

Country WID Profile

(Argentina)

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Japan International Cooperation Agency
Planning and Evaluation Department

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Abbreviation
(Argentina)

AMP	Women's Affairs Department
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEM	Centro de Estudios de la Mujer/ Women's Studies Center
CINTERFOR	Centro Interamericano de Investigación y Documentación sobre Formación Profesional / Inter-American Vocational Training Research and Documentation Centre
CNM	Consejo Nacional de la Mujer /National Council for Women
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
EGB	Educación Básica General (General Basic Education)
EPH	Permanent Survey of Homes
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization, UN
GBA	Greater Buenos Aires
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
HIV/AIDS	Human-Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	International Labor Organization
INDEC	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas Y Censos. Secretaria de Programación (National Institute of Statistics and Census)
IUD	Intra-Uterine Device
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MERCOSUR	Mercado Comun del Cone Sur
MST	Ministry of Labor and Social Security
NCW	National Council for Women
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization

1. Basic Profile

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Economic indicators source: 1)

GNI/Capita (US\$)	Growth rate of real GDP	GDP Implicit deflator	Gini index	Aid/GNI
7,550 ('99)	4.9% (90-99)	6.2% (90-99)	NA	0.0% ('99)
8,110 ('94)	-0.7%(80-90)	391.1%(80-90)	NA	0.1% ('94)

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

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

Total (millions)	% of female population	% of urban population*	Population growth rate**	Total Fertility Rate**	Life Expectancy*	
					Male	Female
37 ('99)	50.9% ('99)	89.6% ('99)	1.3% (90-99)	2.5 ('99)	69.9 ('99)	77.0 ('99)
34.2 ('94)	NA	88% ('95)	1.4% (80-95)	2.7 ('95)	69.1 ('95)	76.2 ('95)

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

	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others
1998	6.3%	5.9%	3.9%	4.1%	2.2%
1995*	2.2%	7.0%	47.5%	6.8%	36.4%

Industry/GDP source: 1)

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1999	5%	28%	67%
1995	6%	31%	63%

Labour indicators source: 1)

total	Total No.	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage (US\$)
1999	15 mil	16.3%(96-98)	2,400(95-99)
1995	14 mil	NA	NA

female	% of total	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage(US\$)
1999	32.7%('99)	17.6(96-98)	NA
1995	31% ('95)	NA	NA

Proportion of workers source: 1)

male	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	2%	33%	65%
1980	17%	40%	44%

female	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	<0.5%	12%	88%
1980	3%	18%	79%

Decision-making source: 5)

	Member of parliament	Ministries	Deputy	Managers	Technicians
1999	34.72%	0%	29.57%	31.1%	28.0%
1990	NA	0%	4%	NA	NA

Law for women

Quota Law 24,012 (2000)	Minimum of 30% of women on the list of candidates
Law 25,239 (2000)	incorporating domestic personnel into the special social security system

Ratification and signature of international law for women

Treaty on female suffrage	ratified in 1947
Treaty on equal payment for both sexes	ratified in 1957
Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	ratified in 1986

Policy of WID

Federal Plan for Women (1998-2001)	For the institutional strengthening of governmental Women's Issues Departments throughout the country, and for supporting civil entities devoted to these matters.
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Governmental organization of WID

National Council for women, Executive Office of the President	Government organization
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References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) Statistical Annual of the Argentina Republica. Vol 16.
- 5) Press Report. Permanent Home Survey. Greater Buenos Aires. 1999.

1-2 Health Profile

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

No. of physicians (per 1,000 people)	No. of Hospital Beds (per 1,000 people)	Public expenditure on health* (% of GDP)
2.7 (90-98)	3.3 (90-98)	4.9 ('98)
NA ('80)	NA ('80)	4.2 ('90)

Child health source: 3)

	Mortality Rate		% of the vaccinated (1-year-old children)				
	Infant (per1,000)	Under-5 (per1,000)	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles	
1999	19	22	97-99	68%	86%	91%	97%
1995	24	27	92-95	96%	66%	70%	76%

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

Contraceptive prevalence rate	Births attendance rate	Maternal mortality rate (per100,000)*	Age at first marriage (years old)**	Total fertility rate
74% (95-00)x	98% (95-00)	38 (90-99)	22 ('99)	2.5 ('99)
74% (90-96)x	97% (90-96)	140 (89-95)	22 ('95)	2.7 ('95)

HIV/AIDS source: 1)

% age 15-49	Women (No.of age15-49)
0.69% ('99)	27,000 ('99)
NA ('95)	NA ('95)

Nutrition source: 3)

% of infants with low birth weight	Oral re-hydration therapy use rate
7% (95-99)	NA (95-00)
7% (90-94)	NA (90-96)

Community health service source: 3)

	Access to safe water		Access to adequate sanitation	
	urban	rural	urban	rural
1999	85%	30%	89%	48%
90-96	77%	29%	73%	37%

1-3 Education Profile

Commitment to education source: 2) *5)

Education system* (years)		Public expenditure on education (as % of)	
Compulsory	Primary	GNP	gov. expenditure
10	7	3.5(95-97)	12.6(95-97)
		1.4(85-87)	8.9(85-87)

Adult literacy rate source: 2)

	Total	Male	Female
1999	96.7%	96.8%	96.7%
1995	96.2%	96.2%	96.2%

Enrollment ratio source: 3), *2)

	Primary education (Net enrollment ratio)		Secondary education (Gross enrollment ratio)		Higher education (Gross enrollment ratio)*			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
95-99	96% _x	96% _x	95-97	73%	81%	94-97	NA	NA
90-95	95%	95%	90-94	70%	75%	90-95	NA	NA

Female ratio of higher education

	Economics	Communica- tion and arts	Humanities and Social Sciences	Natural Sciences engineering	Engineering
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) "Childhood and Living Conditions. Special Survey for the diagnosis and assessment of social goals", National Institute of Statistics and Census. INDEC.
- 5) Education Annual of the Argentina Republic. 1999

X: indicates data that refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country

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

2-1 General Situation of Women in Argentina

General Situation of Women in Argentina

- 1) The constitution amended in 1994 guarantees female right of political participation and equal opportunities for the both sexes.
- 2) There are big gaps in economic and social conditions between the urban area and the rural area. In the rural area, the situation is more severe. This is a factor to promote migration to the urban area or foreign countries.
- 3) Female education level is relatively high. It is required to improve educational quality to lead participation to the labor market, in addition to the quantitative expansion.

[General situation]

Since 1990, the government has introduced policies to improve social structure and tried to promote democracies. Women's group started to take actions under the democracy as a central existence to change society. Social and political movements had been promoted to encourage female social participation.

The constitution amended in 1994 approved the article on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. "Guarantee of Human Rights" specified in the Article 75 depicts women's rights under the umbrella of the Treaty of Human Rights.

The government established "National Council for Women" in order to guarantee the rights and equality of opportunities for women approved by the constitution and international treaty. These laws and treaties guarantee female rights on political participation in order to realize female social participation.

The Argentine economy has steadily deteriorated since mid-1998 to date. After the period of expansion produced by what is known as the "Convertibility Plan" - strictly fixing the exchange rate at one peso = one dollar - together with privatisation of almost all state enterprises which provided services for the general population, the opening up of the domestic economy to the free flow of financial capital, reduction of import duties, negotiation for foreign investment and growing external debt, greater labour flexibility and profound changes in fiscal policy, the country was severely exposed to exogenous movements of the international economy.

After the 1995 crisis, which began in Mexico, the internal economic picture began to become recessive. Although GDP per capita remains high at around 8,000 US\$, there are currently over 14 million people (37.8% of total population) living under the poverty line. If one considers that the minimum consumption per capita is estimated at 2,640 dollars per year - for any urban district in the country- Argentina generates more wealth than necessary to provide its population with essentials. The reasons for these imbalances are to be found in the high concentration of income and the crushing weight of interest payments on the national debt, which is currently running at 120,000 million dollars (payments of interest on the national debt amount to 17% of national expenses, and 3.6% of the GDP).

More than two million people are estimated to be completely unemployed. The problem is most severe among the rural area and young people. The poverty index in the City of Buenos Aires in May 2001 was 10.9%, and in the Greater Buenos Aires area it was 39.4%. In this latter district the poverty index rose by 3.7 percentage points between May 2000

and May 2001.

Dividing families into five groups according to level of income, it is found that in the first group, with the lowest levels of income, 22% of the families are headed by a woman. However, this percentage increases as we move up the income scale, due to the larger proportion of homes where the breadwinner is a woman in the upper socio-economic levels (in the fifth or highest income group, the percentage of families headed by a woman is 29).

The growth rate of the population has fallen considerably: while for the 1980/1991 period the rate was 1.47%, it is now 1.05%, which is explained by the considerable diminishment of total fertility rate, from 3.1 in 1991 to 2.8 according to the latest (2001) census.

[Multiracial country, religion]

Out of 36million of total population, 85% are European ancestry. Among them, Spanish ancestries are 28.5%, Italian ancestries are 35.5%, and others are migrants from other part of Europe. The rest of 15% are mix of white and indigenou people, Arabian and Jewish ancestries. Spanish, which is the official language, is widely spoken.

Although freedom of religion is guaranteed, 90% of people are catholic and the nation also supports it. The constitution provisions catholic as a national religion. Images to women are greatly influenced by Spanish female image like “machismo” “marianisumo”, that is a concept to emphasis physical superiority of men and to regard Saint Mary as an ideal woman. These concepts require woman to be obedient to men, to rap her family with maternal love.

2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

Government Policy on WID/Gender

- 1) National Council for women formed “The first plan on equal opportunities for women (1993-1994)” and “The second plan on equal opportunities for women (1995-1999)”, implemented activities to improve social situation for women.
- 2) It also implements programs for the institution building and training related to the gender problems in the provincial level.

Under the De La Rúa presidency (1999-2001), the National Council for Women (Consejo Nacional de la Mujer or CNM) has kept the rank of State Secretariat that it acquired in 1991. The CNM remains the entity responsible for ensuring implementation of agreements signed at international conventions, including human rights pacts and treaties, the *Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women*, which has Constitutional status since the reform of that document in 1994 (Article 75, Paragraph 22)

Since the Nenem presidency (1989-1999) the National Council for Women has implemented the Federal Plan for Women, which is a program for the institutional strengthening of governmental Women’s Issues Departments throughout the country, and for supporting civil entities devoted to these matters. The Plan has received a loan for its execution from the Inter American Development Bank in the amount of 7.5 million dollars, and the Argentine Government has undertaken to pay an equal amount to the plan. The objective of this Plan is to institutionally strengthen Women’s Rights departments at National, Provincial and Municipal levels through development of political, technical and operational abilities indispensable for designing, formulating, following up and evaluating government policies for equality between the sexes. As from the year 2000 the National Council for Women continues implementation of the Federal Plan for Women. The program consists of two components:

1) Component of Institutional Strengthening

This component finances actions devoted to the continuous strengthening of the capacity of the CNM as regards policies, techniques, operations, communications and information. Three sub-component activities have been designed for the implementation of this component: i) Institutional Strengthening of the CNM; ii) Institutional Strengthening of the Provincial Women’s Affairs Departments (AMP); and iii) The National Women’s Information System (SNIM).

2) Component of Support for Local Initiatives

The objective of this component is to complement the activities of the AMPs in strengthening institutions and to encourage the participation of civil organizations (OSC) and other sectors within the government in accordance with the requirements of each province participating in the program.

By Decree N° 254/1998 of the National Executive Power, the Equal Opportunity Plan for men and women in the sphere of labour came into force. The objective of the plan is that the CNM and Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MST) coordinate actions to promote the creation and implementation of operational plans to incorporate women in the sphere of labour, to encourage ground-breaking activity, to widely communicate information on the rights of working women, to promote actions aimed at increasing the compatibility of family and working life, to create administrative mechanisms to guarantee equality of opportunity, and to analyse and distribute information on the contribution to the society of

working women.

[Activities in the provincial, regional level]

As in the existing Federal Plan for Women, institutional Strengthening of the AMPs is one of the main subcomponent, there are currently operating 18 Women’s Affairs Departments throughout the country, with differing levels of importance: eight Provincial Councils (La Pampa, Rio Negro, Neuquén, La Rioja, Salta, Tierra del Fuego, San Luis and Santiago del Estero); five Women’s Bureaus (City of Buenos Aires, Chubut, Formosa, Misiones, San Juan); two Women’s Institutes (Chaco and Mendoza) and as a Women’s division within the Provincial Family Council of the Province of Buenos Aires and as women’s divisions within the Bureaus of Women, Minors and Family in Santa Fe and Tucumán. There is also an Under-Secretariat of Equal Opportunity in the Province of Buenos Aires.

Since 1998 in the Mercosur Region the Specialized Women’s Conference (REM) has been in existence, with the power to make recommendations to the member countries of the Group, with the support of sub-regional entities.

Additionally, in 1998 the Congress of National Women Legislators of the Mercosur Member Countries was held within the framework of the Fourth Conference of the Mercosur Women’s Conference in which women legislators and union leaders, business women and women representing various educational and cultural entities took an active part.

[Gender related law]

During the last decade, several laws to protect and empower female rights are enforced. One of the main changes was a introduction of Quota Law in 2000. As a result, after the last elections in 2001 women surpassed the 30% mark in the National Congress for the first time: 34.7% in the Senate and 29.6% in the Lower House.

Major enactment/amendment of gender related law

Approval	Name of the Law	Contents
2000	“Quota Law” N° 24,012 of the National Electoral Code	minimum of 30% women on the lists of candidates
	Law 25,239	incorporating domestic personnel (mainly women and historically unprotected in the country) in the Special Social Security System
1998	amendment of Law 25,013	against discriminatory firing of an employee for reasons of race, sex or religion, severance pay is increased by 30%.
1999	amendment of Law 25,087 covering “Crimes against Sexual Integrity”	defined as sexual abuse and penetration of any kind in any part of the body. increasing the minimum sentences of prison or internment in the case of actions affecting minors.

In addition, in the provincial level, laws protecting against Family Violence were passed in several provinces. Currently 19 provinces have effective legislation covering judicial and police action in these cases. Reproductive health protection and promotion measures, and various related laws were passed at provincial level: 15 provinces have reproductive health legislation (although different approaches exist among them).

2-3 National Machinery

National Council for Women

Since 1983, organizations and committees for women have been established in the national, provincial and county level. In 1992, National Council for Women has established in order to improve female social status.

[Background]

National Council for Women has established in 1992 as a direct supervision of the Executive Office of the President, after the government ratified CEDAW. It aims to promote female social participation and to enforce implementation of ratified treaties as National Machinery. Also, it forms policies in order to make equal opportunity plans through participatory approach like needs survey.

The council consists of the two organizations. One is The Board of Directors, consists of the representative by national administrative organizations, the assembly, national representative committee, the judiciary. The other is The Federal Council, consists of the members of the board of directors and the representatives of all provincial government.

3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education

Education

- 1) Although illiteracy rate is extremely low among Latin American countries, there are gaps by regions and sexes.
- 2) Educational level including primary, secondary and higher education, are very high among Latin American countries.
- 3) Female higher education reached high level but financial deficit in these days seriously influenced on the implementation of free public education.
- 4) In the collage and special education, major subjects tend to be different by sexes. Higher education does not always give women opportunities to participate labor market.

[Primary, secondary and higher education]

In general, the educational level of Argentine is the highest among Latin American countries. Coverage by the educational system at primary and secondary levels is high, with little difference between boys and girls. Half of the people attending educational establishments are at the primary level, 32% at secondary and 19% at the higher or university level. Among females 21% of the students are at the higher or university level; while for the males that level contains 17% of the students (according to information for 1998 from the Permanent Survey of Homes carried out by the INDEC).

According to information on school teaching staff, 72% are women; this may be explained by the large proportion of female students at higher educational institutes devoted to training teachers.

If the kinds of education chosen by males and females at the middle and higher educational levels are compared, it can be seen that sex-differentiated tendencies continue to exist: at the middle level schools specializing in agricultural education have 70% male and 30% female students, technical schools 79% male and 21% female, while in standard schooling establishments the proportions are inverted, 62% of the students being girls and 38% boys. In business schools, 59% are girls and 41% boys.

In regard to the Polymodal (secondary level school) level - also for the year 1999 - enrolment for women in schools oriented to natural sciences was 58.4%; in communications, arts and design schools 56.8%; in economy and organizational studies schools 55.5%; in humanities and social sciences 64.6% and in schools dealing with production of goods and services 26.1%

In the formal educational system men are in a minority among the positions of authority, which is the reverse of what is usual in other areas of the economy; among the women teachers, 7.9% hold positions of authority; while among men the percentage is 4.5. However, as regards university level educators, women are in a minority in positions of authority; in the University of Buenos Aires, of a total of 13 deans only one was a woman in 1998, and out of a total of 10 vice-deans, three were women.

[Literacy education]

Although illiteracy rate is extremely low among Latin American countries, there are gaps by regions and sexes. In 1991, the rate was 0.6% in the capital area, on the other hand, 11.3% in the Chaco Province. According to the public opinion poll in the beginning of

1980, illiteracy rate of under 10 years old was 5.5% for male, 6.0% for female. In 1991, total illiteracy rate was reduced to 3.7%. Illiteracy rate has gaps by generation. Illiteracy rate for 25-35 years old is 2.5% but for 60 years old and over is 7.7%. Among the illiteracy population, 62 % of them are women.

[Vocational training, technical schools and higher education]

At university level, the greatest differences between the numbers of men and women are found among those choosing careers like Psychology (which is in fourth place among careers chosen by women, and in 15th place among the men) or like the Engineering careers (in fourth place among the men and in 18th place among the women). The favourite career among women is Law, which is in second place among men.

[Female teachers]

The proportion of women in teaching is very high, and rises in inverse proportion to their level of education: according to results of the educational census of 1994, 96% of teachers at the initial level were women, while they represented 68% of the teachers at the higher, non-university level.

On analysing the process of teacher training it can be seen that the women are, on average, better trained than the men; however, the difference is reversed in favour of men in the case of university studies. Among women teachers, 55% have higher non-university studies, compared with only 32% among the men, while 22% of the male teachers have university level studies, compared with 12% among the women. Although, among the women, 2.5% took a postgraduate course, while only 1.4% of the men did so (according to information from the Federal Educational Information Network headquarters referring to the year 1998).

[Policies]

In Argentina the educational system is organized in a federal and decentralized way, so that teaching and administrative responsibilities are distributed among the different levels of government. In 1993 the Federal Education Law created a new educational structure, which was implanted as from 1996 and which consists of a basic structure covering the following levels: Initial, General Basic Education (EGB), Polymodal and Higher Non-University Level.

In 1999, at the common and obligatory level of education - which includes the last year of studies of the initial level and levels one, two and three of the EGB - the percentage of females enrolling was 50.8.

3-2 Health

Health

- 1) The standards of medical health are close to the levels of European developed countries, and extremely high level in the Latin American countries.
- 2) By the expansion of the health centers, infant mortality rate decreased to the half level of the 1970s.
- 3) Although birth control is not common by the religious reason, the concept of reproductive health is accepted as one of the basic human rights.
- 4) Maternal mortality rate is still high by the international standard. Out of total maternal death, 30 % of them are caused by abortion.

[Medical health]

The standards of medical health are close to the levels of European developed countries, and extremely high level in the Latin American countries. Life expectancy slightly expands to 77.0 (1999) for female from 76.2 (1995), 69.9 for male from 69.1 in the same duration. In 1995, infant mortality rate was 19 per 1,000 live births, under five mortality rate was 22. There is a big gap by regions and in the poor area, these rates were worse.

[Family planning]

In Argentina, birth control has not been common by the Catholic influence. In 1974, the bill to prohibit to retail contraceptives or devices for birth control at the public institutions was passed. In 1986, this law was revised from the viewpoints of human rights but it was not helpful to promote female reproductive health.

Several provinces have special law on the “Responsible Procreation”. These laws aim to implement programs on the reproductive health including prevention of STDs and breast cancer and to provide medical counseling and options of birth control method.

Surveys on birth control are not available but according to the survey carried by the University of Buenos Aires in 1993, 23% of women among 15-49 age group had no experience of using contraceptive. The most popular methods of contraception were pill (33%), IUD (15%), condom (16.7%).

[Reproductive health]

It is estimated that every year about 500 women die, and 15,000 suffer health problems due to causes connected with pregnancy, childbirth and the post-childbirth period. The declining rate of maternal death registered over the last few decades has continued: in 1989-1995, the rate was 140 per 100,000 live births, it had dropped to 38 in 1990-1999(UNICEF). However, it has been determined that there is a high rate of under-reporting of deaths of this kind, which in some cases reaches 50% (CNM, 2001). The highest mortality rates are found in the Northeast and Northwest of the country (for example, Formosa province has a rate which is almost four times the national average).

About 90% of these deaths are due to complications following unsafe abortions, haemorrhage, toxæmia and puerperal sepsis. Complications following abortions constitute the major cause of maternal death, and they are responsible for one third of the total.

The proportion of adolescent pregnancies has remained fairly constant in the current period: in 1995, 15.7% of live births throughout the country were to mothers under 20 years of age; in 1999 the percentage was 15.4.

As regards policies to promote and protect reproductive health, eight provincial laws have been passed to give legal coverage to this matter, bringing the total of provinces with legislation covering Sexual and Reproductive Health. Most of these legislations are devoted to the creation of health education and responsible parenthood and family planning programs, etc.

In political action, the CNM implemented a *National Plan for Reduction of Maternal and Infantile Mortality* in July, 2000, together with the Ministers of Health, Social Action and Education and Culture. The Plan has two important objectives: 1) Transformation of Health Services and 2) Use of social communication to promote awareness in people of their rights. All female organizations are called to support this plan, according to each political and institutional condition.

[HIV/AIDS, STD]

In 1996, in total 9,189 cases of HIV positive were registered. These registered cases are the third largest next to Brazil and Mexico. Out of total female HIV positives, 27% of them are 25-29 years old. According to the information by the national program on the retrovirus and AIDS, 5,302 cases were reported by Nov. 1994, among them, 923 cases are women. Male patients used to be the majority, but female patients tend to be increasing. According to the survey by the Buenos Aires City, major causes of female infection are: transmission among drug addicts (45%), sexual transmission (39%) and transfusion (5%).

National Aids Law was revised in 1990 and it was approved that to protect patients' rights and privacies, to eliminate discrimination against patients and to secure jobs. Actually these rights are violated sometimes. Patients tend to be eliminated by the society without receiving proper treatment by the medical services or offices. In 1996, the bill, on the establishment of private medical insurance company to provide necessary service and medical treatment for the HIV infected, was passed.

(The latest data is to be available in the 2001 Population Census, which will be published soon in 2002)

[Health staff]

Within the framework of downsizing prevalent in Argentina of late, the health sector has been subjected to severe fragmentation, basically seen in a drop in the numbers of professional and administrative employees and differences in quality and coverage in the public and private health sectors, and among the health insurance entities.

In regard to women's share in the health sector workforce, it is estimated that in October 1999 approximately 530,000 people worked in the sector, of which 70% were women. This was equivalent of nearly 10% of the total female workforce. However, no up-dated information on the type of work within the sector carried out by men and women is available.

[Health insurance]

In 1997 the proportion of the population with health insurance was 62%. Among salaried men and women, 60% were members of health insurance schemes, and a considerable difference was noticeable among non-salaried working men and women, of whom about 53% depended on health care on public hospitals.

[Violence against women]

As a result of application of Law 24,417 covering Protection Against Family Violence, from January 1995 to December 2000 a total of 11,000 cases were brought before the Law Courts of the Federal Capital; in 8,600 of these cases the victims of violence were women, and this represented almost 80% of the reports.

Currently, 19 provinces have passed laws on family violence; most of these provinces follow the general lines of the National Law: civil competence; recognition of common law unions; ease of reporting violence; preventive legal measures; the need for an expert opinion on family interaction; educational or therapeutic programs or treatments; free medical and psychological assistance, etc. In some provinces, either directly or through application of the law, institutions have been created which are devoted to solving these problems and/or complete programs have been approved for prevention and treatment.

From August 1997 to December 1999, a Pilot Program of Prevention of Violence Against Women and Assistance was carried out by the Undersecretariat of Community Action of Ministry of Health. The program was carried out in the Province of Mendoza and had financing from the Inter-American Development Bank.

The CNM, in turn, has the Program of Prevention of Family Violence and Training which trains professional people to form or take part in teams specializing in this area, imparts information and training on the subject to Lawyer's Associations, and is working to create a central registry of cases. All these activities began during the last period of the Menem presidency and continued under that of De La Rúa.

3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) Rural women take productive activities in small-scale agriculture and fishery.
- 2) Women in the rural area engage in household work in addition to productive activities.
- 3) Poverty in the rural area was deteriorated by the regional economic crisis in 1996. It is a factor to promote migration to the urban area or foreign countries.

[General situation]

Of the population of Argentina, only 13% live in rural areas. Among all the regions of the country, those of the Northwest and Northeast have the greatest indices of rural population and poverty. Agriculture in Argentine is based on the traditional manorial system. Agricultural reform is not preceding much. As a result, the living standards of tenant farmers in the rural area are low; it caused migration to the urban area. According to information from the Rural Development Project for the Northwest Argentine Provinces (PRODERNOA), in the province of Catamarca 40% of rural families have basic needs which are not satisfied; in the province of Salta the figure is 55.5% and in the province of Jujuy 61%.

There are policies in the Northwest and Northeast regions of the country devoted to improving the lot of rural women. The Rural Development Program for North-eastern Argentina (PRODERNEA), began in 1999 under the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Secretariat. Its general objective is to increase family income and self-sufficiency among the small farmers and aborigines of the region. Another objective is to achieve greater equality of opportunity among men and women and greater efficiency of production of the small farming families who benefit from the program. Its quasi-namesake - PRODERNOA, conceived to cover the Northwest region, although planned and approved has not yet been implemented.

Also in the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Secretariat under the direction of the Agricultural Development Office, there is the Country Woman Program. This program at first had funds from the World Bank, but later the financing was suspended for reasons connected with budget decisions by the Executive. Nevertheless, the program is still in operation, administered by staff of the secretariat, and among its permanent activities is the National Network of Techniques, which is an entity for coordination and reflection with more than 54 members, 20 of which represent governmental and non-governmental organizations that work with rural women. This network meets twice a year and discusses various matters connected with the problems of rural women. The program is currently studying and evaluating the impact on production and empowerment of women taking part in different actions and activities developed by the Country Woman Program.

[Rural life]

Women in the rural area take productive activities in small-scale agriculture and fishery. Small-scale farms in the central and southern area in the country except for Pampa and Patagonia are run by the unit of family. They are structural base of agricultural product for the regional economic development. Small-scale farms, there are 200,000 in the country, are the places for agricultural and fishery activities. Out of total land usage, 60% of them are small-scale farms. The system of small-scale farms makes female participation active in the process of agricultural and fishery production.

According to the survey implemented in the northeastern and northwestern area, labor

conditions of rural women were severe. Women engaged in the agricultural activities for 12-16 hours a day. This was resulted from the shortage of drinking water and fuel, deterioration of environment.

In the rural area, the percentages of illiterate and non-graduated of primary education were higher than in the urban area. The reason was that many women unable to attend to school because they engage in household works.

[Female migration]

Poverty in the rural area was deteriorated by the regional economic crisis in 1996. It is a factor to promote migration to the urban area or foreign countries. Population living in the rural area is decreasing from 37% in 1947, to 12% in 1991. Urbanization accelerated the tendency that women stay in the rural area take agricultural activities. On the other hand, young women migrations to the big cities are increasing.

Out of total population, 20.6% of them are migrants. If it includes emigrants to the foreign countries, the number reaches to 26%. Among total migrants, 50% of them are women. They work as maids or engage in the sewing industry or retailing in the street. In the informal sector, there is no labor or social securities. It is often seen the case of working with illegally low wage.

3-4 Economic Activities

Economic Activities

- 1) Although female labor participations are increasing, women tend to engage jobs in the part-time or informal sector.
- 2) Labor participation rate by age group are different by sexes. For women, the rate is the highest in the age group of 20-25. The rate is gradually decreasing with age.
- 3) Although female employees have generally higher educational background than male, there are wage disparities disadvantaged to women.

[General situation]

Argentina, the country benefited with rich natural resources, had enjoyed continuous economic growth based on the export-oriented agricultural sector and a diversified industries, on the background of highly educated people. Although, since the latter half of 1980s, economy was stagnated because of the huge external debts and hyperinflation.

Activity levels among women have risen considerably in recent years. According to National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC) figures, in October 1999 of a total active population of 5.4 million people in the Metropolitan District of Buenos Aires, 41.6% were women (CNM, based on INDEC-EPH data, GBA October 1999).

The specific rates estimated by the Permanent Survey of Homes (EPH) for all urban areas indicate that the proportion of women active in the labour market rose from 27.4% in 1990 to 33.1% in 1999.

[Employment]

According to figures for the entire country, while the number of active males grew by 22% throughout the decade, the number of women active in the labour market rose by 41%. This significant increase in the urban workforce (30% between 1990 and 1999) was tied to unequal growth of the figures for employment and unemployment. While total employment rose by almost 20% throughout the decade, unemployment increased by 170%. The incidence of women in both labour market indices was higher: the number of employed women grew by 30% (versus 13% growth for employed men) and unemployed women grew by almost 200% (versus 150% growth for unemployed men). (CNM, based on INDEC-EPH data, GBA October 1999)

On the other hand, the under-employment rate, i.e. the ratio between women who work less than 35 hours a week and are looking for other jobs, is higher for women than it is for men: 21.3% among women and 13.7% among men. The unemployment rate is around 17.7% for women and 13.7 % for men. Among heads of households, both men and women, those same unemployment rates reach, always referring to the year 1999 in Greater Buenos Aires, 9.7 % for the former and 14.0% for the latter (CNM, based on INDEC-EPH data, GBA October 1999).

[Education and employment]

Although female employees have generally higher educational backgrounds than male, there are wage disparities disadvantaged to women. The average monthly salary for those women was around \$533 while for men it was \$790. Despite earning on average less salary than the men, 21.6% of those women had complete higher or tertiary education, while among active men, only 10.3% had attained the same level of education. The differences in salary may be partly explained by the fact that women work shorter hours than men: 46

hours a week on average among the men and 35 among the women. Nevertheless, if income per hour worked is adjusted in accordance with educational levels, it can be seen that among men with basic schooling (up to incomplete secondary schooling) the income per hour worked is \$3.08; while among women with the same level of schooling income is \$2.95. These differences become more pronounced as education levels rise: women with completed higher or tertiary education earn an hourly income of \$7.23, while men receive \$11.71.

[Employment by sector]

Out of total female workers, 88% of them are engaged in the service sector, the rest of 12% are in the industry sector. In the agricultural sector, the share is less than 0.5%. (1999, WB). For male, 65% of workers are engaged in the service sector, 2% in the construction sector, 33% in the Industry sector.

In the year 1998, of the total of women working in the Greater Buenos Aires area, 1.9% has management responsibilities, while the percentage for men was 3.0%. A large percentage of the women - 46.4 - were working in the services sector, compared with 17.7% for the men.

In regard to production of goods, infrastructure and technological support, of the total number of women working 8.1% were doing so in those sectors, while among the men the percentage was 35.1.

[Programs and projects]

Labour, Employment and Social Security Ministry, together with the CNM, created the Tripartite Commission for Equal Treatment and Opportunities for Men and Women at work. Both labour unions and management are represented on the Commission. The Commission deals with assignation of responsibilities within the family, sexual harassment in the workplace, rights of working women, equality payment for the same educational level and equality in hiring procedures.

In May 2000, Law N° 25,250 of Labour Reform was passed; it emphasizes employment security for women who are the heads of their families and for women who are under 24, reducing management contributions to half when women are hired under these conditions.

The National Executive Power in 2001 created the Emergency Labour Program (PEL) which contains a Community Development sub-program and the PEL Productive sub-program which deals with special employment opportunities for women.

The Community Services Program destined mainly for women in a vulnerable position. In this program 80 of the beneficiaries are women who are the heads of their families. Community Services Program III was carried out in 1999 with two areas of action:

1) activities connected with social development - production and distribution of services and basic necessities; and 2) activities not traditionally performed by women: bricklaying, house painting, building carpentry, iron working, etc.

The Program FORMUJER is being carried out by Labour, Employment and Social Security Ministry, with technical and financial assistance from IDB/CINTERFOR/ILO. The intention of this program is to encourage the employment of women through actions aimed at improving the technical quality of their professional education and introducing the perspective of gender in institutes of professional education. There is a high degree of

private sector participation in this program through non-governmental women's organizations.

4. WID/Gender Projects

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Health					
PROMIN II	Ministry of Health	World Bank	1997-2000	NA	Assists the government of participating municipalities in six provinces to promote efficiency and service quality improvements in existing maternal, child health, nutrition and early childhood development programs.
National Program for Responsible Parenthood	Federal Ministries of Health and Social Development	Argentina	1999-cont.	NA	Encourage an ideal age for reproduction (between 20 and 35 years of age), birth spacing of no less than 2 years, and the avoidance of unwanted pregnancies.
Joint Actions for the multifactor reduction of non-transmissible diseases	National Directorate on Health	Argentina	1998-cont.	NA	The goals of this project include reducing the multiple factors involved in the incidence of non-transmissible diseases among the youth population and adults in general, with special emphasis on women.
Economic Activities					
Labour Emergency Program (PEL) - Community Development	Labour, Employment and Social Security Ministry with the participation of Federal Council women and the National Council for Women	Argentina	1999-cont.	NA	Program of temporary employment for unemployed men and women workers which assists with job training
Labour Emergency Program - Productive Employment	Labour, Employment and Social Security Ministry with the participation of Federal Council women and the National Council for Women	Argentina	2000-cont.	NA	Provision temporary employment and job training to unemployed men and women workers
Unity Program for Labour Mediation	Labour, Employment and Social Security Ministry with the participation of Federal Council women and the National Council for Women	Argentina	2000-cont.	NA	Matching labour supply and demand together in order to enhance mediation efforts in the labour market.
Program for Women	Secretariat of Production of small and medium scale industry.	OIT	2000-cont.	NA	Improvement of employment opportunities for low-income women, making it easier for them to acquire skills and knowledge necessary for different activities.

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Others					
Prohuerta Program	Secretariat of Social Policies of the Ministry of Social Development and Environment.	Argentina	1998-2000	NA	Improvement of food supply to poor rural and urban populations through self-production of food on a small scale (vegetable gardens and family, school and community or institutional farms).
Community Services Program III	Labour, Employment and Social Security Ministry with the participation of Federal Council women and the National Council for Women	Argentina	1998-cont.	NA	Support for vulnerable sectors of society (80% of its beneficiaries are women heads of families)
Program of Assistance to Vulnerable Groups (PAGV)	Secretariat of Senior Citizens and Social Action, of the Ministry of Social Development and Environment	International donation, External credit, Equivalent national participation	NA	NA	Contribution to diminishment of exposure to social risks and improvement of the quality of life of the most vulnerable sectors of the poor population of large urban areas (female heads of families, young people, old people and disabled people) and of native settlements in the country.
National Commission for Pension Assistance (CNPA)	Ministry of Social Development and Environment	Argentina	NA	NA	To implement pension assistance and special benefits and provision of social assistance to families without medical coverage.
Federal Women's Program	National Council for Women	Argentina and IDB	1998-cont.	NA	Institutional strengthening of Women's Issues Departments at national, provincial and municipal levels.
ENLACE Project	Under secretariat of Women of the Foreign Ministry	UNIFEM	1999-2000	NA	Information network that intends to fill the information needs of official and private entities, both national and international, connected with the subject of gender.
Programas Nosotras (Our Programs)	Secretariat of Senior Citizens and Social Action, of the Ministry of Social Development and Environment	Argentina	NA	NA	Training of socially vulnerable/poor women who are the breadwinners for their families to achieve better qualification for employment and to encourage their participation in urban and rural community activities.

5. WID/Gender Information Sources

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

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
International Organization	CEPAL (Comisión económica para América latina y el Caribe/ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean)	The Buenos Aires office was opened in 1973. It carries out investigative and Technical Cooperation activities. It organizes preparatory regional meetings prior to world conferences on women.	It publishes reports on socio-economic investigations and gender matters. It has published a study on the legal status of women in various Latin American countries.	Paraguay 1178 - Piso 2 (1057), Casilla de Correo 4191 (1000) Buenos Aires, Argentina.
	UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization/ Organización para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura de las Naciones Unidas)	In Argentina it carries out remote education projects, professional training and it supports the Commission for Environment and Human Development of the National Senate.	It drew up several status reports on educational and cultural topics. It has carried out a female illiteracy study in Chile.	Callao 1134 Piso 1° (1023) Capital Federal - Argentina 813-4622/0842 / 811-3958 in:uhbue@unesco.org
	PAHO (Panamerican Health Organization/ Organización Panamericana de la Salud)	The Pan-American Health Organization opened its office in Argentina in 1952 as Office for Zone VI covering Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. It has a specialized center, the Pan-American Institute of Food Protection and Zoonosis and it carries out investigative work and draws up follow-up reports on women's health and family violence.	It compiles regional statistics, reports on specific matters, and regular status reports.	Marcelo T. de Alvear 684 Piso 4° (1395) Capital Federal - Argentina 5411-4 312-5301 – Fax: 311- 9151
	UNHCR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees/ Alto Comisariado de las Naciones Unidas Para los Refugiados)	It provides international legal protection to refugees	It draws up reports on legal status, human rights and female migration, as well as reports on the status of refugees.	Córdoba 950 Pisos 13 y 14 - (1054) - Capital Federal – Argentina. 5411- 393-7076 (líneas rotativas) 5411-4393-7062 buenosai@oit.org.ar
	UNICEF (United Nations Children Fund/ Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia)	Its main lines of cooperation are aimed at status analysis for boys and girls, development of social policies, children's rights, vaccinations, health and welfare for women and children, basic integrated services, communication and social movements.	It produces reports on specific investigations, particularly on maternal/infantile health, adolescent pregnancy and women's and girls' health matters.	Maipú 942 Piso 14 (1340) Ciudad de Buenos Aires– Argentina 5411-4312-0123 /5411-4313-1316 arga@unicef.org.ar
	Research Institute	Women's Studies Chair, Faculty of Psychology, University of Buenos Aires	Study on women's situation in Argentina	Report on Violence against Women (1994)
Population Studies Center		Publish of bulletin and books on women's topics	“Sidema” bulletin presenting summaries on women's topics	Corrientes 2817 7° “A” (C.P.1193).Capital ederal. Tel:(541)961-0309 Fax:(541)961-2268

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
Government Organization	National Council for Women President: Dr. Carmen Storani/ Director of Technical Training and Economy: Lic. Susana Sanz	It develops the Federal Plan for Women, it coordinates the Federal Council, and carries out various activities aimed at strengthening provincial women's affairs departments and other women's entities.	It publishes a monthly "Women's Newsletter", and various publications on specific matters related to women's issues. It runs a women's documentation and statistical information center.	Paseo Colón 275 5° piso. Capital Federal. 5411-4345-7385/6 www.cnm.gov.ar
	Women's Bureau, Argentine Foreign Ministry Director of Women's Affairs: Lic. María Inés Suarez de Collarte	It proposes and implements policies and actions related to the social standing of women in foreign policy matters. It coordinates foreign and international meetings on the social standing of women, and carries out a variety of special studies.	It possesses statistical information and information on programs to assist women.	Esmeralda 1212. 8to. piso. Capital Federal. T.E.: (5411)4819-7000. int. 7682. www.mujer.gov.ar mujer@mrecic.gov.ar
	National Women's Bureau, Government of the City of Buenos Aires Director: Lic. María Elena Barbagelata	It assists women residing in the City of Buenos Aires in matters relating to Family Violence, Health, Rights, Employment and other subjects.	It has reports on the profiles of the population benefiting from the services which it provides.	Carlos Pelegrini 211 7° piso. Capital Federal. Te: (541) 323-8000. int.4008. dgmuja@buenosaires.gov.ar www.buenosaires.gov.ar
	Office of socio-Demographic Statistics, National Statistics and Census Bureau Director: Lic. Alicia Maguid	It collects information on problems in various socio-demographic areas; included economics and social situation of women.	It produces annual reports on sociodemographic information. It publishes special studies on women's position in society.	Av. Presidente Julio A. Roca 609 (1067). Capital Federal. Tel:(541)349-9230/349-9204
	National Institute of Statistics and Census, Permanent Home Survey Department Lic. Camila Morano (Sociologist)	It specializes in Women and Work Issues. This area carries out frequent follow-ups on the Argentina work situation. Morano is in charge of information processing on Women.	It wrote several Reports on economics activities and employment with special attention on women situation.	Av. Presidente Julio A. Roca 609 (1067). Capital Federal. T.e.:(541)349-9230/349-9204.
	National Education Ministry, Institute for Development of Quality in Education (IDECE) Directors: Lic. Alejandro Vera and Lic. Juan Cruz Perucia.	It monitors quality and educational output at the various levels of teaching. It carries out investigative work and distributes information, and compiles statistics on enrollment of students of both sexes.	It regularly publishes material on enrollment of students at initial, middle and tertiary level. Reports and publication on special studies.	Paraguay 1657. 1er. piso. Capital Federal. 41291000. int. 1420. www.idece.gov.ar
	Office of Agricultural Development, Ministry of Economy Lic. Mira Diaz	It heads the Country Woman program devoted to strengthening the standing of rural women and training them. It coordinates the National Network of Techniques that works with rural women.	It is currently producing an up-to-date report on the status of rural women. Reports on Program results.	Paseo Colón 982 3° piso. Ciudad de Buenos Aires. 5411-4349-2185/2673/65.
	National Office of Human Rights and Women, Argentine Chancellery		"National Report on Women's Social Situation in Argentina" "Report of preparatory regional meeting for Beijing"	Reconquista 1088. 7°piso. Capital Federal. Tel:313-4347

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
Government Organization (Continued)	Industry, Commerce and Mining Department		Program Reports and Bulletin	Paseo Colón 185. 4° piso. Capital Federal. Tel:(541)349-5320 Fax:(541)349-5324
	Department of Community health, Ministry of National Health and Social Work Dr. Dora Vilar de Sarachaga		Publications on mother and children topics	Av. 9 de Julio 1925. PISO 11. Capital Federal. Tel/Fax:(541)379-9030/379-9000 int.4854. E-mail:mat.inf@sal.gov.ar
	Department of National Health Statistics, Ministry of National Health and Social Work		Annual publication on statistics on mortality and morbidity	Av. 9 de Julio 1925. Piso 6°. Capital Federal. Tel:381-2015/381-8911/49 int.386/370
NGO	Organization Argentine Association of Women with Judicial Careers. President: Ethel Susana Diaz	It is a branch of the Federation Internationale des Femmes des Carrières Juridiques, an organization with consultancy status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, UNICEF, UNESCO and FAO. It worked for passage of the Divorce Law, Quotas Law and for reform of the Penal Code.	It carries out various studies and investigations. It has published a report on the status of women in Latin America.	Av. Santa Fé 3435. Ciudad de Buenos Aires. 5411-4825-8258/ 54221421-7712.
	Association of Business and Professional Women President: Lidia Badino	It works to strengthen the contribution of businesswomen to the development of production, business and services. It carries out supportive action and technical training, and seeks to foster exchange of national and international experience.	It publishes a two-monthly newsletter on internal projects and produces reports on proposals concerning specific areas.	Vedia 2387. 3°/2°. Ciudad de Buenos Aires. 54114702-1506/4749-1351/ 5411-4749-1351
	Catholic Women Defending the Right of Choice, Regional Office for Latin America Coordinator: Marta Alanís	It maintains that sexual and reproductive rights of persons be considered human rights. It carries out training, investigative and promotional activities.	It publishes investigations, literature and information on its projects and activities.	Sucre 26. Ciudad de Córdoba, Provincia de Córdoba. 5411-351-4280/618.
	Proposal Foundation President: Marisu Devoto	It works on gender training projects. It assists women who are the victims of family violence.	It has a newsletter and publishes specific reports on various subjects relating to women.	Av. Hipólito Yrigoyen 7837. 10° "A". Banfield. Provincia de Buenos Aires. 5411-4242-4050/9895
	Institute of Judicial and Social Studies for Women Coordinator: Susana Moncalivillo	It carries out awareness and training activities on female affairs addressed to women.	It publishes a newsletter and has published guides to rights, worksheets, and has carried out media campaigns.	Balcarce 357. Rosario. Provincia de Santa Fe. 54341-4402/369.
	Promotion of Rural Women Coordinator: María E. Diaz	It fosters integral development of low income groups of women in the Northwest Region. It provides training and technical assistance for agricultural activities.	It has produced investigative reports and has carried out specific studies in this area.	Tte. Gral Perón 2250. 6 "G". Ciudad de Buenos Aires. 5411-4954-3604.

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
NGO (Continued)	National Network for the Health of Women Coordinator: Aida Remesar	It carries out workshops and meetings devoted to discussing and producing recommendations connected with various aspects of women's health.	It has produced various types of report on women's health problems and on the results of meetings and workshops on the subject.	Casilla de Correo 85. Haedo. Provincia de Buenos Aires. 5411-4372-2763/4443-2888.
	ADEUEM (University Specialist Association of Women's Studies)			Coronel Díaz 1649 PB.B.(1425).Capital Federal.Tel:(541)822-0301/983-9877/583-5830Fax:(541)822-2544/901-7625
	FEIM (Women's Studies and Investigation Foundation)		"Coinsida" magazine dealing with AIDS related issues	Paraná 135. 3° 13. (1017). Capital Federal. Tel/Fax: (541)372-2763
	Alicia Moreau de Justo Foundation	Studies on Family Violence		Pasaje del Progreso 948 bis. (C.P.1424). Capital Federal. Tel:(541) 924-2660
	Women's Permanent Workshop/ Taller Permanente de la Mujer	Studies on reproductive health	"Informe de Prensa" Periodical report on female issues	Luis Saenz Peña 1089. (C.P.1110). Capital Federal. Tel:(541)304-3693 Fax:(541)954-3892
	Women's Place/ Lugar de Mujer Lic. Lucrecia Oller	publish of materials on training to confront violence against women		Corrientes 2621. 8° piso. (C.P.1046) Capital Federal. Tel:(541)962-9640
	Women' Studies Center/ Centro de Estudios de la Mujer-CEM	publish of documents and reports related women and education		Santa Fe 5380 7° "E". Capital Federal. Tel:(541)772-5837
Others	Confederation of Educational Workers of the Argentine Republic (CETERA) Commission of Working Women Secretary General: Marta D. Maffei. Director of the Working Women Commission: Carolina Abrales	The commission works within CETERA to define gender work within the union and to foster the participation of women in executive positions and positions of decision making for union policies.	It produces documents on specific subjects, and newsletters on its activities.	Rivadavia 3623. Ciudad de Buenos Aires. 5411-4865-0347/3588.
	National Center of Community Organizations (CENOC)			Tte. Gral. Peron 524. PB. (1038). Capital Federal. Tel/Fax:(541)334-3957/3962 e-mail:info@cenoc.gov.ar
	National Educational Information Net			Paraguay 1657. piso 2. Capital Federal. (1062) Tel:(541)811-2812
	Argentine Housewives' Union			San Jose 546. Capital Federal. (C.P.1076). Tel:(541)381-3679

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

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Health and Medicine			
Mortalidad Materna. Problemas de salud y derechos humanos (Maternal Death. Health and human rights problems), Technical Notes N° 1	MSAS (Ministry of Health) and CNM	2000	National Council of Women
La salud de las madres, los niños y las niñas: una apuesta a la vida (The health of mothers and children: a wager on life)	Ministry of Health	2000	MSAS
Aspectos legales para la atención de salud de adolescentes y jóvenes (Legal considerations in health care for adolescents and young people)	Provincial Office of Regional Health Systems	1999	Ministry of Health
Programa de Procreación Responsable (Responsible Parenthood Program)	Ministry of Health	1999	Ministry of Health
Leyes de salud reproductiva. ¿Por qué y para qué? (Reproductive health laws. Why and for what?), Technical Notes N°2	MSAS (Ministry of Health) and CNM	2001	National Council of Women
La Mujer y la Violencia en la República Argentina (Women and Violence in the Argentine Republic)	National Council for Women	2001	INDEC
Violencia contra las mujeres y políticas públicas. Tendiendo un puente entre la teoría y la práctica (Violence against women and public policies. Building bridges between theory and practice)	Women Center of Vicente Lopez (Centro de la Mujer de Vicente López)	2000	Women Center of Vicente Lopez (Centro de la Mujer de Vicente López)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries			
Desarrollo Rural con enfoque de género. La experiencia del Proyecto 'Mujer Campesina' (Rural Development with emphasis on gender. Experience gained from 'Country Woman' Project)	Agricultural Development Office SAGPyA	1997	Agricultural Development Office SAGPyA
La mujer rural y la perspectiva del género en el PROINDER. Programa de alivio a la pobreza e iniciativas rurales (Rural women and the gender perspective in PROINDER. Program to alleviate poverty, and rural initiative)	Agricultural Planning and Development Office. Secretariat of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food		Agricultural Planning and Development Office, Secretariat of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Argentina: Rural Reproductive Health	World Bank	2001	Agricultural Planning and Development Office, Secretariat of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Economic Activities			
Mujeres en el mercado laboral en Argentina (Women in the Argentine Labor Market)	Undersecretariat of Women. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1999	Undersecretariat of Women, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Gender and quality of the employment: health workers in Argentina	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	2001	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Social/Gender Analysis			
Situación de las Mujeres en Argentina (Situation of Women in Argentina), Social Analysis Series 1	INDEC-UNICEF	2000	INDEC
Mujeres de los 90 (Women of the '90s), Vol. 1	Centro Municipal de la Mujer. Vicente Lopez. (Women Center of Vicente López)	1997	Women Center of Vicente Lopez (Centro de la Mujer de Vicente López)
Mujer y Justicia. El caso argentino (Women and Justice. The case of Argentina)	World Bank	2000	Women Center of Vicente Lopez (Centro de la Mujer de Vicente López)

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Mujeres en Argentina. Estado de situación a cinco años de Beijing (Women in Argentina. Status report five years after Beijing)	Undersecretariat of Women, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1999	Undersecretariat of Women, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Unidas (United): Directorate of Women's Organizations	Undersecretariat of Women, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PNUD	1999	Undersecretariat of Women, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Condiciones de vida y grupos de riesgo: Madres adolescentes (Living conditions and risk groups)	Siempre. System of Information, Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Program	2000	Secretariat of Senior Citizens and Social Action of the Ministry of Social Development and Environment
Others			
Situación y Evolución Social (Situation and Social Evolution) Synthesis N° 4. 1998. Volumes 1 and 2	INDEC	2000	INDEC
Informe de Prensa. Encuesta Permanente de Hogares, Gran Buenos Aires, 1999 (Press Report, Permanent Home Survey, Greater Buenos Aires, 1999)	INDEC	1999	INDEC
Anuario Estadístico de la República Argentina (Statistical Annual of the Argentine Republic) Vol. 16. 2000	INDEC	2000	INDEC
Anuario de educación de la República Argentina (Education Annual of the Argentine Republic) 1999	Ministry of Education	2000	Ministry of Education

6. References

JICA, 1998, Argentina: Country WID Profile, JICA

UNDP, 2001, Human Development Report 2001, Oxford University Press

UNICEF, 2000, The State of the World Children 2001, UNICEF

World Bank, 2001, World Development Indicators2001, World Bank

◆Contracted consultants & interviewed people

Contracted consultants

Name	Position/Address
Roxana YNOUB	Guemes 729, Acassuso, Provincia de Buenos Aires Argentina

Interviewed people

Information was not available

7. Definitions

<Technical Terms>

Gender

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

Informal sector

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

WID (Women in Development)

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

Reproductive health/rights

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

National machinery

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

Empowerment

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

Affirmative action

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

Access and control

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

Reproductive activity

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

<Indicators>

Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

Gini index

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

Percentage of Women's Income

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

Total fertility rate

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

Under-one mortality rate

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

Under-five mortality rate

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

Maternal mortality rate

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

Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel

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

Percentage of infants with low birth weight

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

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate

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

Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school

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