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*Dominican Republic:  
Country WID Profile*

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Planning Department  
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# Country WID Profile (Donimica)

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## Abbreviation

ADOPLAFAM	Asociación Dominicana de Planificación Familia
ADOPEM	Asociación Dominicana de para el Desarrollo de la Mujer
BCG	Bacille Bille de Calmette et Guérin
BID	Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
CONAPOFA	Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia
CONAMUCA	Confederación National De Mujeres Campesinas
CDD	Centro Dominicano de Desarrollo
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
DGPM	Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer
DRPSEA	Departamento de Recursos Pesqueros de la Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura
EDUC-MUJER	Departamento de Educación para la Promoción de la Mujer
ENDESA	Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization, UN
FNUAP	Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas
GAD	Gender and Development
GDP	Gross (Values of) Domestic Product
GTZ	Agencia Alemana de Cooperación Internacional
HELVETAS	Agencia Suiza para la Cooperación Internacional
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
IAD	Instituto Agrario Dominicano
IUD	Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Devices
IDDI	Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral
IDF	International Development Fund
IDECOOP	Instituto de Desarrollo y Crédito Cooperativo
INTEC	Instituto de Tecnológico de Santo Domingo
INSTRAW	Instituto Internacional de las Naciones Unidas de Investigación y Capacitación para la Promoción de la Mujer
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
MUDE	Mujeres en Desarrollo
OPS	Organización Panamericana de la Salud
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
ONAPLAN	Oficina Nacional de Planificación
PNUD	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
PANSIDA	Plan de Acción Mujer y Sida
PROFAMILIA	Asociación Pro-bienestar de la Familia
PROMUS	Promoción de la Mujer del Sur

SEEC	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura
SESPAS	Secretaría de Estado de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social
SEA	Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	The United States Agency for International Development
WID	Women in Development
WB	World Bank



# 1. Basic Profile

## 1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Socio-Economic Profile						Ref.
Economic Indicators	GNP/Capita	Growth rate of real GDP		Inflation Rate	Gini coefficient*	
	US\$1,460	3.9%(90-95)		4.0%	0.505	1)
Public Sector('97-'98)	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others	
Expenditure to sectors	1.17%	15.5%	NA	6.5%	NA	3)
Population(1996)	Total	% of urban population		Population growth rate('90-'95)		
	Total	7.82million		65.0%		1)
	Women	4million		NA		
Industry/GDP	Agriculture	Industry(Manufacture/Industry)		Service		
	15%	22%(15%)		6.1%		1)
Proportion of workers('90)	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Aid/GNP		
	Total	38%	16%	53%		1)
	Women	6%	14%	80%		1)
Labour Indicators	Total No.	Unemployment R.	Minimum wage	Women/Total*		
	Total	3million	9.6%	160USS		3)4)
	Women	35%	26.5%	NA		3)4)
Decision-making	Women/Total			Women/Total(1991年)		
	Member of parliament	10.00%			Managers	2)
	Ministries(1995)	3.0%			Technicians	2)
	Deputy ministries('95)	16.0%				2)
Law for women		Details				
	Labour Law for Pregnant and Working Women	protection of the rights of the pregnant women				3)
	Revision of Election Law	25% of quota for women's candidates				2)
	Revision of Agriculture Land	to guarantee the rights of registering land for women and child				2)
Ratification and signature of international law for women				Ratification	Year	
	CEDAW			Yes	NA	3)
Policy of WID						
	New Principle of National Policy	Prohibition of Marginalization of Specific Social Group				3)
Governmental organization of WID						
	National Machinery	Direccion General de Promotion de la Mujer				3)
		NA				3)

### References

- 1) World Bank, World Development Report 1997, 1997
- 2) UNDP, Human Development Report 1997, 1997
- 3) Cecilia, Corporan et al, Country Profiles Study on Women in Development in the Dominican Republic, 1998
- 4) Giselle J. Scanlon M.D, 1995
- 5) Kokusai Josei Chii Kyoukai, Kokusai Josei No.10, 1996

\*Refer to 7. Definitions (P.25)

## 1-2 Health Profile

Health Profile					Ref.
Life expectancy(1996)	Male 68.3 Female 72.4	Population growth rate	1.9%(90-'95)		3)
Expansion of health service	Doctor 8.5/0.01 million	Nurse and Midwife	15.3/0.01 million		3)
Government expenditure to health (% of GDP '90)	8.2%				1)
Infant mortality rate(per1,000)*		% of the vaccinated	1-year-old children		
Total	37(1996)	BCG('90-'95)	88%		4)
Female	NA	DPT('90-'95)	87%		4)
Under-5 mortality rate(per1,000)*		Polio('90-'95)	88%		4)
Total	47(1996)	Measles('90-'95)	100%		4)
Family planning	Contraceptive rate('90-'97)	56%	Total fertility rate(1993)*	2.9	3)4)
Births attendance rate*	96%		Age at first marriage	20.5	3)4)
Maternal anemia rate*	NA	% of infants with low birth weight	12.40%('90-'94)		3)4)
Maternal mortality rate	300 persons per 0.01million				3)4)
Nutrition		Oral rehydration therapy use rate	31%		4)
Iodine deficiency	households consuming iodized salt NA	Malnutrition	10%		2)4)
Community health service('90-'96)					
Access to safe water	urban 97 % rural 95 %	Access to adequate sanitation	urban 80 % rural 85%		4)
HIV/AIDS	HIV infected	AIDS cases			
Statistics(1995)	4.9 per 0.1million	NA			1)

## 1-3 Education Profile

Education Profile					Ref.
Education system	Primary education(8 year)				5)
Public expenditure on education		13.2%(1995)			5)
% of GNP(1995)	1.9%				5)
Illiteracy rate(1995)	Total 19.9%, Male 18.0%, Women17.8%				3)
by region	NA				
Primary education('93-'97)	Net enrollment ratio	Female Education Rate in Higher Educati			
Male	79%	Eudcation	NA		3)4)
Female	83%	Humanities	NA		3)4)
Secondary education('93)	Net enrollment ratio*	Law and Social Sciences	NA		3)4)
Male	34%	Natural Sciences	NA		3)4)
Female	47%	Medical Sciences	NA		3)4)
Higher education('93)	Enrollment ratio				
Total	NA				3)4)
Female	NA				3)4)

### References

- 1)UNDP,Human Development Report1997,1997
- 2)World Bank,World Development Report1997,1997
- 3)Cecilia,Corporan et al, Country Profiles Study on Women in Development in the Donlmican Republic,1998
- 4)UNICEF,The State of the World's Children,1998
- 5)UNESCO,World Education Report1998, UNICEF Publishing

\*Refer to 7. Definitions (p.25)

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

### 2-1 General Situation of Women

#### General Situation of Women

-The law was passed in 1997, which prescribes that women should make up more than 25% of candidates of national diets and municipalities election. Participation in decision-making at all level are promoted than before.

-Due to the limited access to health, education and credit, rural women's activities are much more limited than that of men.

-Unemployment rate is male 9.6%, female 26.5%.

-Female enrollment ratio of primary and secondary education is higher than that of male. Due to the gender bias, female get job which offer lower wage.

-Maternity mortality rate is 300 persons per 0.1 million. The children whom adolescent girl give birth to, show the higher tendency of low birth rate.

GNP per capita is US\$ 1460, and real GDP growth rate(1990-1995) is 3.9%(World Bank,1997). However, gini coefficient is 0.505, showing large income disparity (World Bank,1997). Due to the high population density and the lots of mountainous area, the arable land is limited. Land holder who account for 12% of total agriculture population own 77% of the national land(Kokusai Kyouryoku Suishinkyokai, 1996).

In the Dominican Republic, agriculture population share the half of labour population, agriculture products share the half of total export. Cash income of 59 % of agriculture population is less than 75US\$ (Cecilia et al,1998). 54% of households in rural area are not electrified yet. 74% of rural household use coal and wood(Cecilia et al,1998). Due to the limited health and education service and access to the loaning, opportunity of activities of rural women is limited. Labour remuneration of agricultural women are negligible. Male unemployment rate is 9.6%, female 26.5%(ONAPLAN,Cecilia et al,1998). Unemployment rate of rural women (the range of age 20 to 24) is higher than that of male 8.3% (Cecilia et al,1998).

Urban population is 65%. Santo Domingo suffers from population concentration(World Bank,1997). In general, eastern region has richer soil for active agricultural activities than other regions, and higher income level. The south and western border regions have poor dry area, and the level of living standard is lower. 0.4- 0.5 million Haiti people reside in Dominica Republic. In Dominican society, they are engaged in seasonal labour and construction site (Kokusai Kyouryoku Suishinkyokai, 1996).

Poverty rate<sup>1</sup> is urban 30.4%, rural 48.1%(ONAPLAN, Cecilia et al,1998). Male poverty rate is 36.1%, whereas female 37.3% (ONAPLAN,Cecilia et al,1998). Unemployment rate is male 9.6%, female 26.5% (ONAPLAN,Cecilia et al,1998). 65% of the working women have salary less than 80 US\$. 40.7% out of 0.28 million public servants are women.80% of them are working in urban area. Women in informal sector are engaged in small scale business such as beauty parlour, cafe, retailer shop, delicatessen. Most of informal sector depend on unpaid relative's job and family job or half-paid job. Women's wage in informal sector is below 106.67 US\$ which is less than legal minimum wage(private sector monthly average wage, 160 US\$ (Cecilia et al,1998).

The law was passed in 1997, which prescribes that women should make up more than 25% of candidates of national diets and municipalities election. Participation in decision-making at all level are promoted. But society is still male dominant, and the participation of decision-making is not widely promoted in the traditional setting(Cecilia et al,1998). Female discrimination occur even at the high administrative level. The more difficult the women face, the higher position they will get (Cecilia et al,1998).

<sup>1</sup> According to the description of Cecilia et al in 1998, the poverty definition follows the definition of Oficina Nacional de Planificación, and there is not specific definition.

The feature regarding household, is family-oriented. The extended family is dominant. However, one parent household shares 29.5% of total household (number of households in 1996). Female headed household share 25%. Income of them depends on the female's income. Therefore, it is regarded as poverty household (Cecilia,1998). The violence against women and rape are increasing. Some cases are not reported(Cecilia et al,1998).

Roman Catholic shares 90% of total population. There are minorities such as Protestant, Jewish. Public language is Spanish. In accordance with resort development, English is prevailing (Kokusai Kyouryoku Suishinkyokai,1996). Owing to the history of ethnic inflow to this country, there are minority languages. 75% of Murato (mixed with the whitened the black), 15% the white, 10% the black(Cecilia et al,1998).

## 2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

### Government Policy on WID/Gender

- Government undertook the policy, strategy formulation and programs related to land, education and health in the 1990s.
- There is a legislation amendment on women related law, such as laws related to violence against women, law for sex discrimination, pregnant women and working women.
- There is no specific WID budget. The National Machinery runs by a part of national budget.

#### [National Policy and Planning]

There is no WID related policy. However, government establishes the Principe de la Neuter Politic dell Gobierno in 1996 as a part of president and cabinet political platform. Equality, equity and efficiency are involved. Policy is addressed for the prohibition of specific social group and marginalization. Women's concern are referred as a part of democraticism. There is no specific budget on WID. The National Machinery runs by a part of national budget (Cecilia et al,1998).

As a policy of Dominican republics, government undertook the policy, strategy formulation and programmes as below.

- El Plan Decenal de Educación
- El Plan Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición
- Plan de Acción para la Reducción de la Mortalidad Materna
- Plan de Acción para el Avance de la Mujer
- Plan de Seguimiento a los Acuerdos de la Cumbre para la Infancia
- Proyecto Capacidad 21; de Seguimiento a los Acuerdos de la Cumbre para la Tierra

#### [Law Division]

Government amended the women related laws and regulations listed below(Cecilia et al,1998).

- law regarding the rights and responsibilities of AIDS patients
- law related to the commercialization of substitution of mother milk
- modification of labour code 855 which protect pregnant workers and working mothers
- elaboration and approval of the law which protects children and youth
- modification of the election law which stipulates that women represent not less than 25% of candidates of each political party in election of congress and municipality
- modification Agrarian Reform Law which places women and the family unit as integral parts of the agrarian reform
- modification of the Penal Code Law, a legislation regarding violence against women, discrimination and family abandonment

#### [Situation of Implementation and Subjects]

Action plan for maternity mortality rate reduction was drafted following the health law code which does not reflect real issues. Even after the labour law is reviewed, the reproductive health issue is not involved yet(Cecilia et al,1998).

In 1992, new labour law was made by new substantial protection of law. The new labour law is

applied only to formal sector and the protection of many women who are engaged in informal sector is not protected (Cecilia et al,1998).

## 2- 3 National Machinery

### Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer, DGPM

- DGPM organizes international conference and implement international treaty, and coordinate WID/Gender related programs with government organizations. DGPM also reviews and modifies the laws related with women.
- DGPM is operating by national budget.

#### [Background]

According to the law No. 17 in August 1982, for the purpose of integrating women into development process, Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer (DGPM) was established as a part of President Office. DGPM runs by national budget with 2.65 million US\$. It is funded by international organization such as FNUAP (UNFPA) and UNICEF.

#### [Main Activities]

DGPM are implementing the activities below for the purpose of enhancement of women's status.

- law amendment of women related law
- implementation of regulation of international treaty
- coordination of WID/Gender related programmes with government organizations

#### [Future Tasks]

The task to be taken ahead is listed below from the personnel involved for future activities (Cecilia et al,1998)

- protection of legal law for women
- economic activities for women's empowerment
- promotion of reproductive health related policy
- promotion of projects for female political participation

## 3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

### 3-1 Education

#### Education

- Net enrollment ratio of primary school is boy 79%, girl 83%. Repetition rate is 16% and dropout ratio is 10%.
- 0.2 million children can not go to school due to the shortage of classroom.
- Net enrollment ratio of lower secondary school is boy 34 %, girl 47%. Repetition rate is 32% and 33% dropout.
- As a result of literacy campaign, the illiterate rate of women (age range 15-24) decreased down to 5.9% in 1996.
- The female net enrollment ratio is higher than that of male in primary and lower secondary education. Due to the gender bias, women tend to get lower payment job.

#### [General Situation]

Dominican primary education is 8 years, lower secondary 4 years in principal. There is no specific WID budget. Education policy follows the comprehensive education plan which was set by central

government in 1997. It includes ten years plan(Plan Decenal) titled as Plan de Reforma de Educación. The policy prescribes to build the fair educational system for various social characteristics and gender. According to this policy, Departamento de Educación para la Promoción de la Mujer(EDUC-MUJER in the ministry of education and culture was established. EDUC-MUJER is making the action plan for equal education system. EDUC-MUJER develop the education materials by using non-discriminative terms with related organization(Cecilia et al, 1998).

#### [Educational Budget]

According to the item 197 of comprehensive education plan in 1997, the annual expenditure of public expenditure should be more than 16 %, which is at least 4 % of GDP(Cecilia et al,1998). However, educational budget on WID is not allocated (Cecilia et al,1998).

#### [Literacy Education]

Illiteracy population accounts for total 17.9%, male 18.0%, female 17.8%. As a result of adult literacy campaign which department of adult literacy promoted, female illiteracy rate in 1996(age range 15-24), decreasing down to 5.9% (Cecilia et al,1998). Facility of primary education is utilized for adult education at night time (Cecilia et al,1998).

#### [Primary • Secondary • Higher Education]

Female net enrollment ratio of primary and secondary education is higher than that of male. Net enrollment ratio of primary school is boy 79%, girl 83%. Repetition rate is 16% and dropout ratio is 10%. 0.2 million children cannot go to school due to the shortage of classroom. Net enrollment ratio of lower secondary school is boy 34 %, girl 47%. Repetition rate is 16% and dropout rate 33%. The female net enrollment ratio is higher than that of male in primary and lower secondary education. Female teacher ratio in 1998 is 67.5%. The teacher training includes gender sensitization (Cecilia et al,1998).

#### [Curriculum • Education System]

Textbook revision was done by educational personnel's and 35 new text book was made. The new text book are made and distributed to all regions with the cost of 116 million RD(Dominican peso) . The law 66-97(Law 66-97) emphasized that based on the Catholic values, Dominican educational system has to teach Catholic moral and ethics a part of formulation of intelligence. However, the law guarantee the rights of choosing moral, religion, education by the individual will. Therefore, private schools can do the education on their own in accordance with the individual philosophy, teaching method. Public schools, as national education organization, conduct religious education. There is a large impact on educational system by Catholic church (Cecilia et al,1998).

Ministry of education and culture incorporated cultural study and development into the subject of history and social education as a part of public education system to preserve Dominican cultural 'best attributes'(Cecilia et al,1998).

#### [Higher Technology/University Education]

Regarding the technical education for girls, the policy for expanding the job selection and opportunity of employment is emphasized. Specifically, the needs of non technical trades are pointed by NGO (Cecilia et al,1998).

#### [Impact by Structural Adjustment]

Unlike health, the curtailment of educational expenditure is not conducted. The ten year educational plan in accordance with the restructure and new economic policy, promote educational reform following new education law in 1997 (Cecilia et al,1998). New educational reform introduced selection of specific subjects in secondary education. For the purpose of improvement of school education so far which tended to focus on theory oriented. It aims to improve the labour improvement in Dominican Republics in the world-wide competition (Cecilia et al,1998).

### 3-2 Health

#### Health

-Birth attendance ratio is 96%('90-'97). Maternity mortality rate is 300 persons per 0.1 million, considered as high in terms of income level.  
-Rate of low birth is 12.4%, which is more often caused by adolescent women's delivery than adult women.  
-Major female disease is malnutrition, high blood pressure, heart disease, parasite and uterus infectious disease.  
-Family planning rate is 56% ('90-'97). 25% of adult women and 36.4% of adolescent women needs some contraceptive method.

#### [WID • Reproductive Related Policy and Budget]

There is no specific allocation on WID and gender related with national budget. For the purpose of decentralization and redress of intensive allocation for capita, health system is improved. Oficinas Provinciales de Salu are set under the supervision of ministry of health (Secretaría de Estado de Salud Pública) from 1997.

Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia (CONAPOFA) publishes some publication and research on population and distributes them for the dissemination of reproductive health (Cecilia et al, 1998). No specific law related to family planning • reproductive health. CONAPOFA set the normative guideline by services provided by rural clinic, subsector, and hospital (Cecilia et al, 1998).

#### [General Situation]

Expectancy at birth is 70.4 (Cecilia, 1998). Doctor per 0.01 million is 8.5 person. Nurse and midwife per 0.1 million is 15.3 person (Cecilia et al, 1998). Access to safe water is urban 97%, rural 95%, sanitation facilities are urban 85%, rural 85% (UNICEF, 1998). It shows high prevention rate.

#### [Nutrition/Mother and Child Health/Reproductive Health/Family Planning]

Birth attendance rate is 96%('90-'97). Maternity mortality rate is high in terms of income level (300 persons per 0.1 million). There are many unreported cases, therefore, the maternity mortality rate is not reflected by statistics in more rigid sense (Cecilia et al, 1998). The reason of the maternity mortality is toxemia 45.8%, complications caused by termination 19.4%, hemorrhages 11.1% etc. Action plan for reduction of maternity mortality rate (Plan de Acción para la Reducción de la Mortalidad Materna) has a objective to decrease the infant mortality rate. It pointed out the shortage of maternal care in the reproductive health (Cecilia et al, 1998). Major female diseases are malnutrition, high blood pressure, heart disease, parasitos, virginal infections. Among the female death reasons the uterus cancer is the highest (Cecilia et al, 1998).

Low birth rate is high 12.4%, which is more often caused by adolescent women's delivery than adult women. Infant mortality rate under 5 is 47 (1996), and infant mortality rate under 1 year old is 37 (Cecilia et al, 1998). Rate of immunization of one year child (90-95) is BCG 87.8%, DPT 87.1%, pollo 88.4%, measles 100% (Cecilia et al, 1998).

Family planning prevalence rate is 56%, and total fertility rate is 2.9. Population growth rate is 1.9% (UNICEF, 1998). Marriage age is 20.5. 41% conduct some contraceptive operation, pill 13%, traditional method 13%, 2% IUD. 25% of adult women and 36.4% of adolescence women needs some contraceptive method (Cecilia et al, 1998).

CONAPOFA are conducting the prevention of family planning and contraceptive prevalence, as well as the prevention of women's disease. CONAPOFA provides capacity building for family planning related personnel and guidance on medical prescription of necessary subjects. However, actual activities are conducted by NGO initiative (Cecilia et al, 1998). For example, the reproductive health and family plan

programs are implemented by USAID. NGOs are listed below (Cecilia et al,1998).

- Asociación Pro-bienestar de la Familia, PROFAMILIA
- Asociación Dominicana de Planificación Familiar, ADOPLAFAM
- Mujeres en Desarrollo, MUDE
- Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral, IDDI

Dominican women believe in traditional belief and taboos as well as Catholic belief. Projects on reproductive health has to consider the mass belief(Cecilia et al, 1998).

#### **[Health Activities related with Rural Women Organization]**

Most of the organizations which conduct activity related with female health in rural area are government organization. The activities of community based organization are listed below.

- discussion groups and educational activities such as family visits
- promotion of family planning
- first aid training
- individual and couples orientation about family planning
- dialogue with government agencies regarding the funding for community projects.

#### **[HIV/AIDS/STD]**

The HIV positive is 4.9 per 0.1 million (UNDP,1997). According to the STD control program(Programa de Control de las Enfermedades de Transmisión Sexual), as of April, 1997, one thirds are women, the number of the AIDS infectious are 3,717. The real number of the infectious are not reflected in public statistics(Cecilia et al,1998). AIDS and women's action plan(Plan de Acción Mujer y SIDA,PAMSIDA) includes the strategy of the prevention of STD and AIDS, and communication to change behavior(Comunicación para el Cambio de Comportamiento) (Cecilia et al,1998).

#### **[Impact by Structural Adjustment]**

Structural adjustment has reduced budget of health in the 1980s. As a result of it, women suffer from the impact both physically and mentally. Especially, the quality life of the poor and women are deteriorated (Cecilia et al,1998).



### 3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

#### Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

-Through the agrarian reform law women and family can inherit land.  
-54% of households are not electrified, 74% use coal or fuel for energy resource.  
-Due to the limited service of health, education and credit, opportunities of rural women's economic activities are limited.  
-The remuneration of labour for rural women are negligible, and the female unemployment rate (age range 20-24) is 63%, higher than that of male, 8.3%.

#### [General Situation]

12% of agricultural population own 77 % of arable land at the national level. (Kokusai Kyouryoku Suishin Kyoukai, 1996).

The agriculture population in Dominican Republics shares half of agriculture population and the agriculture products account for the half of total export. Inflow of population to Santo Domingo is increasing. Urban population is 65% (World Bank, 1997).

Unemployment rate is male 9.6%, female 26.5% (ONAPLAN, Cecilia et al, 1998). 65% of the working women have salary less than 80 US\$. 40.7% out of 0.28 million public servants are women. 80% of them are working in urban area. Women in informal sector are engaged in small scale business such as beauty parlour, cafe, retailer shop, delicatessen. Most of informal sector depend on unpaid relative's job and family job or half-paid job. Women's wage in informal sector is below 106.67 US\$ which is legal minimum wage (private sector monthly average wage 160 US\$ (Cecilia et al, 1998).

Due to the nature destruction, and shortage of infrastructure such as irrigation, road, the income in rural areas is limited. In general, eastern region has richer soil for active agricultural activities than other regions, and higher income level. The south and western border region has poor dry area, and the level of living standard is low. According to the MUDE-FNUAP, 59% of rural population earn less than 75 US\$ in 1996. Poverty rate is urban 30.4%, rural 48.1% (ONAPLAN, Cecilia et al, 1998). Male poverty rate is 36.4%, female 37.3% (ONAPLAN, Cecilia et al, 1998). 54% of households are not electrified, 74% use coal or fuel for energy resources.

Rural population is 1.77 million. 50.5% of rural population is female. Women are classified as the poorest of the poor. Due to the limited health and education service and credit, women's economic activities are limited. Health statistics (Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud, ENDESA) in 1996, the number of children whom rural women deliver is 4.1, higher than 2.8 in rural area. Only 10% of women registered land (Cecilia et al, 1998).

#### [Agriculture Policy and WID/Gender related Project]

According to the budget of ministry of agriculture, there is no allocation of rural women. In 1997, the programs below are implemented by ministry of agriculture and DGPM (Cecilia et al, 1998).

- Red Nacional de Apoyo al Desarrollo de la Mujer Rural
- Programa de Educación y Divulgación de la Nueva Ley de Reforma Agraria
- Programa de Mujeres Campesinas

Ministry of agriculture has rural organization department as the office of supporting women, which provides the support for production programme and the opportunity of technical training for women's organization. WID related production programme got 0.56 US\$ for 1998 budget year. Institute Agrarian Dominicano has women development division in the social development department, which provides grant aid equipment such as the sewing machine. Budget for activities in 1997 is 0.133 million US\$ (Cecilia et al, 1998).

#### [Agriculture Product Processing and Marketing]

65% of the labour of agriculture processing is male. Most of the women are engaged in job which is low wage and do not require technical job. According to MUDE-FNUAP, the female unemployment rate is 54.9%, 6 times of male unemployment rate (Cecilia et al, 1998).

Unemployment Rate by Gender and Age in Rural Area (unit: %)		
age	female	male
15-19	70.6	15.4
20-24	63.0	8.3

Resource: MUDE-FNUAP, Cecilia et al, 1998

#### [Land Ownership]

Modification of Agrarian reform law, women and family inherit the land (Cecilia, 1998). Before the revision, after the death of male, women cannot inherit or after divorce, male continues to own the land, which is disadvantageous to women. After the modification, women can register the land (Cecilia, 1998).

#### [Support for Entrepreneurship]

Technical support for women is not implemented to a full extent. The land ownership by women is limited. The risk to get legal credit is high. Females who get official credit share only 7 %. In 1992, International Development Fund (IDF) gives the fund for the female productive activities in the north-west region where the poverty rate is the highest. These funds provide through the agricultural bank. 100 women's groups began to have this since 1992. In recent years, the programme has been supported by Instituto de Desarrollo y Crédito Cooperativo (IDECOOP). The cooperatives support women, strengthened by conducting the programme of training, accountant etc (Cecilia et al, 1998).

#### [Agriculture Women Organization]

In rural area, there are 400 women's community organizations in rural zones such as federations and associations of rural women, councils for development cooperatives, church groups and center for mother. Within these organizations there are 3,000 country wide affiliates. (Cecilia et al, 1998). Target of activities by these women's organization is improvement of production level of economic activities. Organizations which is doing dissemination of rural women at national level is described below (Cecilia et al, 1998).

- CONAMUCA (Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas)
- PROMUS (Promoción de la Mujer del Sur)

#### [Fisheries]

There are no legal restrictions regarding the participation of women in the fishing industry. However, socio-cultural restrictions do exist that fishing is considered as men's work. Fishing related programmes are conducted by Departamento de Recursos Pesqueros de la Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura (DRPSEA). By the technical support of GTZ, PROPESCAR SUR project is being implemented in Barahona province by ministry of agriculture of Dominican government. At present, ministry of agriculture continue to implement the project, which provides the technical training of quality control, accounting and product processing with gender considerations (Cecilia et al, 1998).

### 3-4 Economic Activities

Economic Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In mining and industry sector, specific WID budget is not allocated.</li> <li>- Gender bias and male dominant thinking remains in the labour market.</li> <li>- Male unemployment rate accounts for 9.6, female rate 26.5%. 65% of working women get less than 80</li> </ul>

US\$ as monthly income.

-In 1992, a new Labor Law Code ensures substantial protections for women workers that women cannot be terminated because of pregnancy, and have legal protection up until six months of age. women are given three months paid leave after giving birth. During the child's first year, women are given a half-day paid leave per week for medical visits.

#### [Employment Situation]

40.7% out of 0.28 million public servants are women. 80% of them are working in urban area. Women in informal sector are engaged in small scale business such as beauty parlor, cafe, retailer shop, delicatessen. Most of informal sector depend on unpaid relative's job and family job or half-paid job. Women's wage in informal sector is below 106.67 US\$ which is legal minimum wage (private sector monthly average wage 160 US\$ (Cecilia et al, 1998). Men unemployment is 9.6%, female unemployment 26.5% (ONAPLAN, Cecilia et al, 1998). Out of working women, 65% have monthly salary of less than 80 US\$ (Cecilia et al, 1998).

#### [Vocational Training]

Women who take vocational education are increasing. The subjects are, however, limited to the traditional field, such as dressmaking, cooking, and nursing. The number of vocational school and polytechnic shares 33 % in non-traditional trades. 22% of female students take courses in electronics, technical engineering and carpenter (Cecilia et al, 1998). Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC) started business training program two years ago. In 1997, 1239 persons took course, 55% out of which are female. However, most of villages have household economics, which induces to gender role of division (Cecilia et al, 1998).

#### [Micro - Entrepreneurship Development]

Only 4 out of the 17 NGO's which offer financial services are organization for women. The largest ones are Asociación Dominicana para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (ADOPEM) and MUDE. They offer loan for men and women. However, as a result of it, women borrow much of it. CDD (Centro Dominicano de Desarrollo) provide 77% of loan for lower income women who own their business (Cecilia et al, 1998). But as of 1998, 80% of women entrepreneur did not have any loan. Many women are not positive towards having loan, because they can not reimburse it (Cecilia et al, 1998).

#### [Support for Working Women]

Daycare services for working women practically do not exist. There only exists 7 public day care centers and 5 home schools under the direction of the Secretary of Public Health. There are 3190 pre-schools under the direction of the secretary of Education and Culture. In 1992, a new labour laws was established to ensure the substantial protection of working women (Cecilia et al, 1998).

- Women workers have the same rights as men worker
- Women cannot be terminated because of pregnancy, and have legal protection
- Women are given three months paid leave after giving birth
- During the child's first year, women are given a half-day paid leave per week for medical visits.
- Medical coverage during pregnancy
- During the children's first year women have the rights to three 20 minute breaks per work shifts to breast-feeding
- Women have the rights to use their accumulated vacation days immediately after giving birth

#### 4. WID/Gender Projects by Other Donors

Title	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Content
<General>				
Execution of the Beijing Platform	Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer (DGPM)	FNUAP	1997-2001	Promotion and development
	Oficina Nacional de Planificación (ONAPLAN)	BID		Reduction of the incidence of family violence against women
	Centro de Asesoría Legal (CENSEL)	Agencia de Cooperación Española		Legal assistance for women
	Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)			Plan for equal opportunities for women of the town councils
Women's rights and the social movement	Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer (DGPM)	UNICEF	1997-2001	Help the legal system for the benefit of women
Develop bulletin	Coordinadora de ONG'S del Area de la Mujer	HELVETAS	1998	Sharing of information between NGO's working in WID
Labor rights	Equipo de Mujeres Trabajadoras "Las Zoneras"	Plan Agua	1998-2000	Instruction for women with regards to the labor code
<Education>				
Filling of reports	Mujeres para el Bienestar (MUPABI)	HELVETAS	1998	Training of women in reporting of problems at the local level
Women's empowerment, gender perspective training	Centro de Planificación y Acción Ecuménica (CEPAE)	Christian Aid, IICO, EZE	1999-2002	Education, Income generation and development of local empowerment for women
<Health>				
Technical cooperation	SESPAS/ DGPM	OPS	Annual	Reproductive health, health policy
Reproductive health	Secretaría de Estado de Salud Pública	FNUAP	1997-2002	Aids and uterine cancer prevention

	y Asistencia Social (SESPAS)			
Reproductive health	Direcciones Provinciales de la SESPAS	United Nations Development Fund	1996-2000	Adolescents, pregnancy, cancer, STD prevention
Technical Assistance for the Gathering of Statistical Data	SESPAS	INSTRAW		Gathering of statistical data, use of satellites
Reproductive health	MUDE, ADOPLAFAM, PROFAMILIA, INSALUD	Development Associates	1993-2000	Family planning, cancer, STD's and AIDS
SIDA (AIDS)	MUDE, ADOPLAFAM, CASCO, MOSTHA, ASA, CEPROSH, COIN, Grupo de Apoyo Clara, REDOVIII+, MODEMU, Propuesta de Apoyo a la Vida and others	Acción SIDA/AID	1996-2000	AIDS prevention
Women's health	Coordinadora de Animación Sociocultural (CASCO)	AID, MISEREOR, BILANCE	1996-2001	Sexual health, AIDS prevention and control
Struggle against domestic violence	Centro de Apoyo Aquelarte	HELVETAS and others	1998	Psychological care for abused women
<Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining and Industry>				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	ENDA Caribe	CID, AID, PPM	1997-1999	Training for women in agroforestry and domestic production
<Economic Activities>				
Institutional development, financing of small scale sustainable projects	CE-MUJER	HELVETAS GTZ, OXFAM, IICO, VETERNON, INTERNON	1997-2002	Contribute to WID at urban and rural areas

## 5. WID/Gender Information Sources

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

#### [International Agency]

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura. Minerva Vincent, Director of Curriculum Transformation	Curriculum reform	Tel. 688-9700 FAX 682-0788
Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura. Ana Roselia Santos, Department EDUC-MUJER	Gender and formal education	Tel. 688-9700
Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura. Miriam Camilio, Department of Adult Education	Programs and policies for adult education	Tel. 688-9700
Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura. Roberto Jiménez, Asistent Director of Planning and Statistics	Education planning and statistical studies	Tel. 688-9700

#### [Governmental Organization]

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
Centro de Estudios del Género. Denise Paiewonski	Post-graduate gender studies	Tel. 567-9271 FAX 566-3200
Centro de Estudios Demográfica (CESDEM). Carmen Julia Gómez	Gender inequality and demographic investigations	FAX 549-6003

#### [NGO]

名称	Main Activities	Contact Address
Alfalit Dominicana. Betania Figueroa	Community leadership training	Tel. 687-8371 FAX 687-4247
Asociación Dominicana para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (ADOPEM). Mercedes Canalda	Small business management training and loans	Tel. 563-3939 227-2546 FAX 547-2922
Tú, Mujer. Cristina Sánchez, Executive Director	Literacy, credit services, Human rights, legal rights, gender studies and community organization	Tel. 532-5828 FAX 532-5828
Mujeres en Desarrollo (MUDE) Rosa Rita Alvarez, Executive Director	Maternal health, financing of training projects, education, democracy, environment	Tel. 685-8111 FAX 686-6360
PROFAMILIA. Magalis Caram, Executive Director	Sexual and reproductive health, gender perspective	Tel. 689-0141 FAX 686-6360
Centro de Orientación e Investigación Integral (COIN)	AIDS-STD prevention	Tel. 681-1515 FAX 681-4827
Colectivo Mujer y Salud. Fermina García	Health issues in the small business sector	Tel. 682-3128
Centro Dominicano de Estudios de la Educación. Fátima Lorenzo	Education and organization of women	Tel. 682-3302 FAX 686-8727

Centro de Asesoría Legal para la Mujer (CENSEL)	Legal assistance for women	FAX 687-0098
Promoción de la Mujer del Sur (PROMUS)	Gender education, productive project assistance	Tel. 524-2728 FAX 524-3700
Coordinadora de ONGs del Area de la Mujer. Lucitania Martínez	Public policy coordination and gender	Tel. 682-9844
Casa por la Identidad de la Mujer Negra	Women and racism	Tel. 686-6744 FAX 682-2423 identidad @codetel.net.do
Comité por la Unidad y los Derechos de la Mujer (CUDEM). Albania Genao	Promotion of health, income generation	Tel. 689-3338
Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas (CONAMUCA). Librada Dionisio	Organization, education and rights of rural women	Tel. 686-7517 FAX 682-0075
Centro Dominicano de Desarrollo. Esperanza Lora, Executive Director	Loans and small business management training for women, gender studies	Tel. 531-3191
Centro de Estudios y Promoción Social (CEPROS). Cristobalina Veloz	Education, health and production	Tel. 521-0940 FAX 521-0350
Development Associations. Maria Castle	Sexual and reproductive health	Tel. 688-7950
INSTRAW. Jeanne de Pou	Asistence at level regarding gender issues	Tel. 685-2111
Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Población. Alexandra Batista	Sexual and reproductive health	Tel. 537-2270
Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS). Maritza Romero	Reproductive health policy	Tel. 562-1519
Acción SIDA. Tito Coleman	AIDS prevention	Tel. 221-8558
Centro Asesoría Legal para la Mujer. Gloria Enríquez, consultant	Family violence	Tel. 687-0098

[Consultant]

Nombre	Main Activities	Contact Address
Clara Báez, Independent consultant on sociological and demographic issues	Mercado Laboral para las Mujeres Formadas en Ocupaciones no Tradicionales: Caso Los Mina Norte	C/Hernán Suárez, bloque 10-C #1, Cacique 2do. Tel. 532-9320 clarabaez@codetel.net.do
Comisión para la Reforma y Modernización del Estado. Gisela Quitero, consultant	Mujeres Latino Americanas en Cifras: República Dominicana, 1993	Tel. 541-2141 686-1800
Instituto de Estudios de la Población Dominicana. Isis Duarte, Principal Consultant		Tel. 689-0141 FAX: 686-8276 iepp@aai.codetel.net.do.
Ramonina Brea, Consultant		Tel. 535-0111
Centro de Estudios del Género. Dinnis Luciano	Institucionalidad, Organización de la Mujer y Consolidación Estratégica, 1994	Tel. 567-9271 genero@email.intec.edu.do
Dirección General de Promoción de	"Emergencia del Silencio", estudio	Tel. 685-3755

la Mujer. Angela Hernández	basado en documentos históricos de la mujer, 1994	FAX 686-0911
Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina. Magalis Pineda, Executive Director, consultant.	Conocimiento Actitudes y Prácticas de SIDA y ETS en Grupos Seleccionados, 1997	Tel. 221-8558 FAX 686-1511 ocsida@codetel.net.do



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

[Source/Gender Analysis]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Mujer y Desarrollo Sustentable	Margarita Cordero	1994	Centro Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)
Mujer y Eventos Internacionales	Compilación Aurora Arias	1994	Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)
Compromiso de la Cumbre Desarrollo Social con las Mujeres	Varias Autoras		Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)
Las Organizaciones No Gubernamentales y su rol en las Areas: Menores en dificultad Generación de Empleo Pobreza Crítica	Mirían Díaz Santana	1997	Centro Universitario de Estudios Sociales (CUEPS)
News Women en Development	Martha Dueñas Loza		INSTRAW
Respuestas a las Observaciones al Segundo, Tercero y Cuarto Informe Periódico Referido a la Convención Sobre La Eliminación de todas las Formas de Discriminación Contra la Mujer	Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer	1998	Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer (DGPM)
Con la Formación Promovemos la Organización	Unidad de Género Departamento de Capacitación, Asesoría y Género		Centro Dominicano de Estudios de la educación (CEDEE)
Cuarto Informe Periódico Referido a la "Convención sobre la Eliminación de todas las formas de Discriminación contra la Mujer	Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer	1997	Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer (DGPM)
En Defensa de la Vida de la Niñez y de la Mujer 1997-2000: Análisis de Situación de la Niñez y la Mujer en la República Dominicana	Varios Autores y Autoras	1997	UNICEF
Las Mujeres: Un Movimiento Social Hacia un Cambio Cultural	Angela Hernández	1995	Coordinadora de ONGs Area de la Mujer
Pasos hacia la Secretaría de Estado de la Mujer	Dirección General Promoción de la Mujer		Dirección General Promoción de la Mujer (DGPM)
Plan de Igualdad de Oportunidades para las Mujeres	Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina.	1994	Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina(CIPAF)

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

[Source/Gender Analysis]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Mujer y Desarrollo Sustentable	Margarita Cordero	1994	Centro Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)
Mujer y Eventos Internacionales	Compilación Aurora Arias	1994	Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)
Compromiso de la Cumbre Desarrollo Social con las Mujeres	Varias Autoras		Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)
Las Organizaciones No Gubernamentales y su rol en las Areas: Menores en dificultad Generación de Empleo Pobreza Crítica	Mirían Díaz Santana	1997	Centro Universitario de Estudios Sociales (CUEPS)
News Women en Development	Martha Dueñas Loza		INSTRAW
Respuestas a las Observaciones al Segundo, Tercero y Cuarto Informe Periódico Referido a la Convención Sobre La Eliminación de todas las Formas de Discriminación Contra la Mujer	Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer	1998	Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer (DGPM)
Con la Formación Promovemos la Organización	Unidad de Género Departamento de Capacitación, Asesoría y Género		Centro Dominicano de Estudios de la educación (CEDEE)
Cuarto Informe Periódico Referido a la " Convención sobre la Eliminación de todas las formas de Discriminación contra la Mujer	Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer	1997	Dirección General de Promoción de la Mujer (DGPM)
En Defensa de la Vida de la Niñez y de la Mujer 1997-2000: Análisis de Situación de la Niñez y la Mujer en la República Dominicana	Varios Autores y Autoras	1997	UNICEF
Las Mujeres: Un Movimiento Social Hacia un Cambio Cultural	Angela Hernández	1995	Coordinadora de ONGs Area de la Mujer
Pasos hacia la Secretaria de Estado de la Mujer	Dirección General Promoción de la Mujer		Dirección General Promoción de la Mujer (DGPM)
Plan de Igualdad de Oportunidades para las Mujeres	Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina.	1994	Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina(CIPAF)

[Education]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Animación Socio-Cultural	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura	1995	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
Fundamentos del Curriculum Tomo I	Fundamentación Teórico-Metodológica		Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
Reportajes de la Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura	Editores Emilia Pereyra y Mildred Minaya	1998	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
Educación y Género	Varios Autores y Autoras	1997	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
Ley General de Educación No. 66'97	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura	1997	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
¿Por qué? ¿Para qué de la Transformación Curricular?	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura	1994	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
Informe del Programa de Alfabetización y Educación Básica, de adultos de República Dominicana	PRALEB	1996	Departamento de Educación de Adultos de la Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
Sexismo y Discriminación en la Educación Técnica en la República Dominicana	Natacha Rodríguez		Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)
Jornada Nacional de Alfabetización : Memorias del Seminario-Taller	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura	1997	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
Educación de Adultos Propuesta Educativa para Personas Adultas	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura	1997	Dirección de Educación de Adultos

[Education]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Animación Socio-Cultural	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura	1995	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
Fundamentos del Curriculum Tomo 1	Fundamentación Teórico-Metodológica		Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
Reportajes de la Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura	Editores Emilia Pereyra y Mildred Minaya	1998	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
Educación y Género	Varios Autores y Autoras	1997	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
Ley General de Educación No. 66'97	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura	1997	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
¿Por qué? ¿Para qué de la Transformación Curricular?	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura	1994	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
Informe del Programa de Alfabetización y Educación Básica, de adultos de República Dominicana	PRALEB	1996	Departamento de Educación de Adultos de la Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
Sexismo y Discriminación en la Educación Técnica en la República Dominicana	Natacha Rodríguez		Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)
Jornada Nacional de Alfabetización : Memorias del Seminario-Taller	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura	1997	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura (SEEC)
Educación de Adultos Propuesta Educativa para Personas Adultas	Secretaría de Estado de Educación y Cultura	1997	Dirección de Educación de Adultos

[Health]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Moderinización y Restructuración del Sector Salud		1997	
Mujer y Salud en República Dominicana	Aurora Arias	1994	Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)
La Situación de Salud de República Dominicana		1996	Secretaría de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social (SESPAS)
Salud Sexual y Reproductiva, Vol. 1, Año 1	Varias Autoras	1994	Instituto Nacional de la Salud (INSALUD)
Plan de Acción Mujer y Sida	Varias Autoras y Autores	1996	Instituto Nacional de la Salud (INSALUD)
Plan de Acción Nacional para la Reducción de la Mortalidad Materna	Varios Autores y Autoras	1996	Secretaría de Estado de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social (SESPAS)
Salud Visión de Futuro: Elementos para un Acuerdo Nacional	Varios Autores y Autoras	1996	Comisión Ejecutiva para la Reforma del Sector Salud (CERSS)
La Mortalidad Materna en la República Dominicana	Francisco I. Cáceres Ureña	1998	Centro de Documentación de PROFAMILIA
Madres Adolescentes en la República Dominicana	Varios Autores y Autoras	1996	Centro de Documentación de PROFAMILIA
Contra La Violencia Intrafamiliar	Varios Autores	1997	Centro de Documentación de PROFAMILIA

[Health]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Moderinización y Restructuración del Sector Salud		1997	
Mujer y Salud en República Dominicana	Aurora Arias	1994	Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)
La Situación de Salud de República Dominicana		1996	Secretaría de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social (SESPAS)
Salud Sexual y Reproductiva, Vol. 1, Año 1	Varias Autoras	1994	Instituto Nacional de la Salud (INSALUD)
Plan de Acción Mujer y Sida	Varias Autoras y Autores	1996	Instituto Nacional de la Salud (INSALUD)
Plan de Acción Nacional para la Reducción de la Mortalidad Materna	Varios Autores y Autoras	1996	Secretaría de Estado de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social (SESPAS)
Salud Visión de Futuro: Elementos para un Acuerdo Nacional	Varios Autores y Autoras	1996	Comisión Ejecutiva para la Reforma del Sector Salud (CERSS)
La Mortalidad Materna en la República Dominicana	Francisco I. Cáceres Ureña	1998	Centro de Documentación de PROFAMILIA
Madres Adolescentes en la República Dominicana	Varios Autores y Autoras	1996	Centro de Documentación de PROFAMILIA
Contra La Violencia Intrafamiliar	Varios Autores	1997	Centro de Documentación de PROFAMILIA

[Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining and Industry]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Cifras del Bagricola	Dirección de Planificación y Sección de Estadística	1998	Bagricola
Participación de la Mujer Rural en el Desarrollo	Informe Seminario Taller Centro de Administración del Desarrollo Rural		Oficina Nacional de Planificación (ONAPLAN)
Mujer Rural en República Dominicana	Mujeres en Desarrollo, Inc.	1996	Mujeres en Desarrollo, Inc. (MUDE)

[Mining and Industry]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Mercado Laboral para las Mujeres Formadas en Ocupaciones no tradicionales: Caso Los Minas Norte	Clara Báez y Mercedes Matrilé	1994	CE-Mujer
Mujer y Desarrollo: La Experiencia de los Proyectos de Generación de Ingresos	Lourdes Bueno		Centro de Estudio del Instituto Tecnológico (INTEC)
Ofertas de Servicios Microfinancieros en la República Dominicana	Magdalena Rathe	1995	UNICEF
Perfil de las Microempresas en la República Dominicana y Características de las Microempresas de Santiago	Marina Ortiz	1995-1996	Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional (AID)
Evolución de las Microempresas y Pequeñas Empresas en la República Dominicana	Miguel Cabal	1992-1993	Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional (AID)
Microempresas y Pequeñas Empresas de Mujeres en la República Dominicana	Patricia Cely	1993	Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional (AID)
Indicadores de las Microempresas en la República Dominicana	Frank Moya Pons y Marina Ortiz	1995	Fondo para el Financiamiento de la Microempresa, Inc. (FONDOMICRO)

[Social Development]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Plan de Desarrollo		1997	Dirección General Promoción de la Mujer (DGPM)

**[Others]**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Publisher</b>
Mujer y Legislación en República Dominicana	Compilación Isaclym Mieses	1994	Centro de Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)
Sociedad, Mujer y Legislación: Derechos Públicos	Varias Autoras		Coordinadora de ONGs Area de la Mujer
Sociedad, Mujer y Legislación: Derechos Sociales	Varias Autoras		Coordinadora de ONGs Area de la Mujer
Sociedad, Mujer y Legislación: Sociedad y Mujer en la Constitución Dominicana	Varias Autoras		Coordinadora de ONGs Area de la Mujer
Informe del Banco Mundial	WB	1998	Pro-Familia
Informe de Desarrollo Humano	PNUD	1998	Librería Cuesta



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- Giselle J. Scanlon M.D, 1995  
*Country Report for the Group Training Course on Improvement of the Status of Women II, F.Y. 1995*
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*The State of The World's Children, 1998, Oxford University Press*
- UNESCO, 1998  
*World Education Report 1998, UNESCO Publishing*
- E.I.U. 1998  
*Country Profile Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico, 1998-99*
- UNDP, 1997  
*Human Development Report 1997*
- World Bank, 1997  
*World Development Report 1997*
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*Dominica Kyowakoku Gaiyou (Summary of Dominican Republic)*
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*Dominica Kyowakoku Kathatsu Tojokoku Kunibetsu Ketzai Kyouryoku Shirizu Dai 2 Han*
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*Mujer y Desarrollo Sustentable, Centro Investigación para la Acción Femenina (CIPAF)*
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## 7. Definition

### <Technical Terms>

#### Gender

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

#### Informal sector

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

#### WID (Women in Development)

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

#### Reproductive health/rights

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

#### National machinery

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

#### Empowerment

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

#### Affirmative action

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

#### Access and control

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

#### Reproductive activity

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

### <Indicators>

#### Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

#### Gini coefficient

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

#### Percentage of Women's Income

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

#### Total fertility rate

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

#### Under-one mortality rate

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

#### Under-five mortality rate

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

#### 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.







