in the Export Processing Zone | Maria Elena Cuadra Women's Movement | 1999 |
| Efficiency, Effectiveness and Justice. Departure Point for PYME and Gender Policies | UNDP | 2000 |
| Title: Gender and Other Topics | | |
| Transforming Today's Economy from Women's Everyday Life | | |
| How to Apply Gender Focus on Rural Development Programs | Puntos de Encuentro | 2003 |
| Change towards Equality: a Practical Guide for Project Development | SIMAS | 1998 |
| Poverty is Neither Same Nor Equal: Power Relations In and Out of the Home | SIDA | 1998 |
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Conclusions

The following is a summary of the most important information presented in the document.

Nicaragua is one of poorest countries in Latin America, occupying the 121st position in Human Development Index and forming part of a group of countries classified, according to this same index, as a country with a medium level of human development. In regards to the Gender-related Development Index (GDI), Nicaragua ranked 98th, with a value of 0,636 (UNDP, 2003).

In terms of inequality, 20% of the poorest homes in Nicaragua absorbs 5% of consumption in comparison to the almost 50% absorbed by 20% of the richest homes. Poverty affects men and women severely. Women account for 49.7% of the total number of poor people.

In relation to the wage gap between men and women, men in urban areas has the highest income (36% higher than women's). On the other hand, when the national unemployment rate is broken down by gender, we can see that women (13%) surpass men (10.3%). This tendency is even more noticeable in rural areas, where female unemployment (16.2%) greatly surpasses that of male (6.7%).

Nicaragua has a population of nearly five million, of which women account for 51%. According to population growth projections for the year 2015, the total population will increase by 42%. The population growth rate is 2.8%. Nicaragua is one of the countries with the highest fertility rate in Latin America. While the national average is 3.7, it increases to 4.4 in rural areas. Teenage pregnancy has a lot to do with this: half the women who are 19 years of age have already been pregnant sometime in their lives and one out of every four babies in the country is born to a teenage girl.

In relation to health and education, it should be noted that the percentage of the national budget destined to these services is the lowest in the Central American region. With regards to education, the average schooling years are 5.4, and according to the United Nations, in the year 2002, 59 out of every 100 illiterate people were women.

In the area of health, maternal mortality rate (112 deaths for every 100,000 births) is associated with limited coverage of the health services, low educational level, unemployment and poverty. As a matter of fact, 45% of

the deaths over the last five years occurred to women who did not receive pre-natal care. Besides, half of the registered deaths took place in the women's own home. On the other hand, violence against women continues increasing. According to a survey, ENDESA 1998, one out of every three women interviewed had suffered physical, sexual and/or psychological abuse.

When it comes to access to resources, women are negatively affected so far as land ownership and access to financing or credit, technical assistance and training are concerned. Only 18.3% of the owners of agriculturally exploited lands are women. As for the training offered to producers, a meager 34.3% corresponded to women. Also, men clearly benefit more from technical assistance as 83.6% of those who received this service were men. Similarly, in terms of access to financing, women accounts for only 13.6% of the beneficiaries.

In general, the governmental policies on the subject of gender have revolved around the creation of the Nicaraguan Institute for Women (INIM). The mission of INIM is to promote and facilitate the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of gender policies and the incorporation of this perspective in the national, sectorial and local public policies. INIM has directed its major effort towards the creation of Gender Units in diverse governmental institutions.

In the same way, a series of laws in favor of women were successfully approved and some of their rights were recognized as Nicaragua endorsed international conventions. However, there are still some bills, such as the Equal Opportunities Law, that needs to be approved.

Actually, in order to guarantee more equality in opportunities between men and women, women's groups are trying to influence, through their participation in commissions, public policies and the Nicaraguan government's national plan of development, prioritizing education, health, poverty and governance within the framework of follow-up and fulfillment of the millennium goals.

Definitions

Urban: Areas of 1000 or more inhabitants with such characteristics as construction of streets, electricity service, commercial and /or industrial establishments.

Rural: Areas of less than 1000 inhabitants that do not fulfill the minimum requirements for urban areas indicated above and have a dispersed population.

Fertility: A nation's capacity to procreate.

Live birth: A product of conception that, when born, gives indication of being alive (breathing, crying, muscle movements, heart beat etc.) even if dies a while after being born.

Birth Rate: Term applied to denominate the births that occur in a populace.

Mortality: Death occurred in a populace.

Illiterate: Person who does not know how to read or write.

Schooling Level: Refers to the last school year fully passed within a formal education system.

Economically Active Population (EAP): People who have a job or are actively looking for one.

Work: Any activity that has as a goal the production of goods and services with economic value, including activities performed by non-paid family members and self-employed people. A paid or free labor is considered work when carried out for at least one hour a week.

Activity Branch: Economic activity carried out by a factory, industry, workshop, farm or establishment in which a person works or worked.

Economically Inactive Population (EIP): Groups of people, of a working age, that, not having a job, are not looking for one.

Activity Rates: Refers to the relationship between the economically active population and the total working age population.

Open Unemployment: An indicator, calculated based on the people who declare that they are not working, but are actively looking for a work.

Underemployed: Those people who want to work more hours, that are free to do it, and who work under 40 hours a week (full-timers usually work 40 hours a week) are considered underemployed due to hour insufficiency.

Extreme poverty line: Level of total monthly consumption in food per person, needed to satisfy the minimum calorie requirements.

Poverty line: Monthly consumption level per person in food, needed to satisfy the minimum calorie requirements, plus an additional amount to cover the consumption of goods and services that are not essential food, such as: home, transportation, education, health, clothing and those items of everyday home use.

Men in poverty: Number of men whose consumption (in total cordobas. in food and other goods), is located below the value of the line of poverty or below the line of extreme poverty. The men in the first category are denominated “men in poverty” and in the second “men in extreme poverty.”

Women in poverty: Number of women whose consumption (in total cordobas. in food and other goods), is located below the value of the line of poverty or below the line of extreme poverty. The women in the first category are denominated “women in poverty” and in the second “women in extreme poverty.”

Population in poverty: Number of men and women whose consumption (in total cordobas. in food and other goods), is located below the value of the line of poverty or below the line of extreme poverty. The group in the first category are denominated “population in poverty” and in the second “population in extreme poverty.”

Non-poor population: Number of men and women whose consumption (in total cordobas. in food and other goods), is located above the value of the line of poverty or above the line of extreme poverty.

Consumption: Refers to the amount of goods and services, bought or obtained in any other way, that were effectively utilized by household members during a period of time.

Poverty incidence: A counting unit that expresses the number of people in extreme poverty as a proportion of the total population. It determines the proportion of the population whose consumption is below the value of the line of poverty or below the line of extreme poverty.

Poverty gap: It is the value of consumption that poor people require to reach the amount of the poverty line, expressed as a percentage value of that line, taking into consideration the proportion of the poor population within the total national population.

Gender: A groups of social, cultural, political, psychological, judicial and economic characteristics assigned to people, differently, according to their sex.

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